

TWENTIETH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Sanitary Commissioner with the  
Government of India,

1883,

WITH

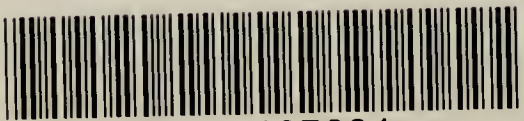
APPENDICES AND RETURNS OF SICKNESS AND MORTALITY AMONG  
EUROPEAN TROOPS, NATIVE TROOPS, AND PRISONERS,  
IN INDIA, FOR THE YEAR.



CALCUTTA:

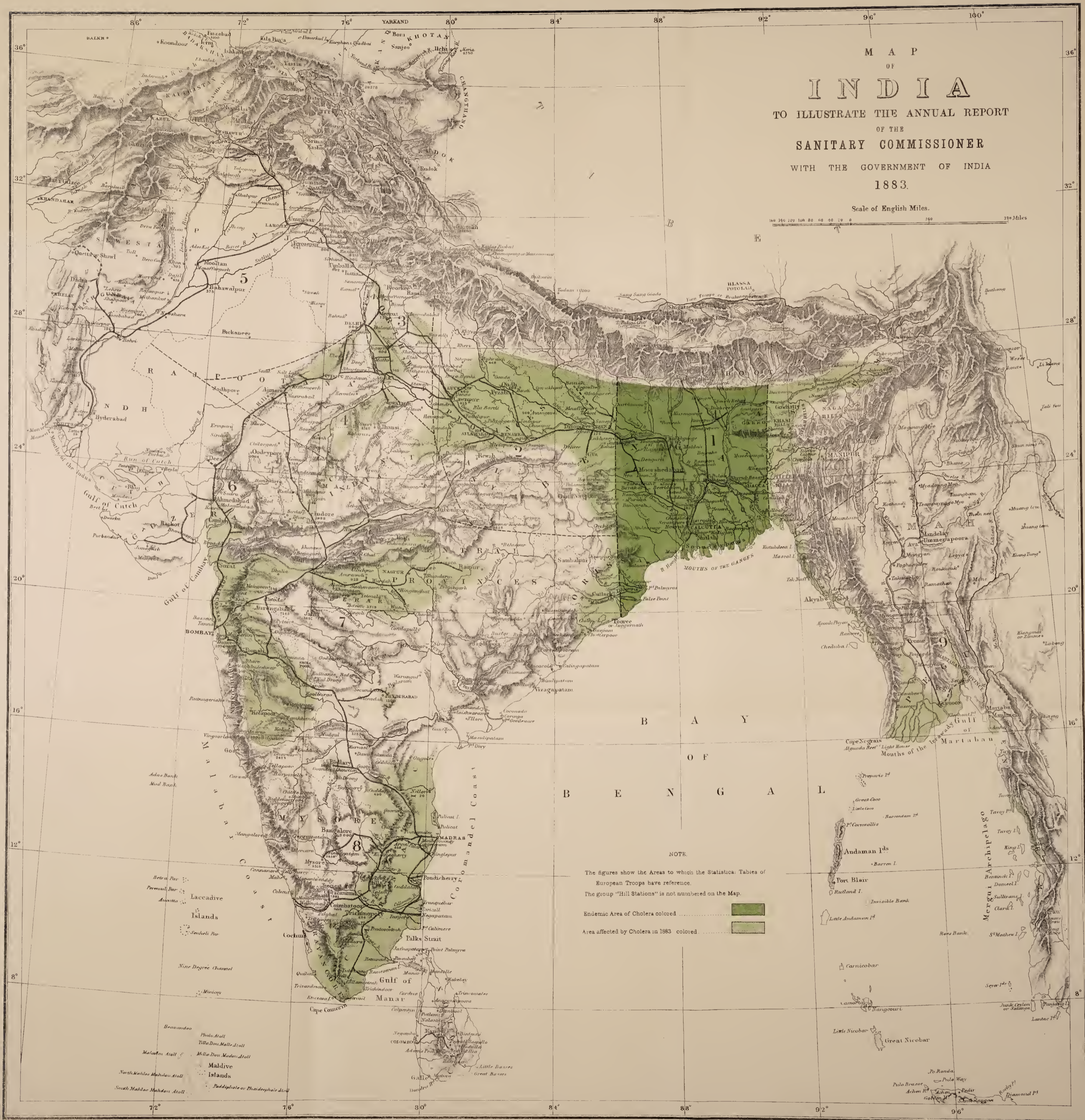
PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA.

1885.



22501407894





MAP  
OF  
**INDIA**  
TO ILLUSTRATE THE ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
SANITARY COMMISSIONER  
WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
1883.

Scale of English Miles.

160 120 80 40 0 40 80 120 160 Miles

NOTE.  
The figures show the Areas to which the Statistical Tables of  
European Troops have reference.  
The group "Hill Stations" is not numbered on the Map.

Endemic Area of Cholera colored .....  
Area affected by Cholera in 1883 colored .....

# TWENTIETH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India,

1883,

WITH

APPENDICES AND RETURNS OF SICKNESS AND MORTALITY AMONG  
EUROPEAN TROOPS, NATIVE TROOPS, AND PRISONERS,  
IN INDIA, FOR THE YEAR.



CALCUTTA :

PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA.

1885.

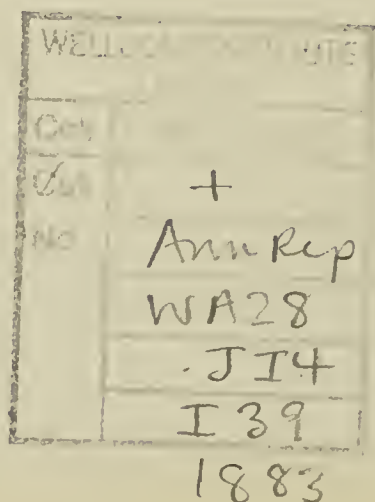
## NOTE.

---

As this is the Twentieth Annual Report and also the last with which I shall have to do, I proposed to write an *Introduction* reviewing sanitary work in India during the last twenty years, and drawing from it the practical lessons which this experience seemed to warrant. In attempting, however, to write this *Introduction*, the importance of Indian experience in regard to cholera and its special importance at the present time, when the European epidemic of the current year seems only dormant and ready to show renewed activity as the spring approaches, have impressed themselves so strongly on me that I have confined the work to cholera; and as it occupies more space than can be spared for an ordinary introduction, it has been issued in a separate form under the title "Cholera: what can the State do to prevent it?" Copies will be distributed to all who ordinarily receive the Annual Sanitary Reports.

J. M. CUNINGHAM, M.D., *Surgeon-General,*  
*Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India.*

CALCUTTA,  
*December, 1884.*



# TABLE OF CONTENTS.

## SECTION I.

### METEOROLOGY OF THE YEAR.

PARA.	PAGE
1. A summary of the meteorological phenomena of the year, month by month . . . . .	1

## SECTION II.

### EUROPEAN ARMY OF INDIA.

2. Army of India: health statistics very favourable . . . . .	13
3. Bengal Army: mortality much reduced . . . . .	13
4. Madras Army: results also very favourable . . . . .	14
5. Bombay Army: admission-rate lowest on record and death-rate was low . . . . .	15
6. Force in Southern Afghanistan: mortality greater than in the two previous years . . . . .	15
7. Chief causes of admission into hospital in the three Presidencies. Malarial fevers gave rise to fewer admissions than usual, especially in the Bengal Presidency . . . . .	15
8. Chief diseases giving rise to mortality in the three Presidencies . . . . .	16
9. Admission and death-rates in the several geographical groups of the Bengal Presidency.—Admission-rate . . . . .	17
10. Death-rates . . . . .	18
11. Admission-rates in individual stations of the three Presidencies . . . . .	18
12. Mortality in individual stations of the three Presidencies . . . . .	19
13. Sickness and mortality in the Hill Stations of the Bengal Presidency . . . . .	19
14. Sickness and mortality in Rajputana, Malwa, Sind, and Aden . . . . .	19
15. Sickness and mortality in the Deccan and Nagpur . . . . .	20
16. Sickness and mortality in Southern India . . . . .	20
17. Burma and Pegu . . . . .	20
18. Hill Stations, &c., of Madras and Bombay . . . . .	21
19. History of chief diseases: cholera . . . . .	21
20. Cholera in the several geographical groups of Bengal . . . . .	22
21. Small-pox: more than ordinarily prevalent . . . . .	22
22. Intermittent fevers: greatly diminished prevalence . . . . .	23
23. Remittent and Continued fevers also caused fewer admissions . . . . .	24
24. Enteric fever: increased admission-rate with diminished mortality . . . . .	24
25. Comparison of admission-rate for Enteric fever with admission-rate for other fevers . . . . .	25
26. Seasonal prevalence . . . . .	26
27. Mortality from Enteric fever in the three Presidencies . . . . .	26
28. Relationship between mortality from Enteric fever and Malarial fevers . . . . .	26
29. Distribution of Enteric fever in the Bengal Presidency . . . . .	27
30. Distribution by Stations in the three Presidencies . . . . .	27
31. Relationship between Enteric fever and age . . . . .	27
32. Relationship between Enteric fever and length of service in India . . . . .	28
33. Monthly admission-rates for Enteric fever in the groups of the Bengal Presidency . . . . .	29
34. Extracts from the reports of Medical Officers . . . . .	29
35. Bowel complaints: prevalence and severity less . . . . .	31
36. Apoplexy was more prevalent and fatal in the Bengal Presidency . . . . .	32
37. Hepatitis . . . . .	33
38. Respiratory diseases . . . . .	33
39. Venereal disease: admission-rate for army of India . . . . .	34
40. Admission-rates in Presidencies . . . . .	35
41. The various forms of Venereal disease giving rise to admissions compared with the results of 1882 . . . . .	35
42. Venereal disease in the Bengal Army . . . . .	36
43. Venereal disease in the Madras Army . . . . .	36
44. Venereal disease in the Bombay Army . . . . .	37
45. Comparison of Venereal disease in the three Presidencies . . . . .	38
46. The statistics of Venereal diseases in protected stations compared with those of unprotected stations . . . . .	38
47. Invaliding: less for the army as a whole than in 1882, but greater in the Madras and Bombay Armies . . . . .	39
48. Number and proportions of men invalided for change and for discharge . . . . .	39

PARA.	PAGE
49. Special causes of invaliding . . . . .	40
50. Invaliding in the British Army due to mental diseases . . . . .	40
51. Invaliding according to age and residence . . . . .	41
52. Comparison of newly-arrived regiments with army generally . . . . .	41
53. The effects on regiments of a tour of Indian service . . . . .	42
54. Proportion of married to unmarried soldiers . . . . .	44
55. Statistics of women and children . . . . .	44
56. Diseases which gave rise to mortality among children . . . . .	45
57. Mortality of children by ages . . . . .	45
58. Mortality among the officers of the Army of India . . . . .	48

### SECTION III.

#### NATIVE ARMY OF INDIA.

59. Native Army of India: results very favourable . . . . .	58
60. Chief causes of admissions and deaths . . . . .	58
61. Native army of the Bengal Presidency: sickness and mortality diminished . . . . .	59
62. Health of troops in the various geographical groups of the Bengal Presidency . . . . .	60
63. Chief causes of admission into hospital in each of these groups . . . . .	60
64. Chief causes of deaths in the different groups . . . . .	61
65. Admission-rates of individual stations of Bengal Presidency . . . . .	62
66. Mortality in individual stations of the Bengal Presidency . . . . .	62
67. Sickness and mortality in individual regiments . . . . .	62
68. Army of Bengal in Southern Afghanistan: great reduction in sickness and mortality . . . . .	63
69. Punjab Frontier Force: sickness less prevalent, but mortality increased . . . . .	63
70. Central India Regiments: health statistics extremely favourable . . . . .	64
71. Hyderabad Contingent: health statistics most favourable . . . . .	64
72. Madras Army: sickness and mortality diminished . . . . .	65
73. Sickness and mortality at stations and in regiments of the Madras Presidency . . . . .	65
74. Bombay Army: statistics much the same as during the previous year . . . . .	66
75. Health of the various portions of the Bombay Army . . . . .	66
76. Sickness in individual regiments and stations of the Bombay Army . . . . .	67
77. Statistics of Native Troops in the three Presidencies compared . . . . .	67
78. The Aka Expedition . . . . .	67
79. Medical transactions of the Indian Division, Egypt Expeditionary Force . . . . .	68
80. Abstract of Sanitary Sheets . . . . .	68

### SECTION IV.

#### JAILS OF INDIA.

81. Jails of India as a whole: sickness much diminished . . . . .	79
82. Deaths from chief causes . . . . .	79
83. Jails of India: average strength of prisoners much reduced; . . . . .	79
84. and also the mortality . . . . .	80
85. The health in Presidencies compared: results in the Bengal Presidency least favourable of the three . . . . .	80
86. Bengal Presidency: lessened prevalence of sickness . . . . .	81
87. and of mortality . . . . .	81
88. Bengal Presidency: chief causes of sickness: diminished prevalence of fevers . . . . .	81
89. Bengal Presidency: chief causes of mortality . . . . .	82
90. Bengal Presidency: sickness and mortality in the various groups compared . . . . .	83
91. Lower Bengal: improvement in health of prisoners, as compared with recent years: mortality reduced . . . . .	84
92. Lower Bengal: individual jails . . . . .	84
93. North-Western Provinces and Oudh: reduction in sickness and mortality very marked . . . . .	85
94. North-Western Provinces and Oudh: individual jails . . . . .	86
95. Punjab statistics very favourable . . . . .	86
96. Punjab: individual jails . . . . .	86
97. Central Provinces: statistics still unfavourable; mortality continued unusually high . . . . .	87
98. Central Provinces: individual jails . . . . .	88
99. Berar: vital statistics very favourable . . . . .	88
100. Berar: individual jails . . . . .	88
101. British Burma: sickness prevalent, but mortality less than usual . . . . .	88
102. Burma: individual jails . . . . .	89
103. Assam: results as regards both sickness and mortality not satisfactory . . . . .	89
104. Madras: sickness prevalent but mortality much reduced . . . . .	90
105. Madras: individual jails . . . . .	90
106. Bombay: sickness less prevalent: mortality much the same as in preceding year . . . . .	90
107. Bombay: individual jails . . . . .	91
108. Andamans: statistics very favourable . . . . .	91
109. Sanitary Sheets . . . . .	92

## SECTION V.

## VITAL STATISTICS OF THE GENERAL POPULATION.

PARA.	PAGE
110. Progress made in registration of vital statistics in the provinces, &c., of India . . . . .	107
111. Analysis of vital statistics of provinces . . . . .	107
112. Bengal Proper . . . . .	108
113. North-Western Provinces with Oudh . . . . .	108
114. Punjab . . . . .	109
115. Central Provinces . . . . .	109
116. Berar . . . . .	109
117. British Burma . . . . .	110
118. Assam . . . . .	110
119. Madras . . . . .	111
120. Bombay . . . . .	111
121. Mysore and Coorg . . . . .	112
122. Military Cantonments . . . . .	112

## SECTION VI.

## GENERAL POPULATION.

## HISTORY OF THE CHIEF DISEASES.

123. Area over which cholera prevailed greater than in 1882 ; but total number of deaths less . . . . .	115
124. Seasonal prevalence of the disease : period of greatest intensity later than usual . . . . .	115
125. Bengal : the disease was less prevalent than usual . . . . .	116
126. Assam : the disease was very prevalent, though the total mortality was less than in 1882 . . . . .	117
127. Cholera among immigrant Coolies to Assam ; increased mortality . . . . .	117
128. North-Western Provinces and Oudh : the disease was but little prevalent . . . . .	118
129. Punjab : disease was very slightly prevalent . . . . .	119
130. Central Provinces : the disease was prevalent . . . . .	119
131. Berar : the disease prevailed very extensively . . . . .	119
132. British Burma : the disease was less prevalent than usual . . . . .	120
133. Madras : the disease was very prevalent . . . . .	120
134. Bombay : cholera caused an unusually large mortality ; but the area over which it prevailed severely was restricted . . . . .	121
135. Mysore and Coorg : it prevailed very slightly . . . . .	122
136. Extracts from Reports on outbreaks of cholera among troops and prisoners . . . . .	122
137. Effects of fatigue, &c. . . . .	122
138. Prevalence of diarrhœa during outbreaks . . . . .	123
139. Proportion of buildings furnishing cases . . . . .	123
140. Atmospheric and other allied conditions attending outbreaks . . . . .	123
141. Attendants attacked, &c. . . . .	124
142. Sanitary defects . . . . .	124
143. Effect of movement . . . . .	124
144. An isolated case of cholera in Aden . . . . .	125
145. Deaths from small-pox were much more numerous than in 1882 . . . . .	126
146. Fevers caused a diminished mortality as compared with the two previous years . . . . .	127
147. Deaths from bowel complaints were less numerous than in 1882 . . . . .	128
148. Injuries gave rise to very nearly the same number of deaths as in previous years . . . . .	129
149. Mortality from "All other causes" . . . . .	129

## SECTION VII.

## GENERAL HISTORY OF VACCINATION.

150. General results in the various provinces contrasted . . . . .	139
151. Bengal Proper . . . . .	139
152. North-Western Provinces and Oudh . . . . .	140
153. Punjab . . . . .	140
154. Central Provinces . . . . .	141
155. Berar . . . . .	141
156. British Burma . . . . .	141
157. Assam . . . . .	142
158. Madras . . . . .	142
159. Bombay . . . . .	143
160. Coorg . . . . .	143
161. Vaccination among the British troops . . . . .	143

SECTION VIII.

SANITARY WORKS—MILITARY.

PARA.	PAGE
162. Total Expenditure on Military Works during the year . . . . .	147
163. Summary of Annual Sanitary Reports of Cantonments . . . . .	148

SECTION IX.

CIVIL SANITARY WORKS.

164. Bengal . . . . .	155
165. North-Western Provinces and Oudh . . . . .	155
166. Punjab . . . . .	155
167. Central Provinces . . . . .	156
168. Berar . . . . .	156
169. Assam . . . . .	156
170. British Burma . . . . .	157
171. Madras . . . . .	157
172. Bombay . . . . .	157
173. Coorg . . . . .	158

SECTION X.

GENERAL REMARKS.

174. The German Cholera Commission . . . . .	159
175. The English Cholera Commission. Their preliminary report . . . . .	159
176. Special memorandum on the tank containing "Comma-Bacilli . . . . .	160
177. Provision of a special laboratory for cholera and other investigations . . . . .	162

APPENDIX A.

MEDICAL HISTORY OF THE AKA EXPEDITIONARY FIELD FORCE, 1883-1884,

BY

SURGEON-MAJOR E. R. JOHNSON.

1. Locality . . . . .	165
2. Cause of hostilities . . . . .	165
3. Alleged demand of Moozeedar . . . . .	165
4. Aka Council . . . . .	165
5. Aka raid . . . . .	165
6. Military expedition and its results . . . . .	165
7. Composition of the Field Force . . . . .	166
8. Base of operations . . . . .	166
9. First march . . . . .	166
10. Second march . . . . .	166
12. Advanced base . . . . .	167
13. Site of the camp . . . . .	167
14. Advantages . . . . .	167
15. Fauna of the country . . . . .	167
16. Vegetation . . . . .	167
17. Jungle anti-scorbutics plentiful . . . . .	167
18. Dillenia . . . . .	167
19. Third march . . . . .	167
20. Topography . . . . .	168
21. No. I post . . . . .	168
22. No. II post . . . . .	168
23. Topography . . . . .	168
24. Geological formation ; Vegetation ; Natural History . . . . .	168
25. The Pipsee fly ; their bites . . . . .	169
26. Serious resulting disability both among troops and followers . . . . .	169
27. Field Force Order regarding fly-bites . . . . .	169
28. Patients sent to field hospital . . . . .	169
29. Protection used by the Akas . . . . .	169
30. Suggestions for preventive measures . . . . .	169
31. No. III camp . . . . .	170
32. Topography . . . . .	170
33. The Akas . . . . .	170
34. Their food . . . . .	170

PARA.	PAGE
35. Neighbouring tribes . . . . .	170
36. Aka villages, houses, and supplies . . . . .	170
37. Topography . . . . .	171
38. Return of troops . . . . .	171
39. The arms of the Akas . . . . .	171
40. Poisoned arrows . . . . .	172
41. Poison employed . . . . .	172
42. Skill in archery . . . . .	172
43. Detail of cases of arrow wounds . . . . .	172
44. Probable employment of poison solution . . . . .	173
45. Direction given for treatment of arrow wounds on the field . . . . .	173
46. Aconite plant . . . . .	173
47. Reputed antidote . . . . .	173
48. Hospitals . . . . .	174
49. Tezpur hospital . . . . .	174
50. Balipara hospital . . . . .	174
51. Dijumukh hospital . . . . .	174
52. Advanced and outpost hospital . . . . .	174
53. Huts . . . . .	175
54. Conservancy . . . . .	175
55. Water-supply . . . . .	175
56. Food and rations . . . . .	175
57. Clothing of troops . . . . .	176
58. Clothing of frontier police . . . . .	176
59. Clothing of transport coolies . . . . .	176
60. Bedding . . . . .	176
61. Duties and nights in bed . . . . .	177
62. Climate . . . . .	177
63. Transport corps . . . . .	177
64. Sick transport . . . . .	178
65. Dandies . . . . .	178
66. Thappas . . . . .	178
67. Carriage of medical stores . . . . .	178
68. Medical inspections . . . . .	179
69. Statistics of sickness . . . . .	179
70. Ague . . . . .	179
71. Dysentery . . . . .	180
72. Diarrhœa . . . . .	180
73. Respiratory diseases . . . . .	180
74. Itch . . . . .	180
75. Other causes of admission . . . . .	180
76. Mortality . . . . .	180
77. Epidemics. Cholera . . . . .	180
78. Mumps . . . . .	181
79. Chicken-pox . . . . .	181
80. Medicines and equipment . . . . .	181
81. Suggestions regarding field panniers . . . . .	181

---

## APPENDIX B.

MEDICAL REPORT OF THE INDIAN DIVISION, EGYPT EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, 1882,

BY

DEPUTY SURGEON-GENERAL COLVIN SMITH,

PRINCIPAL MEDICAL OFFICER, INDIAN DIVISION, EGYPT EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

Medical Report of the Indian Division, Egypt Expeditionary Force, 1882 . . . . . 187



# ANNUAL SANITARY REPORT FOR 1883.

## SECTION I.

### METEOROLOGY OF THE YEAR.

1. The meteorological conditions during the year 1883 are described in the following paragraphs of this Section. Mr. H F. Blanford, F.R.S., Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India, to whose kindness we are indebted for these remarks, writes :—

A summary of the meteorological phenomena of the year, month by month.

*January.*—The first few days were exceptionally warm all over Northern India and the North-West Himalaya, but on the 10th a great fall of temperature occurred, and in Beluchistan and on the outer North-West Himalaya the mean temperature of the month was between 2° and 3° below the average. On the plains of the Punjab the monthly mean exceeded the average by 1°, and in the North-Western Provinces, the Central Provinces, Orissa, Gujarat, and Cutch there was also more or less excess. In Bengal, on the contrary, and also in Central India, and over the greater part of the Peninsula there was a slight depression. The lowest temperatures occurred generally towards the close of the month.

The pressure was decidedly in excess over Eastern India, *viz.*, in the country lying to the east of Allahabad, and in Burmah, but was deficient elsewhere.

The wind circulation of India differed considerably from that usually characteristic of January. In the Punjab there was an unusual preponderance of calms. At the hill stations of Northern India south or south-east winds prevailed, and all over the more central parts of the country southerly winds were predominant. Along the east coast of the Peninsula the north-east monsoon winds were less northerly than usual, and in other parts of India there existed an undue preponderance of south and south-east winds.

Both absolutely and relatively to saturation the air was damper than usual in most parts of Northern India—most so in Rajputana. But in Lower Bengal the proportion of vapour was less than usual. In the Indian Peninsula the humidity differed but little from the normal proportion, but in Pegu the air was drier than the average.

With the exception of Assam, Bengal, the Koncan, the central plateau of the Peninsula, and the Karnatic, the skies during this month were more than usually clouded. This was more particularly the case in the North-West Himalaya and the plateau to the south of the Gangetic plain.

The rainfall of the month exceeded the average at nearly all stations in the Punjab, more especially at Rawalpindi. The excess was, however, restricted to the Punjab. In Rajputana, the greater part of Gujarat, Central India, and the Saugor and Nerbudda territories, in all parts of the North-Western Provinces, Oudh and Behar, Bengal, Orissa, and the southern and eastern districts of the Central Provinces, there was less than the small average usually recorded in this month. Hyderabad, the Berars, the southern districts of the Deccan, Mysore, and almost the whole of the Madras Presidency were without rain. Ceylon had an excess in the northern and eastern districts and a deficiency elsewhere. At the Bay Islands there was but little rain, and in Burmah none. The excessive rainfall which occurred on the Punjab plains towards the close of the month was accompanied by very heavy snow on the Punjab Himalaya. At Simla undrifted snow lay to a depth of 5 feet, and at Chamba of 9 or 10 feet. During this storm snow descended to levels at which it has been rarely known. At Rawalpindi on the night of 27th, it lay to a depth of 4 inches.

*February.*—Except in Orissa, the Central Provinces, the Berars, the plateau of the Deccan, and Tenasserim, there was a general depression of temperature during this month. It was

greatest in Lower Bengal (Saugor Island  $-4.1^{\circ}$ ) and decreased to the west and south till in Beluchistan and at Murree the depression was trifling, and on the east coast and in the Karnatic less than  $1^{\circ}$ .

The depression of temperature in North-Western India brought about an excess of pressure on the Punjab plains, the North-Western Provinces, Rajputana and Central India, but in North-Eastern India and the Eastern Peninsula the excess noticed in the previous month had disappeared, and had been succeeded by a deficiency which was most pronounced in Tenasserim. In the Indian Peninsula there was also a deficiency.

The wind system approximated more closely to that of January than to that usual in February. The south and south-east winds of the previous month had more or less disappeared from Northern India, and in the Eastern Punjab and down the Gangetic plain the wind was west-north-west to west; in Bundelkhand and the Saugor and Nerbudda territories it was steady from between north and north-east; and in Lower Bengal from north-west. Further to the south, however, both on the plateau of the Peninsula and on the east coast, south-east winds were in more than usual excess.

The proportion of vapour was considerably below the average in all parts of Northern and Central India except on the plains of the Punjab; and, notwithstanding the low temperature, the air was drier than usual. In the Peninsula conditions were generally about the normal, but in Ceylon and the south of the Bay there was a great deficiency of vapour, and in Pegu the difference was greater than in January.

On the Himalaya, throughout North-Western India and the western half of the Gangetic plain, the cloud proportion was below the average, but on the plateau to the south of the Ganges, in Allahabad, Benares, Bengal, and Orissa there was slight excess. On the Malabar coast there was a considerable excess, but elsewhere in the Peninsula the anomalies were small.

*February.*—Except at the stations of Calcutta and Balasore, and in Ceylon and the southern extremity of the Peninsula, the month's rainfall was everywhere below the average, and the greater part of India was absolutely rainless. In the south the rain fell during the first few days of the month, the heaviest shower being reported from Tuticorin, where 4 inches was registered. In Northern India the slight rain which occurred fell towards the close of the month and on the hills snow fell from the 17th to the 21st, and again on the 28th.

*March.*—Owing to repeated falls of snow on the hills, and rain on the plains of Northern India, the depression of temperature was as general and almost as pronounced as in February. In Beluchistan and on the North-West Himalaya, in Sind and Western Rajputana the depression was more strongly marked; but not in the Punjab, the Gangetic plain, and Lower Bengal. In the Konkan and on the plateau of the Peninsula it amounted to between  $1^{\circ}$  and  $2^{\circ}$ . The slight excess, noticed in the previous month in the Central Provinces and the Berars, had disappeared, and had been succeeded by a deficiency. In Ceylon, the Bay Islands and Burmah there was also a slight anomalous depression, but in the Karnatic temperature had become normal.

With the exception of Sind, Gujarat, the Konkan, and a few stations in Central India, pressure was everywhere below the average, the deficiency being most pronounced in Assam and in Tenasserim.

During the month the general wind circulation differed but little from the average of past years.

Like February this was generally a dry month. In Orissa, and the eastern districts of the Central Provinces, in Gujarat, the Deccan, Mysore, and parts of the Karnatic, there was, however, a slight excess of vapour.

With the exception of the Punjab plains, the Indus region, Western Rajputana, Gujarat, and the South Karnatic, the skies during the month were slightly more cloudy than usual, the excess being greatest in Chutia Nagpur, Cuttack, and the western districts of Bengal.

Though this was a month of general dryness, the deficiency of rainfall was both less marked and less general than in February. In Northern India the first half, and in Southern India the first two-thirds, of the month were more or less showery, and the latter part all but rainless except in Assam and Eastern Bengal. In the Punjab, the south-eastern districts and the stations of Murree, Rawalpindi, and Jhelum had an excess of rainfall, as compared with the average, but elsewhere there was a slight deficiency. In Rajputana and Central India the month's rainfall differed but little from the average, and this was more or less the case in the North-

Western Provinces and Oudh also. In Bengal, the Chittagong division, Orissa, and all places to the west of the delta received more than the average amount, while to the north of the Ganges and in Assam the fall was deficient. The Central Provinces showed an excess in the eastern districts, but a deficiency elsewhere. In the Berars and the western half of the Hyderabad State there was no rain of importance. The greater part of Bombay was rainless, the exceptions being Dharwar, Cutch, Sind, and Pahlampore, where slight rain fell. In Madras rather more than the usual amount of rain was recorded in the Northern Circars, the ceded districts, the Salem Hills, and on the west coast, but hardly any in the Karnatic. In Mysore, and also in Ceylon, there was little departure from the mean. At Port Blair there was no rain, and in Burmah, very little.

*April.*—April was on the whole a dry month over Northern India, and in consequence the temperature rose above the average. The excess was greatest in the plains of the Punjab (Sialkot + 3°) and decreased in an easterly and southerly direction till in Lower Bengal, on the Konkan and Malabar coasts, and in the Karnatic and Ceylon temperature was slightly below the average. In the Eastern Peninsula there was also a slight deficiency, but not in the Bay Islands.

Owing to the excessive temperature an anomalous deficiency of pressure was almost universal on the plains of India, being apparently most marked in Tenasserim. It was, in general, greater than in March.

In April, as in the previous month, the winds showed little departure from their normal directions. In the Punjab and Upper Gangetic plain the north-westerly winds were slightly more steady than usual, while over Gujarat, Central India, and the Peninsula plateau there was more nothing than on the average. In other respects there was but little worthy of note.

There was a certain excess of vapour on the plains of the Punjab, on the sea-coast of Western India, in Orissa, and the Karnatic, but in the Nerbudda Valley and South Behar there was great dryness, and in Ceylon a slight deficiency of humidity.

There was an abnormal deficiency of cloud in Sind, Gujarat, the Konkan, Rajputana, Central India, Behar, Chutia Nagpur, and Assam, and the month generally was less cloudy than the preceding. There was, however, an excess in the Gangetic delta and a considerable excess in Tenasserim.

The rainfall was generally deficient. In the Punjab, notwithstanding that there occurred four intervals during which rain was more or less general, the total fall at the close of the month was below the average, while Rajputana, Central India, and the North-Western Provinces (except at the stations on or near the Himalaya) were practically rainless. In Bengal partial showers at the commencement and local storms in the latter half of the month raised the total rainfall to about the average, but in Assam and Cachar, excepting only the Assam Valley, there was a large deficiency. In the Central Provinces proper, and the Berars there was no rain of importance, but in the Bastur Division, as also in Hyderabad, showers occurred occasionally during the latter half of the month. Bombay was practically rainless, except in and around Dharwar, where the average was slightly exceeded. Over the greater part of Madras the rainfall was below the average, but in Mysore and Coorg it exceeded it. In Ceylon the rainfall was rather deficient except in the south-west and on the hills, and in the Andamans and Nicobars there was also a deficiency. In Burmah rain fell at all stations, but in excess of the average only at the northern stations and at Rangoon.

*May.*—Rainless weather continuing during the first two-thirds of May, the heat during that period was excessive. After the 20th, however, a change took place and the temperature fell quickly. In Ceylon and Burmah, the depression, noticed there in the previous month, continued, but at the Bay Islands there was a decided excess.

The continued excessive heat, together with the great dryness of the air, occasioned a further decrease of pressure below the normal average, both on the hills and on the plains. The greatest depression was in Lower Bengal, and it was generally greater than in April. There was a considerable rise towards the close of the month, coincident with the fall of temperature which occurred with the rain.

The principal feature of the winds of May was the remarkable steadiness of the westerly winds throughout Central and Northern India, with the exception of North Bengal, where easterly winds were quite as prevalent as usual. Elsewhere the directions were about the normal.

The vapour proportion was above the average in the Central Himalaya, Lower Bengal, Orissa, the Northern Karnatie, the Deccan, and Mysore plateaus, and on the Malabar Coast, but in South Behar and Chutia Nagpur, the Konean, Berars, and Nagpur, the atmosphere was unusually dry.

The general serenity of the sky noticed in April continued and was even more marked in this month. Except in Bengal, Assam, Arakan, on the Sikkim Himalaya and on the Malabar Coast, the cloud proportion was about or below the average, and in Behar, Nagpur, and the Central India region the deficiency was considerable.

The first three weeks of the month were rainless over the greater part of North-Western, Western, and Central India, while Central Bengal, Assam, and Cachar had frequent and heavy rain. In the Punjab, during the latter part of the month, rain fell almost daily on the plains and snow on the hills, so that the total fall at the hill stations and in some parts of the plains was in excess of the average. In Rajputana and Central India the conditions were similar to those in the Punjab, and there was a very general excess of rain, but in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the excess was only slight, and at Cawnpore and in the southern portion of Mirzapore there was no rain. In Eastern and Northern Bengal the rainfall of the first three weeks of the month was considerable, but in Behar there was scarcely any, and in the Gangetic Delta and Orissa it was far short of the average. In Assam and Cachar the rainfall was excessive. In the latter province, especially, the normal was exceeded two or three fold, and extensive floods resulted in the river Borak. In the Central Provinces the total fall of the month was below the average, and in the Berars and Hyderabad the rainfall was restricted to a few slight showers, which fell towards the close of the month. In Bombay there was more than the average rain in Gujarat and the most northern district of the Konkan, but none in Sind and less than the average in the southern part of the Konkan and the South Mahratta Country. Over the greater part of Madras the rainfall was deficient, but in Madura, Tinnevely, and Cochin it exceeded the average by some inches. In Mysore the deficiencies from the average were immaterial, but in Ceylon there was a general excess. In Burmah and also at the Bay Islands showers occurred generally throughout the month, but the total fall was below the average.

*June.*—In North-Western India the weather during the greater part of this month continued fine, so that the temperature rose, and in the Punjab, in Western Rajputana, &c., it was on the whole above the average. On the Malabar Coast and in the Bay Islands slightly excessive temperatures occurred locally, but in all other parts of the area the variation was in the opposite direction, and in the Central Provinces and Berars the deficiency was very decided.

During this month the oscillations of the barometer were considerable, but on the whole the pressure of the month was slightly deficient—most so in Western India, including the Konkan and the Deccan plateau. Only in the south-east of the Bay was pressure equal to the normal.

Along the foot of the hills and in the Gangetic Valley easterly and north-easterly winds were somewhat unusually prevalent, while in Bundelkhand and the Central Provinces the wind was more northerly than usual.

Both the absolute and relative humidity of the atmosphere was either about the average or somewhat above it. The principal regions of excess being Eastern Rajputana, Central India, the Satpura range, and the Nerbudda Valley.

In North-Western and Western India the cloud proportion was much below the average, but further to the east and south the amount of cloud increased, so that in the Central Provinces, Chutia Nagpur, the Malabar Coast and throughout the Peninsula (excepting the Karnatie) there was a considerable excess, and in Bengal and Assam the full average amount.

The monsoon rains did not set in strongly on the Bombay side until as late as the 24th, but on the Bengal side they were ushered in by a small cyclonic storm on the 13th. June was on the whole a dry month in the Upper Provinces and Rajputana. In the Punjab there were frequent thunderstorms throughout the month, but except at Gujarat, Delhi, and Gurgaon the total was more or less considerably below the average. Rajputana also had a deficiency, but in Central India, with the exception of the northern parts of Rewah, there was more frequent rain, and Agar, Rútlan, and Bhopal had an excess. Rainfall was deficient in the more western divisions of the North-Western Provinces (excepting Meerut) and in Oudh, but was in excess at some of the South Gangetic stations and in the Eastern districts. Over the greater part of Bengal and Behar the rainfall exceeded the average, in the latter province especially so, but in the Dacca division, on the plains north of the Ganges, and in the Delta there

was a deficiency. Assam and Cachar also had a deficient rainfall. In the Central Provinces, the Berars, and also in Hyderabad the rainfall was above the average. In Bombay, Gujarat, Sind, Cutch, the North Konkan, and Dharwar had a deficiency, but elsewhere the fall was generally above the average. In Madras the rain was generally rather above the usual amount, except in Malabar and South Canara, where there was a considerable deficiency. Mysore also had less than the average amount. In Ceylon the fall was about the normal average except in the south-west, where it was slightly deficient. At the Bay Islands any deficiency was very slight, and in Pegu and Tenasserim the rainfall was up to the average. On the Arakan Coast, however, it was short.

*July.*—In July, at least during the first two-thirds of the month, rain was fairly general, and, with the exception of the Punjab and Assam, where there was a slight excess, the mean temperature of the month was about the average or a little below it. The drought which set in towards the close of the month had a greater effect on the temperature readings of August than on those of July.

On the whole, the mean pressure of the month varied but little from the normal, except in Eastern India, where Assam, Bengal, Orissa, Arakan, and Pegu showed a somewhat decided deficiency. In Rajputana, Western India, and Ceylon there was a slight excess.

The winds differed considerably from the average. Instead of the normal south-easterly and easterly winds in the Upper Gangetic Plain and the Punjab, the winds were very variable, and in Rajputana, on the Central India Plain, and in the Central Provinces the directions were more westerly and less south-westerly than usual. This was also the case along the Western Coast and at several of the stations in the interior of the Peninsula, but in Bengal the normal easterly winds prevailed.

The absolute humidity of the air was in general above the average, especially so in the Karnatic. But in the North-West Himalaya, Lower Bengal, and the Eastern Peninsula, and also in Ceylon there was a slight deficiency. In the latter part of the month in Northern India great and increasing dryness set in with the cessation of the rainfall.

There was an abnormal deficiency of cloud in North-Western India, but an average or excessive amount in nearly all other places except the Karnatic where, as a general rule, the serenity of the previous months continued.

The first part of this month was wet over Northern India, but after the 19th a break in the rains set in in the Panjab and subsequently spread to the North-Western Provinces, the Central Provinces, the Konkan, and Deccan. In the Punjab (except at the most western stations), in Rajputana (except at some stations in the north-west and at Mount Abu), and in the Central India States the fall was decidedly deficient. In Oudh, notwithstanding the dry period at the end of the month, there was in general an excess of rain, and this was also the case in the North-Western Provinces with the exception of the districts of Bareilly, Budaun, and the most southern stations of the Province. In Bengal the rainfall was very irregularly distributed, the principal areas of excessive precipitation were the Presidency and Burdwan divisions, and those of deficient precipitation the more northern districts. In the upper districts of the Assam Valley rain was rather heavier than usual, but elsewhere in Assam and Cachar it was below the average, greatly so on the Khasi and Garo Hills. In the Central Provinces the local variations in the rainfall were considerable, but on the mean of the whole the amount was rather deficient. In the Berars, and also in Hyderabad, rain was slightly in excess, but during the latter part of the month the falls were very light and partial. Over the greater part of the Bombay Presidency the rainfall was heavier than usual. In Madras also it generally exceeded the average, except on the west coast, where, especially at Cannanore and Mangalore, it was short. In Mysore and Coorg, and also in Ceylon and the Bay Islands, the fall was slightly below the average. In Burmah, with a few exceptions, there was a slight excess.

*August.*—The drought which set in in July and lasted through August raised the temperature of this month unduly high over the greater part of India. The average excess (over  $2^{\circ}$ ) was greatest in the Punjab, Eastern Rajputana, and Central India, whence it decreased to between  $1^{\circ}$  and  $2^{\circ}$  in the Gangetic Plain, Western Rajputana, Gujarat, &c. In the Burmese Peninsula there was still a slight depression.

As in July, the mean pressure of this month differed but little from the average, and the distribution of the anomalies was also similar. There was a slight excess in parts of Rajputana and Central India, and on the Bombay Coast, and the greatest deficiency (in Northern India)

was in Bengal. In Northern India the depression was less than in July, but in the Peninsula it was greater.

The undue preponderance of westerly and north-westerly winds continued as strongly marked as in July and they prevailed more extensively. As far east as Hazaribagh, and as far south as the Concan and West Deccan, there was a large excess of north and north-west winds. To this excess is attributable the drought, which was the chief characteristic of the month.

Absolutely, and relatively, the atmosphere was abnormally dry over the greater part of India. Only in Lower Bengal, Assam, Cachar, and the south of the Peninsula was the humidity above the average.

There was a strongly marked deficiency of cloud over the whole of North-Western, Western, and Central India during this month. In the Karnatic also the proportion was almost universally below the average. Elsewhere, however, *i.e.*, in the Eastern Provinces, over the south of the Peninsula, and in Ceylon there was a decided excess.

The principal feature of this month was the extensive and prolonged drought which prevailed over North-Western and Central India. In the Punjab, Rajputana, Central India, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the only rain during the month fell in more or less local showers, and the total rainfall of all these provinces was largely deficient. In Bengal the drought was less felt and the districts to the west of the Hooghly, parts of Chutia Nagpur, Sikkim, the Bhootan Duars, and Cooch Behar had more than their average fall, but elsewhere the rainfall was below the normal amount. Assam had about its average fall and Cachar a considerable excess. In parts of the Central Provinces the drought was almost as strongly marked as in Central India, but in other parts, as Nagpore and the valley of the Godavery, the average was exceeded. In the Berars, and also in Hyderabad, the heavy rain which occurred towards the close of the month brought the total fall up to, or beyond, the average. In the Bombay Presidency there was great deficiency in Sind, Cutch, Gujarat, the Konkan, and Western Deccan, but about the average amount in Khandish, Sholapur, and the most southern districts. In Madras the total fall was equal to, and in Mysore considerably above, the average. In Ceylon there was a slight excess in the west, and a deficiency in the east, while the Bay Islands had rather more than the usual amount. In Burmah the fall was deficient.

*September.*—Owing to the early cessation of the rain in North-Western India, the temperature of the North-West Himalaya, of the Punjab, and the North-Western Provinces was somewhat excessive in this month. In most other parts of India the rains continued later, and the temperature showed a slight depression, but in Southern India and Ceylon there was an excess. In Burmah there was again a deficiency.

The anomalies of pressure were in general slight. There was a certain excess in the Peninsula, greatest on the west coast and in Malabar, and a deficiency in Northern India, —greatest on the Himalaya, in the Gangetic plain, and in Bengal. In the Burmese peninsula the distribution was similar, a slight excess obtaining in the south and a deficiency in Assam.

Except in parts of the Punjab, Rohilkhand, Rajputana, and the Central Provinces, the undue preponderance of westerly and north-westerly winds, which had characterised August, had more or less disappeared, and the general circulation of the atmosphere was, on the whole, much less anomalous. On the Arakan Coast and in Eastern Bengal the wind was, however, more southerly than usual.

With the resumption of the rains the abnormal dryness of the air disappeared, and on the mean of the month the absolute and relative humidity of Northern and Central India was somewhat in excess of the average. This excess was not, however, felt in the peninsula, the Karnatic having about the average proportion of vapour, and Ceylon a marked deficiency. There was also a deficiency throughout Burmah.

On the Malabar Coast for the first time during the year the cloud was below the average proportion, while in the Karnatic the serenity of the skies was greater than in any previous month. In all other parts of India the cloud proportion equalled and exceeded the average, and in the Central Provinces and the Berars the excess was considerable.

In the Punjab, after the prolonged drought of July and August, the rains recommenced and continued, though with gradually decreasing intensity, till the 15th, when they finally ceased. The fall at the commencement of the month had, however, been so heavy that the average in all parts of the province was exceeded. In Rajputana, and also in Central India, the total was generally above the normal. In the North-Western Provinces the rains ceased about the 15th, and the total fall was deficient. In Bengal the rains were light and

much interrupted, and except in Chutia Nagpur, Sirguja, and Cuttack there was a large deficiency. This was also the case over the greater part of Assam. In the Central Provinces, the Berars, and Hyderabad rain was much more frequent than in the previously noticed provinces, and the falls generally in excess of the average. In Bombay, the central and southern districts of the Deccan had somewhat less than their average rainfall, but elsewhere the total amounts were more or less in excess of it. In Madras and Mysore the rainfall was considerably, and in Ceylon slightly, deficient. In Burmah the differences from the average were unimportant, while at Port Blair the fall was slightly below, and at Nancowry slightly above, the usual amount.

*October.*—In general the temperature was more or less below the normal, but Chutia Nagpur, Orissa, and some stations in Eastern Bengal formed a marked exception to the general rule. In the Burmese peninsula temperature had risen, and for the first time for some months exceeded the average.

With a few exceptions in the south-east of the Indian region, in Tenasserim, and the adjacent portion of the Bay of Bengal, the mean pressure of the whole area ranged above the average. This excess was apparently greatest in the North-West Himalaya, the Gangetic plain, and Bengal, and least in the peninsula, especially on the Deccan plateau. For the first time since May the pressure generally exceeded the average.

At most of the Punjab and Rajputana stations the wind was very light and variable, but in the North-Western Provinces, and as far east as Patna, steady north-west winds were unusually prevalent. To the south of the Ganges, over a region extending as far south as Hyderabad and Sholapur, and as far west as Indore, north-east and east winds were in unusual excess. Also in the south of the peninsula the north-east monsoon prevailed with marked predominance. In general over Eastern and Central India and the Bay of Bengal, north and north-east winds were established earlier than usual.

Owing to the early cessation of the rains, October was a dry month in Northern India, particularly in the Punjab, the Gangetic plain, Behar, and Lower Bengal. Southern India, on the other hand, and the Central India and Deccan plateaus had more than the average humidity. In Ceylon and the Burmese peninsula the humidity was deficient.

The cloud distribution of this month varied considerably. In the North-West Himalaya, the Punjab, Rajputana, Gujarat and the central parts of the country, the amount of cloud was in excess of the average, whereas in Sind and Katiawar, and all over the eastern and north-eastern Provinces of India the skies were unusually serene. In the Indian Peninsula there was a more or less general excess, while in the Eastern Peninsula the skies shared the serenity of North-Eastern India.

In all the northern provinces of India, October was a very dry month. The Punjab, the north and west of Rajputana, and the western half of the North-Western Provinces and the whole of Oudh were practically rainless, but Southern Rajputana and the western States of Central India received frequent local showers, so that at Erinpura, Jodhpore, and a few stations in Central India, as far east as Bhopal and Goona, the average was slightly exceeded. In Bengal and Assam the rains had virtually come to an end in September, and the total amount which fell during October was insignificant. In the eastern districts of the Central Provinces there was a somewhat considerable deficiency, but in all other districts, and also in the Berars and the north-west of Hyderabad, there was a general excess. In other parts of Hyderabad the fall was deficient. In Bombay there was an unusually heavy fall of rain in Khandish, the Konkan, the northern districts of the Deccan, and at Belgaum; but in other parts of the Presidency, there was not more than the average, and Sind was without rain. In Madras and Mysore and over the greater part of Ceylon the rainfall was unusually heavy. At the Nicobars and Andamans there was a decided deficiency, and in Burmah less than the average fall. In Burmah the rains continued steadily until about the 10th, after which they became much interrupted.

*November.*—The first few days of this month were dry and warm, but after the first week, and, coinciding with some heavy falls of snow in the North-West Himalaya, a great and general decrease of temperature took place. On the whole, the temperature of the month was low over the whole of India; the deficiency ranging from  $-3^{\circ}$  in the North-West Himalaya, to  $-1.6^{\circ}$  on the Malabar coast to  $-1^{\circ}$  in Burmah and to  $-0.4^{\circ}$  at the Bay Islands.

The general excess of pressure prevailing in the previous month proved to be only temporary, and during November the pressure was everywhere below the normal. The North-West Himalaya and Tenasserim showed the greatest deficiency, but in the Punjab and Assam it was considerable.

In the Punjab the air was more than usually calm. On the Gangetic plain there was an unusual prevalence of north-west winds, and similar winds also prevailed steadily in parts of

Rajputana and Central India, while the north-east current, which usually blows over the region of the Nerbudda and the Satpuras and in Berar, was abnormally unsteady. In Bengal, on the Bay, and in a large part of the peninsula the north-east current was strongly marked and on the east coast the monsoon prevailed with unusual steadiness.

In this month the vapour tension was generally below the normal, more particularly in Bengal, Behar, Orissa, and the North-Western Provinces, but, owing to the low temperature, the relative humidity showed comparatively little deviation from the average, and indeed in the North-West Himalaya and on the plains of the Punjab, the air relatively to saturation was damper than usual.

Throughout India November was a very serene month, and it was only in the North-West Himalaya, and to a less extent in the Punjab and Western Rajputana, that the cloud proportion equalled or surpassed the average. In Ceylon, Burmah, and the south-east of the Bay, however, there was a large excess.

Dry weather prevailed over a large part of Northern India, but about the middle of the month a fall of rain occurred on the plains of the Punjab and the adjoining districts of the North-Western Provinces, and a fall of snow on the hills of the North-West Himalaya. Owing to this storm, the rainfall somewhat exceeded the average at most stations in the Punjab, and in the Meerut and Rohilkhand divisions of the North-Western Provinces, but in Rajputana, Central India, the eastern parts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, there was scarcely any rain. Bengal, with the exception of the province of Chutia Nagpur, and Assam, with the exception of the station of Silchar, were practically without rain. In the Central Provinces, the Berars, and Hyderabad light sporadic showers fell at times during the month, but the totals were insignificant, and much below the average. In Bombay the general rainfall was below the average, and all the northern parts of the Presidency were rainless, but the stations of Bijapur, Karwar, and Honawar had a slight excess. In Madras, in Mysore and the north-east of Ceylon there was a general, though not universal, excess. At the Bay Islands and in Burmah, with the single exception of Akyab, the rainfall was excessive.

*December.*—In this month the abnormal depression of temperature, which had prevailed during the greater part of November, continued and even increased in intensity. In the North-West Himalaya the average depression was  $-3.1^{\circ}$ ; in Lower Bengal it amounted to about  $-3^{\circ}$ , on the Central India Plateau to  $-3.4^{\circ}$ , and reached its maximum ( $-6.1^{\circ}$ ) in the Nerbudda valley. Over the north of the peninsula and on the Deccan and Mysore plateau, the deficiency was between  $2^{\circ}$  and  $4.5^{\circ}$ , and in the Karnatic and on the Malabar Coast, where it was least pronounced, it amounted to about  $2^{\circ}$ . Only at the Nicobars there was an excess of  $1^{\circ}$ .

In this month the pressure was exceptionally high, the excess, which was less on the hills than on the plains, being even greater and more general than in October. It was greatest at Deesa and Surat, and least in the Karnatic and at the Bay Islands.

The winds of December differed but little from the normal circulation, except that in the Punjab and North-West Himalaya the air continued unusually calm. On the Arakan Coast and in Pegu, however, there was a marked abnormal preponderance of easterly winds.

Both absolutely and relatively to saturation, the air was drier than usual throughout almost the whole of India and Burmah, the greatest deficiency being in the central parts of the country.

In Northern India the sky was generally very serene; only round the head of the Bay the amount of cloud approached the average. This clearness did not, however, extend far into the peninsula, the Deccan, Hyderabad, and both the Karnatic and Malabar coasts all showing an excess. Ceylon, Burmah, and the Bay Islands had also all more than the usual proportion of cloud.

Over a great part of Northern India December was as dry as the previous month, or even drier. The principal feature in the rainfall of the month was the heavy rain which accompanied a storm apparently generated over the head of the Bay of Bengal, which passed in a north-east course across the Sunderbuns towards Cachar. Owing to this storm the rainfall of all parts of Bengal (except the most northern and western divisions), the most eastern divisions of the Central Provinces, the Northern Circars, and the coast of Arakan had a more or less excessive rainfall. The Punjab, Rajputana, Central India, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the western divisions of the Central Provinces, the Berars, Hyderabad, and almost the whole of the Bombay Presidency were without rain. In Madras and Mysore, as in the previous month, the rainfall was generally in excess. In Ceylon the rainfall of the month was deficient, and in Burmah, with the exception of the Arakan Coast, there was no rain. At the Bay Islands the month was rainy throughout, and there was an excess of rain.

Appendix to Section I.

Meteor-  
ology.

TABLE I.—Showing the Monthly Barometric Pressure and its variation from the average in thirty-four Stations of India during 1883.

STATIONS.	JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.		DECEMBER.	
	Mean.	Variation.	Mean.	Variation.	Mean.	Variation.	Mean.	Variation.	Mean.	Variation.	Mean.	Variation.	Mean.	Variation.	Mean.	Variation.	Mean.	Variation.	Mean.	Variation.	Mean.	Variation.	Mean.	Variation.
Calcutta (Alipore).	30.026	+009	29.958	+008	29.849	—007	29.721	—031	29.608	—051	29.519	—025	29.509	—029	29.588	—010	29.668	—015	29.873	+042	29.910	—052	30.051	+030
Dacca .	.020	+029	.945	+008	.838	—007	.739	—012	.631	—047	.556	—009	.532	—027	.610	—001	.638	+004	.865	+045	.888	—047	.038	+043
Chittagong .	29.961	+014	.898	—007	.828	—003	.741	—006	.642	—027	.529	—034	.529	—031	.601	—006	.680	0	.818	+038	.828	—046	29.971	+037
Sibsagar .	.745	+003	.658	—012	.568	—022	.481	—022	.382	—044	.289	—013	.254	—031	.320	—014	.412	—009	.595	+034	.632	—037	.778	+049
Silchar .	.917	+014	.880	—007	.785	—023	.704	—021	.606	—042	.521	—018	.479	—051	.552	—028	.642	—017	.799	+024	.809	—069	.953	+018
Cuttack .	.959	0	.889	—005	.796	—008	.672	—024	.558	—051	.478	—024	.474	—030	.545	—011	.608	—027	.820	+042	.862	—047	30.004	+038
Hazaribagh .	27.987	+008	27.936	+001	27.863	—002	27.752	—020	27.633	—051	27.563	—011	27.558	—010	27.619	—005	27.693	—013	27.911	+050	27.922	—042	28.027	+031
Patna .	29.883	+018	29.807	+006	29.675	—006	29.534	—024	29.408	—060	29.350	+004	29.345	—012	29.415	—007	29.501	—011	29.723	+045	29.776	—039	29.930	+051
Darjeeling .	22.974	+014	22.928	—012	22.930	—013	22.938	—005	22.895	—021	22.865	+004	22.860	+001	22.889	—009	22.965	+011	23.048	+032	23.002	—032	23.040	+035
Allahabad .	29.731	0	29.683	+008	29.553	—002	29.400	—021	29.267	—054	29.199	+002	29.202	—008	29.273	—005	29.359	—013	29.599	+048	29.654	—021	29.797	+052
Lucknow .	.667	—002	.622	+010	.501	+002	.337	—027	.208	—059	.146	+002	.147	—006	.213	—011	.305	—013	.535	+042	.595	—033	.734	+048
Meerut .	.274	—012	.232	+003	.108	—010	28.961	—035	28.814	—065	28.728	—028	28.744	—023	28.739	—036	28.897	—035	.140	+030	.206	—037	.337	+042
Delhi .	.304	—006	.267	+009	.155	+004	.995	—020	.858	—047	.764	—011	.782	+004	.924	—010	29.123	—012	29.352	+042	29.407	—029	29.555	+055
Agra .	.475	—006	.448	+018	.324	0	29.170	—016	29.036	—041	.946	—012	.968	+006	29.024	—010	29.123	—012	29.352	+042	29.407	—029	29.555	+055
Jhansi .	.147	—014	.129	+009	.022	—002	28.585	—009	28.766	—015	.676	+002	.684	+012	28.750	+011	28.822	—012	.042	+038	.088	—029	.223	+051
Ajmere .	28.382	—024	28.374	+009	28.279	—002	.168	—009	.058	—016	27.980	+001	27.961	+007	.038	+003	.117	+006	28.334	+044	28.377	—012	28.488	+057
Sangor .	.185	0	.185	0	.107	—014	.0	0	27.882	—022	.809	+001	.808	+013	27.867	—005	27.935	—008	.144	+022	.171	—036	.285	+032
Jubbulpore .	28.667	+007	.623	—001	.543	+003	28.430	—004	28.311	—023	28.229	+001	28.238	+012	28.287	—004	28.364	+002	.586	+059	.617	—028	.743	+060
Mooltan .	29.621	—015	29.602	+016	29.471	—002	29.333	—002	29.161	—029	29.005	—033	29.046	+016	29.093	—015	29.227	—011	29.477	+037	29.562	—027	29.717	+063
Lahore .	.277	—021	.258	+009	.143	+001	.003	—012	28.838	—048	28.713	—024	28.734	—014	28.792	—030	28.934	—001	.155	+040	.214	—055	.366	+046
Peshawar .	28.926	—027	28.902	—010	28.804	—020	28.683	—002	.487	—062	.338	—045	.354	—016	.412	—030	.552	—034	28.804	+025	28.862	—044	.005	+037
Ranikhet .	24.089	—022	24.062	—023	24.057	—022	24.040	—022	23.975	—036	23.916	—020	23.908	—024	23.944	—017	24.014	—015	24.134	+022	24.104	—047	24.152	+011
Chakrata .	23.226	—033	23.203	—024	23.209	—036	23.224	—011	.155	—014	.111	—022	.088	—020	.131	—024	23.195	—031	23.322	+021	23.266	—042	23.303	+006
Indore .	28.140	—023	28.117	—018	28.060	—012	27.965	—017	27.872	—024	27.786	—018	27.783	—011	27.851	—003	27.913	—014	28.094	+023	28.117	—027	28.230	+048
Deesa .	29.514	—025	29.502	+002	29.427	0	29.301	—022	29.197	—027	29.098	—028	29.097	—007	29.171	—009	29.269	—006	29.439	+020	29.484	—018	29.619	+074
Kurrachee .	30.009	—003	.997	+018	.895	+011	.786	+004	.605	—041	.492	—032	.485	—008	.591	+009	.688	—006	.872	+012	.937	—024	30.085	+057
Bombay .	29.941	—008	.910	—011	.893	+018	.802	—007	.747	—017	.650	—018	.682	+015	.729	+003	.798	+016	.857	+016	.880	—029	.001	+055
Belgaum .	27.416	—017	27.391	—025	27.366	—016	27.306	—015	27.256	—029	27.218	—035	27.240	—017	27.247	—031	27.326	+001	27.360	—001	27.367	—027	27.468	+034
Nagpur .	28.961	+002	28.901	—010	28.824	—002	28.710	—012	28.605	—025	28.557	+004	28.559	0	28.601	—014	28.674	+004	28.867	+049	28.906	—031	29.032	+050
Belary .	.488	—008	.447	—014	.388	—019	.318	—017	.260	—029	.253	—023	.280	—014	.277	—036	.348	+007	.403	+010	.423	—037	28.528	+027
Bangalore .	27.003	—003	26.986	—006	26.961	—001	26.896	—009	26.845	—016	26.834	—011	26.852	+003	26.837	—033	26.911	+015	26.934	+006	26.934	—035	27.025	+021
Madras .	29.990	+002	29.959	—007	29.901	—007	29.810	—009	29.709	—024	29.696	—003	29.724	+004	29.718	—029	29.791	+019	29.876	+039	29.906	—013	30.014	+040
Rangoon .	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0
Akyab .	30.013	+015	29.946	—005	29.900	—002	29.820	—010	29.749	—009	.663	—015	.646	—027	.701	—007	.773	+012	.880	+035	.892	—043	30.031	+044



Appendix to Section I.

TABLE III.—Showing the Mean Monthly Humidity and its variation from the average in thirty-four Stations of India during 1883.

STATIONS.	JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.		DECEMBER.	
	Mean.	Variation.	Mean.	Variation.	Mean.	Variation.	Mean.	Variation.	Mean.	Variation.	Mean.	Variation.	Mean.	Variation.	Mean.	Variation.	Mean.	Variation.	Mean.	Variation.	Mean.	Variation.	Mean.	Variation.
Calcutta (Alipore)	71	+1	67	−2	71	+2	74	+2	76	−1	83	−2	87	−1	87	−2	87	−1	80	−4	71	−3	73	+1
Dacca	69	0	61	−4	64	−4	70	−4	81	+2	87	0	86	−1	87	?	85	−1	79	−2	70	−2	75	+4
Chittagong	72	0	64	−6	76	+3	78	+1	82	+2	87	+2	88	+1	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Sibsagar	87	+2	83	+2	80	+1	80	+1	85	+3	84	+1	81	−2	84	0	86	+1	84	0	81	−2	87	+2
Silchar	73	−2	66	−5	72	−1	75	−1	87	+6	86	+1	83	−2	87	+1	85	0	81	−1	77	0	79	+2
Cuttack	65	0	62	−1	64	+2	61	−2	64	−1	77	+3	81	0	81	−1	82	0	74	−2	68	0	70	+4
Hazaribagh	56	+5	40	−4	40	+4	26	−6	33	−10	69	+3	83	+3	82	−3	81	−1	51	−14	49	−5	48	−3
Patna	68	+1	54	−5	43	−4	39	−3	53	−3	70	+2	82	+1	82	0	80	0	62	−8	55	−6	59	−5
Darjeeling	89	+10	86	+8	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	94	−1	94	0	95	0	89	+9	81	−14	73	−1
Allahabad	75	+7	57	−1	43	−1	31	−3	36	−5	58	+3	81	+1	75	−6	83	+3	63	−5	57	−6	62	−5
Lucknow	61	+2	48	−5	44	0	35	−1	44	+1	56	+2	76	+2	70	−6	72	0	54	−6	51	−2	53	−4
Meerut	65	+3	54	−3	49	−3	31	−10	30	−12	48	0	68	−3	57	−14	62	−4	46	−9	53	−1	55	−6
Delhi	60	+3	43	−7	46	+3	29	−4	37	−3	46	0	65	−3	50	−15	59	−5	38	−10	42	−5	41	−9
Agra	58	+2	47	−1	40	+1	26	−3	27	−6	42	−2	73	+1	57	−14	61	−5	35	−12	38	−5	44	−7
Jhansi	57	+9	44	+2	42	+7	27	−1	33	+2	49	+3	74	0	66	−8	70	0	49	+2	36	−3	39	−5
Ajmere	54	+5	40	−6	41	0	29	−7	43	+4	53	+4	76	+7	63	−10	71	+3	46	−4	44	0	47	−2
Saugor	54	+10	37	−1	34	+3	22	−6	?	?	?	?	82	+7	75	−6	82	+5	?	?	?	?	?	?
Jubbulpore	59	+1	42	−9	31	−7	20	−10	25	−4	60	+2	82	+1	74	−7	83	+4	65	0	55	−2	50	−6
Mooltan	59	0	47	−5	48	−3	44	−1	49	+4	49	−1	64	+5	62	−1	62	0	46	−10	49	−3	49	−7
Lahore	67	+8	56	0	51	−3	38	+2	35	+4	38	+2	58	0	54	−6	69	+15	49	+4	61	+15	61	+6
Peshawar	62	+2	53	−3	54	−2	50	+3	33	−8	32	−6	56	+4	52	−6	53	−2	41	−6	55	0	61	0
Ranikhet	63	+3	45	−14	52	−1	40	−5	46	−7	68	+4	85	0	81	−5	82	+2	51	−10	57	0	52	−2
Chakrata	70	+8	55	−8	56	+3	41	−5	44	−8	70	+3	92	+1	87	−4	85	+2	46	−13	59	+1	51	+1
Indore	47	+9	34	−2	31	+2	20	−3	34	+1	66	+5	82	+1	77	−4	84	+4	64	+9	47	+5	44	+3
Deesa	40	+3	25	−7	35	+3	26	−2	41	0	53	0	76	+2	60	−13	72	+3	48	+5	34	−1	32	−6
Kurrachee	54	−1	60	+1	70	+4	79	+11	80	+7	78	+3	80	+2	78	0	77	+1	59	−6	47	−8	47	−11
Bombay	66	−3	67	−2	70	−3	77	+2	74	0	84	+2	88	0	84	−3	88	+2	82	+1	71	0	63	−7
Belgaum	49	+2	37	−2	?	?	50	0	60	0	85	+4	90	+1	85	−3	85	−1	77	+7	60	+1	45	−3
Nagpur	55	+5	37	−4	30	−1	24	−3	25	−4	67	+7	79	0	70	−7	81	+5	65	+5	53	0	43	−7
Bellary	54	+5	37	+1	39	+6	32	−2	40	−2	56	+2	61	−1	66	+3	56	−8	72	+9	61	−2	52	−5
Bangalore	63	+3	52	0	55	+5	49	−5	60	−2	70	−3	80	+3	76	−2	70	−7	79	+4	71	−2	67	0
Madras	72	+2	76	+6	77	+5	76	+5	70	+4	68	+8	72	+8	73	+4	68	−1	87	+11	79	+1	78	+3
Rangoon	62	−4	62	−1	66	+2	73	+5	80	+3	88	−1	90	0	89	−2	88	−1	80	−5	80	0	70	−4
Akyab	70	−2	67	−3	71	−3	75	0	80	+1	85	−2	88	−1	88	0	84	−2	80	−3	76	−5	77	0

Appendix to Section I.

TABLE IV.—Showing the Monthly and Annual RAINFALL in thirty-four Stations of India during 1883.

STATIONS.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.
Calcutta (Alipore)	0·07	2·09	1·52	2·96	1 18	10·20	16·16	8·15	6·96	0 75	...	2·54	52·58
Dacca	0·26	0·13	1·08	5·80	7 04	8·81	19·01	7·43	3 65	1·70	...	1·59	56·50
Chittagong	...	0·85	2 93	3·83	19·20	37·76	24·71	16·02	15·67	3·59	0·07	8·49	133·12
Sibsagar	1·77	0·71	5·83	3·46	9·46	7·67	23 34	16·45	12 21	3·03	0·23	1·28	85·44
Silchar	1·18	0·15	10·15	6·58	51·74	15 05	15 92	23·49	17·73	3·92	2·20	7 33	160·44
Cuttack	...	0·18	1·26	0·08	4·96	23·09	14·32	8·61	12·93	0·55	0·30	0·96	67·24
Hazaribagh	1·11	0·14	2·64	...	1·54	7·06	19·61	6·53	11·56	0 20	0·47	0·36	51·22
Patna	1·93	0·15	0·39	0·16	0·15	14·83	9·20	7·53	5·01	0·40	...	...	39·75
Darjeeling	1·86	0·50	...	2·14	7·78	39·52	19·26	30·85	11·06	0·68	...	0·10	113·75
Allahabad	2·68	0·02	0·39	...	0·34	3·87	13·48	2·10	4·92	0·79	...	...	28 59
Lucknow	4·72	...	0·82	...	0·29	3·60	19·14	3·31	4·18	...	...	...	36·06
Meerut	2·51	...	1·08	...	0·42	2·12	4·65	0·94	4·87	...	0·14	0 03	16·76
Delhi	1·70	...	1·79	0·15	0·68	3 53	2·57	...	6·53	...	...	...	17·05
Agra	1·97	...	0·10	0·06	0·50	1·15	12·71	0·12	3·65	...	...	...	20·26
Jhansi	2·02	...	0·30	...	1·07	3·32	7·13	1·49	2·88	0·45	...	...	18 66
Ajmere	0·38	...	0 02	...	2·19	1·09	9 24	0·45	3·91	...	...	...	17 28
Saugor	0·70	...	...	...	1·44	5·92	8·64	5·35	7·72	0·39	...	...	30·16
Jubbulpore	0·57	...	0·21	...	0·24	9·25	18·10	5·98	12·50	1·43	...	...	48·28
Mooltan	1·00	...	0·18	...	1·59	...	3 56	...	2·03	...	...	...	8·36
Lahore	2·59	0·33	0·43	0·18	3·05	0·58	2·27	0·70	10·72	...	0·66	0·07	21·38
Peshawar	1·98	0·74	0·89	0·53	0·16	0·10	4·57	0 07	0·24	0·07	1·93	0 17	11·45
Ranikhet	2·64	...	4·48	0·36	3·53	2·12	5·95	7·69	7·39	...	1·22	0·17	35·55
Chakrata	5·61	0·44	2·07	0·91	3·64	8·87	15·83	14·36	5·43	0·06	0·81	0·23	58·26
Indore	0·18	...	...	...	0·37	6 90	7·49	4·01	4·48	...	...	...	25·76
Deesa	0·14	...	0·52	...	0·56	1·87	8·40	0·27	3·54	1·11	...	...	16·41
Kurrachee	0·33	...	0·12	...	...	0·37	4·75	...	0 54	...	...	...	6·11
Bombay	0·12	...	...	...	0·33	13·65	39·88	12·57	12·37	10·40	0·86	...	90·18
Belgaum	0·05	...	0·01	1·70	3·07	10·04	17·98	5·35	6 67	8·05	1·10	0·19	54·21
Nagpur	0·39	...	0·34	...	0·27	11·37	15·21	12·17	15·72	5·98	...	...	61·45
Bellary	...	...	1·38	0·27	0·56	0 07	1·40	3·88	0 55	4 92	1·06	...	14·09
Bangalore	...	...	0·05	0·72	1·81	0·80	5·28	7·66	1·05	12·56	2·86	2·01	34 80
Madras	0·24	0·07	...	...	...	2·31	6·38	2 98	0 56	22·18	14·92	10 90	60·54
Rangoon	...	...	0·14	4·40	7·17	14·03	18·82	14 55	12·12	3·55	7·10	...	81·88
Akyab	...	...	1·35	2·53	15·23	46·13	49 01	33·08	23·70	5 43	3·58	7·43	187 47

SECTION II.  
EUROPEAN ARMY OF INDIA.

2. During 1882 the health statistics of the army of India are as a whole most favourable. During 1883 they were more favourable than they had been in 1882. From the following table it will be observed that the admission, daily sick, and death-rates for 1883 are lower than those of any of the previous years there given, and that all, except the daily average sick-rate, are lower than the average of the ten-year period 1870—79 :—

*Abstract of Statistics of EUROPEAN TROOPS in INDIA for the last six years 1878 to 1883, and for the ten-year period, 1870—79.*

YEAR.	Strength.	RATIO PER MILLE OF STRENGTH.				
		Admis- sions.	Daily sick.	Deaths.	Invaliding.	Total loss.
1870—79 . . . . .	577,416	1,475	60	19·34	43	62
1878 . . . . .	56,475	1,651	68	21·46	45	66
1879* . . . . .	49,582	1,977	78	24·28	49†	73†
1880* . . . . .	51,796	1,789	74	24·85	26†	51†
1881† . . . . .	58,728	1,605	70	16·86	38	55
1882 . . . . .	57,269	1,445	65	12·07	33‡	45
1883 . . . . .	55,525	1,336	63	10·88	33	44

\* Excluding troops serving in Afghanistan. † Including troops in Afghanistan.  
‡ Calculated on the strength obtained from Annual Returns.

The admission-rate, 1,336 per mille, is indeed the third lowest on record since 1870, when the statistics for the army of India were first compiled as a whole; in 1873 the admission-rate equalled 1,328, and in 1877 it was at the minimum of 1,257. Notwithstanding the low admission-rate of the year, the daily average sick-rate (63) was higher than the ten-year average of 1870—79, and higher than that of every year from 1870 to 1877 inclusive. The death-rate for the year 1883 was 10·88, the lowest on record since 1870, when it equalled 21·11. This result is most gratifying, falling short as it does of the average death-rate for the period 1870—79 by 8·46 per mille. The ratios in former years, which most nearly approached this result of 1883, were 12·07 in the preceding year 1882 and 12·71 in 1877. The loss to the army, due to invaliding, was 33 per mille, identical with that of the preceding year, but 10 per mille less than the average loss on this account during the period 1870—79. The total loss to the army from death and invaliding was 44 per mille, or less than the average annual loss of 1870—79 by 18 per mille.

3. The vital statistics of the army of the Bengal Presidency, taken by themselves, are very satisfactory. The admission-rate was 1,463,—a smaller ratio than that of any single year since 1878, and considerably smaller than the average ratios of the ten-year periods 1860—69 (1,755) and 1870—79 (1,522). Of the past 23 years since 1860 better results were recorded in 7, the most favourable having been 1,251 in 1877. The daily average sick ratio is still high, namely 66 per mille. It exceeds the average of the period 1870—79 (61) by 5 per mille, but

Bengal Army: mortality much reduced.

is less than that of 1860—69 (67) by one only. The most satisfactory feature in the statistics of this portion of the army of India is the greatly diminished mortality. This equalled 11·21, and is the lowest ratio on record. The nearest approach to it was in 1877, when it equalled 11·64. The death-rate of 1883 was thus 9·79 per mille less than the average death-rate for 1870—79 (21·00), and 18·77 per mille less than the average of 1860—69 (29·98). The mortality from cholera was also exceptionally low ; it was 0·94 per mille. The average death-rate from this disease during the last two decennial periods was 4·18 (1870—79) and 9·24 (1860—69). The cholera mortality of the year under review, however, is not the lowest on record, for the rate in 1870 was only 0·63, and in 1871, 0·71, in 1873, 0·90, in 1874, 0·21, and in 1877, 0·44. The loss by invaliding was 31, or 10 per mille less than the average loss during 1870—79. The total loss to the Bengal Army from death and invaliding was 42 against 48 in 1882, and 62 the average total loss during 1870—79.

European Army of Bengal.

PERIOD.	Average strength.	AVERAGE ANNUAL RATIO PER 1,000.						
		Admissions into Hospital.	Daily sick.	DEATHS FROM			Invaliding.	Total loss.
				Cholera.	Other causes.	Total.		
1870—79 . . . . .	363,431	1,522	61	4·18	16·82	21·00	41	62
1878 . . . . .	35,836	1,675	68	4·16	17·47	21·63	40	62
1879* . . . . .	29,255	2,108	82	8·95	20·92	29·87	47†	77†
1880* . . . . .	31,583	1,813	75	4·84	22·89	27·73	22†	50†
1881* . . . . .	35,901	1,729	72	3·23	13·82	17·05	37†	54†
1882 . . . . .	35,164	1,579	69	1·28	11·89	13·17	35	48
1883 . . . . .	34,079	1,463	66	0·94	10·27	11·21	31	42

\* Excluding troops in Afghanistan.

† Including troops in Afghanistan.

4. In the Madras Army also the results are, on the whole, very favourable. The admission-rate was 1,013, the lowest on record since 1870 ; the next lowest (1,058) having been in the preceding year 1882. The daily average sick ratio (59), however, did not show a corresponding decrease ; it was slightly higher than that of 1882 (57), and practically the same as the average for 1870—79 (60). The death-rate was 10·19 ; a result almost identical with that of 1880 (10·18), the lowest on record. Deducting the mortality due to cholera which was 0·95, the ratio was 9·24, or the same as that of 1881. The loss by invaliding was higher than it has been of late years, and equalled 33 per mille. The average of 1870—79 was 49. The total loss to the army from death and invaliding was 43, or 9 per mille greater than it had been in 1882 ; a result which is accounted for exactly by the increase of invaliding.

European Army of Madras.

PERIOD.	Average strength.	AVERAGE ANNUAL RATIO PER 1,000.						
		Admissions into Hospital.	Daily sick.	DEATHS FROM			Invaliding.	Total loss.
				Cholera.	Other causes.	Total.		
1870—79 . . . . .	110,396	1,264	60	1·68	16·01	17·69	49	67
1878 . . . . .	10,815	1,392	66	2·77	19·05	21·82	48	70
1879 . . . . .	10,444	1,428	68	2·30	14·36	16·66	45	62
1880 . . . . .	10,310	1,368	64	0·10	10·08	10·18	20	30
1881 . . . . .	10,391	1,160	60	1·73	9·24	10·97	28	39
1882 . . . . .	11,020	1,058	57	0·82	9·43	10·25	24	34
1883 . . . . .	10,498	1,013	59	0·95	9·24	10·19	33	43

5. The average strength of the Bombay Army was a little less than it had been in 1882. The admission-rate was 1,249, the lowest on record. The daily average sick (57), however, did not fall in a corresponding degree, and remained the same as the average for the period 1870—79. The total mortality from all causes (10·50) was in excess by a fraction of that of the preceding year (10·37). The excess was due to cholera mortality; for deducting the deaths due to this disease the mortality from all other causes (9·68) was less in 1883 than it had been in 1882 (9·74), and is the lowest on record.

Bombay Army: admission-rate lowest on record and death-rate was low.

European Army of Bombay.

PERIOD.	Average strength.	AVERAGE ANNUAL RATIO PER 1,000.						
		Admissions into Hospital.	Daily sick.	DEATHS FROM			Invaliding.	Total loss.
				Cholera.	Other causes.	Total.		
1870—79 .	103,587	1,533	57	1·53	13 74	15·27	43	58
1878 . .	9,825	1,848	67	4·79	15·67	20·46	58	78
1879 . .	9,883	2,173	78	0·30	15·48	15·78	60	76
1880 . .	9,903	2,150	78	0·00	30·90	30·90	49	80
1881* . .	9,895	1,784	72	0·30	13·14	13·44	53†	67†
1882 . .	11,085	1,405	61	0·63	9·74	10·37	36	46
1883 . .	10,948	1,249	57	0·82	9·68	10·50	38	48

\* Excluding troops in Afghanistan.

† Including troops in Afghanistan.

6. The force in Southern Afghanistan is included in the Bombay statistics referred to in the preceding paragraph, but it is desirable also to show the results among these troops separately. Out of an average of 1,034, which was slightly in excess of that of the preceding year (929), the admission-rate was considerably below what it had been during the two previous years; but both the daily sick and death-rates were higher. The daily sick-rate was 78, which is considerably above the average rate for the army of India during the ten-year period 1870—79, when it stood at 60. The death-rate from all causes was 15·47, as compared with 9·69 in 1882, 51·55 in 1881, 49·00 in 1880, and 59·48 in 1879. There was no mortality from cholera, as indeed there had been none in former years excepting in 1879, when a proportion of 32·69 was due to this cause. There were in all 16 deaths against 9 in 1882. Of the 16, five were due to enteric fever and four to respiratory diseases.

Force in Southern Afghanistan: mortality greater than in the two previous years.

7. Malarial fevers as usual gave rise to the largest number of admissions in the Bengal Presidency, or an equivalent of 486 per mille. This ratio, however, is a great improvement upon those of the majority of previous years. The average admission-rate under this head for the ten-year period 1860—69 was 633·0 per mille, whilst for the succeeding ten-year period 1870—79 it was 607·3. The ratio for 1883 shows, therefore, a considerable reduction over the averages of both periods, and compares even more favourably with the ratio of 1882, which was 660 per mille. A similar, though not so marked, diminution occurred in the admissions from fevers in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, both as compared with the ratios of the preceding year and with the average results of the ten-year period 1870—79. In the Madras Presidency the ratio was 128 per mille against 171 in 1882, and in the Bombay Presidency, 436 against 558. The average for the ten-year period 1870—79 in Madras was 266, whilst in Bombay it was 660.

Chief causes of admission into hospital in the three Presidencies. Malarial fevers gave rise to fewer admissions than usual, especially in the Bengal Presidency.

Admissions from Chief Diseases per 1,000 of strength.

Bengal.			Madras.			Bombay.		
1. Malarial fevers . .	486		1. Venereal diseases . .	289		1. Malarial fevers . .	436	
2. Venereal diseases . .	281		2. Malarial fevers . .	128		2. Venereal diseases . .	218	
3. Wounds and accidents . .	117		3. Wounds and accidents . .	103		3. Wounds and accidents . .	108	
4. Abscess and ulcer . .	89		4. Abscess and ulcer . .	70		4. Respiratory diseases . .	73	
5. Respiratory diseases . .	88		5. Dysentery . .	49		5. Abscess and ulcer . .	64	
6. Rheumatism . .	56		6. Diarrhoea . .	45		6. Rheumatism . .	44	
7. Diarrhoea . .	49		7. Respiratory diseases . .	41		7. Diarrhoea . .	39	
8. Hepatitis . .	27		8. Hepatitis . .	41		8. Hepatitis . .	23	
9. Dysentery . .	23		9. Rheumatism . .	34		9. Dysentery . .	18	
TOTAL OF THE NINE .		1,216			800			1,023
TOTAL FROM ALL CAUSES .		1,463			1,013			1 249

The admission-rate from venereal diseases was highest in the Madras Army (289), and lowest in the Bombay Army (218). In Bengal it was higher (281) than it had been in 1882 (271) ; in Madras it was practically the same (289 against 288 in 1882), and in Bombay it was somewhat less (218 against 224). In all three Presidencies the admission-rates were in excess of the average rates for the ten-year period 1870—79, the excess being 72 per mille in the case of Bengal, 91 in Madras, and 27 in Bombay. Respiratory diseases as usual gave rise to the highest admission-rate in Bengal, 88 per mille. It was 41 in Madras and 73 in Bombay. These ratios for Bengal and Bombay are higher than the average ratios for 1870—79, which were 84 and 64, respectively ; that for Madras for the same ten-year period having been only 57. Diarrhoea was more prevalent in the Bengal and Madras Presidencies than in the Bombay Presidency. In all Presidencies the ratios under this head are less than the averages for 1870—79. Dysentery and hepatitis were, as usual, much more prevalent in Madras than in Bengal and Bombay. Scurvy does not appear in the statistics among the diseases which caused admissions into hospital ; but the Surgeon-General, Her Majesty's Forces, Bengal Presidency, in remarking upon the health of the men during 1883, writes that “scurvy sometimes in a pronounced form, but most commonly in a mild one, has been prevalent amongst men of many corps and at different stations ; those serving at hill stations have proportionately suffered most in this respect, and no doubt the scorbutic taint in particular men has commonly, if not always, been a sequel in malarial fever illness.”

8. Enteric fever again heads the list of the chief causes of death in all three Presidencies. The highest ratio under this head was recorded in the Madras Presidency (2·86), and the lowest in Bombay (1·55), the Bengal ratio being intermediate (2·52). During 1882 the number of deaths ascribed to this cause in Madras rose suddenly, and during 1883 the ratio has for the first time exceeded the ratios of the Bengal and Bombay Presidencies. It was almost exactly double the average rate of the ten-year period 1870—79. Further details regarding enteric fever will be found in a subsequent paragraph.

Deaths from the Chief Diseases and from All causes in the Three Presidencies per mille of strength.

DEATHS FROM	BENGAL.					MADRAS.					BOMBAY.				
	1883.	1882.	1881.*	1880.*	1870—79.	1883.	1882.	1881.	1880.	1870—79.	1883.	1882.	1881.*	1880.	1870—79.
Enteric fever .	2·52	2·90	2·62	3·07	2·28	2·86	2·09	0·58	1·36	1·42	1·55	1·90	2·83	5·76	1·75
Apoplexy .	1·32	0·94	1·75	3·14	1·53	0·38	0·82	0·96	0·78	1·42	1·10	0·63	1·21	3·03	1·56
Hepatitis .	1·06	1·48	1·64	1·36	2·04	1·72	1·72	1·54	1·26	3·16	0·82	0·81	1·52	1·31	1·71
Cholera .	0·94	1·28	3·23	4·84	4·18	0·95	0·82	1·73	0·10	1·68	0·82	0·63	0·30	...	1·53
Remittent and continued fevers .	0·41	0·74	0·70	2·34	1·74†	0·28	0·27	0·19	0·29	0·62†	0·55	0·54	0·91	2·73	1·14†
Dysentery .	0·35	0·77	1·00	2·72	1·37	0·28	0·36	1·15	0·58	2·32	0·55	0·18	1·82	4·14	0·98
TOTAL OF THESE DISEASES .	6·60	8·11	10·94	17·47	13·14	6·47	6·08	6·15	4·37	10·62	5·39	4·69	8·59	16·97	8·67
ALL CAUSES .	11·21	13·17	17·05	27·73	21·00	10·19	10·25	10·97	10·18	17·69	10·50	10·37	13·44	30·90	15·27

\* Excluding troops in Afghanistan and on the march.

† Including deaths from Intermittent fever.

Hepatitis as usual caused the largest proportion of deaths in the Madras Presidency (1·72 per mille). The death-rate for the year, however, was only about one-half the average death-rate of the period 1870—79. In the other two Presidencies also the mortality from this cause was less than the ten-year average. It was in Bengal 1·06 and in Bombay 0·82. The death-rates from cholera were remarkably low in every Presidency; as already shown, they were for Madras 0·95, Bengal 0·94, and Bombay 0·82. The ratio for Bengal is particularly low; the average mortality during 1870—79 having been 4·18. Apoplexy caused the largest number of deaths in Bengal (1·32 per mille). In Madras the death-rate from this disease was particularly low, 0·38 per mille against 1·42 the average of 1870—79. In Bombay it was 1·10, a ratio higher than that of the preceding year, but less than the ten-year average. There has been a reduction of death-rate from dysentery in the Bengal and Madras Presidencies, both when compared with the ratios of the preceding year and with the ten-year averages; in the Bombay Presidency the death-rate from this disease (0·55) was higher than it was in 1882 (0·18), but still lower than the ten-year average (0·98). The mortality from remittent and continued fevers was greatest in the Bombay Presidency (0·55) and least in Madras (0·28); in Bengal it was 0·41. All these ratios are less than the ten-year averages; but the most striking reduction occurred in the Bengal Presidency.

9. Excluding convalescent depôts, where troops are located only for a portion of the year, the statistics of the army of the Bengal Presidency have been divided into six groups. Of these four show a higher admission-rate than the average for the Presidency as a whole, whilst one was nearly equal to it, namely Bengal Proper, and one was considerably below it. The highest admission-rates occurred in the Punjab (1,601), and Meerut with Rohilkund groups (1,528), and the lowest in Bengal Proper (1011).

Statement showing the Admission and Death-rates in the several groups of Stations of the Bengal Presidency during the ten-year periods 1860—69, 1870—79, and during 1880, 1881, 1882, and 1883.

PERIOD	RATIO PER MILLE OF STRENGTH.													
	BENGAL PROPER.		GANGETIC PROVINCES AND OUDH.		MEERUT AND ROHILKUND.		AGRA AND CENTRAL INDIA.		PUNJAB.		HILL STATIONS.		BENGAL PRESIDENCY.	
	Admis-sions.	Deaths.	Admis-sions.	Deaths.	Admis-sions.	Deaths.	Admis-sions.	Deaths.	Admis-sions.	Deaths.	Admis-sions.	Deaths.	Admis-sions.	Deaths.
1860—69	1,821	29·57	1,615	28·59	1,576	26·61	2,169	38·48	1,741	25·24	1,069	14·78	1,755	29·98
1870—79*	1,311	14·43	1,410	20·06	1,461	18·31	1,530	18·41	1,847	20·71	1,044	12·23	1,522†	21·00†
1880*	1,469	16·03	1,494	29·32	2,011	22·98	1,935	15·07	2,126	36·41	1,253	20·75	1,813	27·73
1881*	1,610	12·02	1,741	15·94	1,867	17·81	1,728	10·11	1,949	23·44	1,177	9·97	1,729	17·05
1882	1,187	11·19	1,699	22·61	1,613	8·86	1,891	10·51	1,796	12·12	975	8·65	1,579	13·17
1883	1,011	9·10	1,474	17·04	1,528	10·56	1,497	14·27	1,601	9·47	1,454	6·33	1,463	11·21

\* Excluding troops in Afghanistan and on the march. † Including troops in Afghanistan and on the march.

The admission-rates in the Gangetic Provinces with Oudh (1,474) and Meerut with Rohilkund (1,528) were greater than the average rates of the period 1870—79, though less than the average rates of the preceding ten-year period 1860—69; but the admission-rate in Hill Stations for 1883, namely 1,454, exceeded both ten-year periods considerably. Indeed, the admission-rate for 1883 in the Hill Stations is the highest on record since 1870, with the single exception of the year 1879, when it was 1,560 per mille. Fevers were most prevalent in the Punjab, Rohilkund with Meerut; dysentery and diarrhoea in Hill Stations and Gangetic Provinces; respiratory diseases in Hill Stations, Punjab, and Gangetic Provinces; and venereal diseases in Bengal Proper. “The augmentation of sickness,” says the Surgeon-General, Her Majesty’s Forces, “in Rohilkund was not

consequent on unhealthy conditions within the district, but was due to the arrival of troops whose health had been greatly deteriorated by immediately previous residence in the Punjab."

10. The highest mortality was recorded in the Gangetic Provinces (17·04), and Agra and Central India (14·27); but these ratios are nevertheless favourable when compared with many former years. The average death-rates in the Gangetic Provinces were 28·59 and 20·06 in the ten-year periods 1860—69 and 1870—79, and in the Agra and Central India group the ten-year averages were 38·48 (1860—69) and 18·41 (1870—79). After these two groups in order of high mortality come Meerut and Rohilkund (10·56), Punjab (9·47), Bengal (9·10), and Hill Stations (6·33). The chief causes of mortality in the Gangetic Provinces were cholera (3·92) and enteric fever (3·17). In Agra and Central India 4·26 per mille of the death-rate was due to enteric fever, whilst 1·25 per mille were due to each of the following—cholera, apoplexy, and hepatitis. The highest mortality from cholera was recorded as usual in the Gangetic Provinces (3·92); this was somewhat less than the average death-rate of the period 1870—79, namely, 4·24. The mortality from enteric fever varied from 1·07 in Bengal to 4·26 in Agra and Central India; and it is noteworthy that the death-rates from "other fevers" varied inversely from 1·07 in Bengal to 0·25 in Agra and Central India. In the marginal table a statement is given, showing

	BENGAL.		GANGETIC PROVINCES.		ROHILKUND AND MEERUT.		AGRA AND CENTRAL INDIA.		PUNJAB.	
	1883.	1870—79.	1883.	1870—79.	1883.	1870—79.	1883.	1870—79.	1883.	1870—79.
Enteric fever	1·07	0·79	3·17	2·63	2·91	2·69	4·26	2·04	2·20	2·32
Other fevers	1·07	1·06	0·45	1·25	0·79	1·03	0·25	1·85	0·26	2·24
TOTAL	2·14	1·85	3·62	3·88	3·70	3·72	4·51	3·89	2·46	4·56

the death-rates from enteric fever and "other fevers" for the year 1883 and for the period 1870—79. It will be observed that the total death-rates from both classes of fevers for the year 1883 and the ten-year period are very nearly the same in each group, with the exception of the Punjab, where the combined mortality for 1883 is much smaller than the average of the ten-year period. In every single group, with the exception of the Punjab, the mortality from enteric fever for 1883 is greater than the ten-year average, and that from other fevers almost correspondingly reduced. Apoplexy caused the highest death-rate in the Punjab (1·93), in the Gangetic Provinces (1·66), and in the Bengal (1·60) groups; it was lowest in the Hill Stations (0·25), and in Rohilkund and Meerut (0·80). Dysentery gave rise to the largest mortality in Bengal (1·07), and to the least in Punjab (0·18). Respiratory diseases gave rise to the highest rates in Agra and Central India (1·00), and Punjab (0·88), and least in Rohilkund and Meerut (0·26). Detailed information regarding individual stations will be found in Table XXX of the Appendix. Since 1882, when the Station Hospital system was introduced in the British Army of India, Table XXX has been altered to suit the change. In former years this table gave the statistical results of individual regiments. Such details under the new system are no longer available.

11. The highest admission-rate was recorded in Attock (3,390), but excluding this and other small stations with an average strength of less than 200 men, five stations recorded over 2,000 admissions per mille, ranging from 3,032 per mille in Amritsar to 2,563 in Peshawar. In all these five stations fevers and venereal diseases caused the largest proportion of admissions; in Delhi, Meean Meer, and Peshawar, respiratory diseases also prevailed largely. Of the 92 stations enumerated in Table XX, 39 recorded higher admission-rates than the average admission-rate for the

Admission-rates in individual stations of the three Presidencies.

whole army of India (1,336). The proportion of the admission-rate in each station, which was due to the chief diseases, is shown in Table XXI.

12. The following stations, with an average strength exceeding 200, recorded the highest mortality :—Benares 39·89, Gwalior Fort 34·97, Dinapore 26·82, Delhi 24·94, Shahjahanpore 23·81, and Kamptee 23·33. In Benares, with an average strength of 376 men, 15 deaths occurred from various diseases. In Gwalior (average strength 429) of a total of 15 deaths, eight were due to enteric fever and five to cholera. In Dinapore (932 strength) there were 25 deaths, seven of which were due to enteric fever and seven to cholera. In Delhi (401) there were 10 deaths from various causes, and in Shahjahanpore (210) five deaths. In Kamptee, with an average strength of 600, there were 14 deaths, five of these due to enteric fever, three to cholera, two to hepatitis, and the remaining to various diseases. In 38 of the 92 stations the total mortality exceeded the average of the army of India. In Chakrata, Pachmarhi, Landour, Deesa, Khandalla, and Taragarh, which were occupied for only a portion of the year as may be seen in detail in Table XX, there were no deaths; and the same remark applies to Purandhar, Baroda, Malliapoorum, and Calicut, which were occupied during the entire year by a small body of men.

13. In the following table the numbers of men, women, and children located in the hills during 1883 are given :—

Statement showing number of European Troops located in the Hills during 1883.

NATURE OF ACCOMMODATION.	Men.	Women.	Children.
Hill Depôts . . . . .	2,305	258	510
Regular Hill Stations . . . . .	3,714	292	565
Temporary Locations . . . . .	3,016	71	131
Mussoori Summer Home . . . . .	...	...	80
TOTAL . . . . .	9,035	621	1,286

There were thus 9,035 men in the hills, or 26·51 per cent. of the average strength of the army. In 1882 the percentage was 27·44, and in 1881 25·3. The general health of men in the hills was not so good as it had been during the preceding year, for whilst in 1882 the admission-rate was 975 per mille, during 1883 it was 1,454 per mille. This admission-rate is unusually high, the average ratio for 1870—79 having been 1,044. The sickness represented by these figures cannot, however, have been of a severe nature, for the total mortality fell from 8·65 in 1882 to 6·33. This death-rate is the lowest on record since 1870, the nearest approach to it being in 1877, when it was 6·49.

14. In the Rajputana-Malwa group, which forms Table XIII, and is the first belonging to the Bombay command, the statistics are very favourable. The admission-rate was 1,502 as compared with an average admission-rate of 1,614 during 1870—79, and the death-rate 8·32 as compared with an average of 17·41 during the same ten-year period. The admission-rate of the year, though on the whole favourable, was higher than it was during the years 1873—77, when it ranged from 1,244 to 1,492. The total death-rate of the year 1883 was by far the most favourable on record since 1870, and was less than one-half the average of the ten-year period. The chief components of this total death-rate, which includes 0·43 due to cholera, were 1·07 from enteric fever, 0·85 apoplexy, 0·64 dysentery, and 0·85

hepatitis. The highest admission-rates were recorded in Indore (2,026) and Baroda (2,006); both are small stations; the former with an average strength of 115, and the latter of 168. The largest station, Mhow (1,239), had an admission-rate of 1,822, and a total death-rate of 8·07. The highest death-rates were recorded in Indore (17·39), and Kurrachee with Ghizree (16·34).

15. The strength of the European Army in the Deccan and Nagpur group was considerably smaller than in 1882—6,994 against 7,685. The admission-rate was 1,001 (the lowest on record since 1870) against 1,029 in 1882, and an average of 1,383 during the ten-year period 1870-79. The mortality, however, (10·72), was higher than it was in 1882 (7·94). This last ratio was exceptionally low, the average mortality for the ten-year period having been 14·14. The chief causes of admission were venereal diseases, which caused 265 per mille of the total admission-rate, and intermittent fevers, which caused 191 per mille; whilst the chief causes of mortality were enteric fever (2·72), cholera (1·72), "other fevers," hepatitis and respiratory diseases, each causing 0·71 per mille. Of the eleven stations comprised in this group, five recorded higher admission-rates than 1,000 per mille. Poona and Secunderabad, with average strengths of 1,087 and 2,281, respectively, are the largest stations. The admission-rate in Poona was 973, and in Secunderabad 811. No less than 327 of the total admission-rate at Secunderabad were due to venereal diseases. The highest death-rates were recorded in Asirgarh (24·00), Kamptee (23·33), Kolhapur (22·99), and Satara (20·98). With the exception of Kamptee, where an average strength of 600 men was quartered, the stations mentioned are small, and a few deaths gave rise to the large ratios. In Kamptee of a total of 14 deaths, five were due to enteric fever and three to cholera. The death-rates in Secunderabad and Poona were 8·33 and 7·36, respectively. Of the Secunderabad mortality, 2·19 were due to cholera; there was no cholera mortality in Poona. The mortality in Poona exceeded that of the previous year, which had been only 2·85; an unusually low rate. The average death-rate in this station for 1870-79 was 11·91, whilst the average ratio for Secunderabad during the same period was 19·95.

16. The average strength of the force located in Southern India was 4,661. The admission-rate (1,126) was somewhat greater than it had been in 1882 (1,119), but below the average for 1870-79 (1,235). The total death-rate was 8·58, also somewhat higher than that of the two preceding years (7·74 in 1881 and 8·30 in 1882), but it compares favourably with the average death-rate of the past decade (13·70). Of the total admission-rate, 339 per mille were due to venereal diseases. The next highest admission-rates were for wounds and accidents (128) and intermittent fevers (89). The chief causes of mortality were enteric fever (3·44) and hepatitis 1·72. In this group seven stations are included, the largest being Bangalore with an average strength of 1,821, Bellary with an average of 985, and Cannanore with 688. Four of the seven recorded higher admission-rates than 1,000, the highest being 1,356 in Bangalore. The highest death-rates were recorded in Bangalore (11·53), Madras 7·79, and Cannanore (7·27). The death-rate at Bangalore was almost identical with the average death-rate in that station during the past decade (11·81), whilst the ratios of Madras and Cannanore were considerably below the averages, which were 12·75 and 14·90, respectively. At Bellary the death-rate was 7·11 against an average death-rate of 9·87.

17. The average strength in the British Burma group was 2,001. The admission-rate was 980 as compared with 1,047 in 1882, and 1,092, the average of the last decade. The

Sickness and mortality in the  
Deccan and Nagpur.

Sickness and mortality in  
Southern India.

Burma and Pegu.

total mortality was 10·00; this compares very favourably with the average mortality of the ten-year period, which was 17·32. During 1883 there were no deaths from cholera. The chief cause of mortality was hepatitis (2·50). Next to it come dysentery and injuries, each contributing 1·00 per mille to the total. Only four stations are included in this group, the largest being Rangoon with an average strength of 733. The admission-rate was greatest in this station, 1,304, which was contributed to most largely by venereal diseases (266), fevers (151), dysentery (106), and hepatitis (106). The highest death-rate, 14·29, occurred in Port Blair, a small station with an average strength of 140 men; two deaths gave rise to the ratio. In Rangoon the death-rate was 10·91; of the eight deaths in this station, four were due to hepatitis.

18. The statistics of an average force of 811 men of the Madras and Hill Stations, &c., of Madras and Bombay armies in the hills of these Presidencies are, on the whole, favourable. The admission-rate was 1,059 against an average rate of 1,594 during 1870—79, and the death-rate from all causes 8·63 against an average of 15·16. Both the admission and death-rates were smaller than in 1882.

19. In the report for 1882 attention was drawn to the remarkable abeyance of cholera during that year; the history of 1883 is even more striking in this respect. Throughout the army of India only 82 cases of cholera were treated, or a ratio of 1·5 per mille, and of these 51 or 0·92 per mille died. During the preceding year 98 cases (1·7 per mille) were admitted and 61 (1·07) died. The mortality among those seized was 62·20 per cent. against 62·24 in 1882. These favourable results for the army, as a whole, have been mainly due to the small number of cases which occurred in the Bengal Presidency, for the admissions and deaths in the other two Presidencies were somewhat more numerous than they had been in 1882. In the Bengal Presidency only 48 cases occurred with 32 deaths against 73 cases and 45 deaths in 1882. These results, though very favourable, are, however, by no means the most favourable on record, for since 1860 fewer cases, both absolutely and proportionally, were admitted in the three years, 1871, 1874, and 1877. The admission-rate per mille was in the Bengal Presidency 1·4 against 5·9 in 1870—79 and 14·7 in 1860—69. The death-rate per 1,000 was 0·94 against 4·18 during 1870—79 and 9·24 during 1860—69, and the percentage of deaths among those seized was 66·67 against an average of 62·72 during 1860—69 and of 70·26 during 1870—79. Whilst these average ten-year ratios show that both the prevalence and mortality per mille have greatly diminished of late, the percentage of deaths amongst those attacked has risen. Eleven individual years between 1860 to 1879 show a smaller percentage of deaths among those attacked than the percentage of 1883. In the Madras Army 19 cases occurred with 10 deaths, yielding admission and death ratios of 1·8 and 0·95 per mille, respectively. The average admission and death-rates during 1870—79 were 2·9 and 1·68. The reduction in the ratios of the year under review, as compared with this ten-year period, was therefore not so great as in Bengal. The percentage of mortality among those treated was 52·63 against an average percentage of 58·49 during 1870—79. In the Bombay Army 15 cases with nine deaths were recorded, or 1·4 per mille of admissions and 0·82 of deaths. These results are not so favourable as those of the three preceding years, but are better than the average ratios of the ten-year period, which gave an admission-rate of 2·1, and a death-rate of 1·53. Of those treated in this Presidency, 60·0 per cent. died against an average percentage of 73·27 during the last decade.

Total number of Admissions and Deaths from CHOLERA recorded in the three Presidencies, and the annual Ratios per mille of strength.

PERIOD.	BENGAL.				MADRAS.				BOMBAY.			
	ADMISSIONS.		DEATHS.		ADMISSIONS.		DEATHS.		ADMISSIONS.		DEATHS.	
	Number.	Per mille of strength.	Number.	Per mille of strength.	Number.	Per mille of strength.	Number.	Per mille of strength.	Number.	Per mille of strength.	Number.	Per mille of strength.
1860—69	5,754	14·7	3,609	9·24	‡	...	‡	...	‡	...	‡	...
1870—79	2,162	5·9	1,519†	4·18	318	2·9	186	1·68	217	2·1	159	1·53
1880	213*	6·7*	153*	4·84*	1	0·1	1	0·10	...	...	...	...
1881*	160	4·5	116	3·23	33	3·2	18	1·73	6	·6	3	·30
1882	78	2·1	45	1·28	15	1·4	9	·82	10	·9	7	·63
1883	48	1·4	32	0·94	19	1·8	10	0·95	15	1·4	9	0·82

\* Excluding troops in Afghanistan. † Three hundred and sixty-five of these occurred during 1879 in Afghanistan.  
‡ For these years the statistics are not available in this office.

20. With regard to the distribution of the disease in the several geographical groups of the Bengal Presidency, it may be noted that the largest number of cases and deaths occurred in the Gangetic Provinces with Oudh. The admission-rate in these Provinces was 5·9 per mille and the death-rate 3·92. In three of the six groups, including the Hill Stations, there was an entire absence of the disease, whilst in Bengal Proper only one case occurred. A similar but greater preponderance of cases in the Gangetic Provinces was observed in 1882. It will be seen in the following table, in which the average results of the last two decades are given together with the results of 1883, that in every group the results of the period 1870—79 are more favourable than those of the preceding period 1860—69, and that the results of the year 1883 are more favourable than those of the last decade. In the Gangetic Provinces there were 39 cases with 26 deaths: the largest number of them occurred in Allahabad (18 cases, 11 deaths), and Dinapore (12 cases, 7 deaths) :—

Cholera in the Geographical Groups of Bengal.

	1883.			1870—79.			1860—69.		
	Admissions per 1,000.	Deaths per 1,000.	Died per cent. of those treated.	Admissions per 1,000.	Deaths per 1,000.	Died per cent. of those treated.	Admissions per 1,000.	Deaths per 1,000.	Died per cent. of those treated.
Bengal . . . . .	0·5	0·54	100·	1·2	0·85	69·57	10·8	6·26	57·79
Gangetic Provinces .	5·9	3·92	66·67	6·6	4·24	63·96	12·3	8·12	65·90
Meerut and Rohilkund	0·0	0·0	0·0	3·0	2·06	68·91	9·3	6·55	70·43
Agra and Central India	1·5	1·25	83·33	4·4	3·22	72·38	26·6	15·94	60·02
Punjab . . . . .	...	...	...	5·5	3·95	72·55	14·4	8·89	61·60
Hill Stations . . .	...	...	...	2·3	1·60	68·37	3·3	1·80	54·55

21. Small-pox was more than ordinarily prevalent in the army of India. There were in all 105 cases as compared with 44 in 1882, and nine deaths against four. The admission-rate was 1·9 per mille of strength as compared with an average of 0·7 during 1870—79, and a death-rate of 0·16 against an average death-rate of 0·10 during the same period. The percentage of deaths amongst those attacked was low

(8·57) against an average of 14·71 during 1870—79. The distribution of the cases in the three Presidencies is given in the following table:—

Total number of Cases and Deaths from SMALL-POX, and the annual Death-rate per 1,000 from this Disease, in the three Presidencies, for a series of years.

PERIOD.	BENGAL.			MADRAS.			BOMBAY.		
	NUMBER.		Ratio of deaths per 1,000.	NUMBER.		Ratio of deaths per 1,000.	NUMBER.		Ratio of deaths per 1,000.
	Cases.	Deaths.		Cases.	Deaths.		Cases.	Deaths.	
1860—69 . . .	848	132	0·34	‡	...	...	‡	...	...
1870—79* . . .	294	45	0·12	55	10	0·09	59	5	0·05
1880† . . .	1	0	0·00	1	0	0·00	9	3	0·30
1881† . . .	4	0	0·00	9	1	0·10	2	0	0·00
1882 . . .	38	4	0·11	6	0	0	0	0	0
1883 . . .	86	7	0·21	9	1	0·10	10	1	0·09

\* Including troops on active service and on the line of march.

† Excluding troops in Afghanistan

‡ For these years the statistics are not available in this office.

It will be seen that the increased prevalence of the disease in the army of India was mainly due to its increased prevalence in Bengal. There were 86 cases admitted, the largest number recorded in any year since 1870, and exceeded only in the years 1860, 1861, 1864, 1865, and 1869. The admission-rate per mille of strength in the Bengal Presidency was 2·5, compared with an average admission-rate of 2·2 during 1860—69 and 0·8 per mille during 1870—79. All but five of the cases occurred between January and May, the driest part of the year, and the year itself was one of the driest on record for many years. The death-rate per mille of strength (0·21) was nearly double that of the period 1870—79, but was below the average death-rate of the preceding ten-year period 1860—69. Although the prevalence of the disease in the army of the Bengal Presidency was considerably greater than usual, it is satisfactory to be able to note that the mortality amongst those attacked was only 8·14 per cent. against an average of 15·3 during 1870—79 and 15·57 during 1860—69. Of the 86 cases which occurred in the Bengal Army, 47 occurred in the Gangetic Provinces with Oudh, and 30 in the Agra and Central India groups. Of the seven deaths, four took place in Lucknow, and one in each of the following stations:—Shahjahanpore, Agra, and Jubbulpore. In the Madras Presidency the admission-rate was 0·9 against 0·5 in 1870—79, and the death-rate 0·10 against 0·09. Here, too, the disease was more than usually prevalent, and the mortality amongst those attacked 11·11 per cent. greater than it was in Bengal. In the Bombay Presidency the admission-rate was 0·9 against the decennial average of 0·6, and the death-rate 0·09 against 0·05. The mortality amongst the attacked was 10·0 per cent.

22. There was a great diminution in the prevalence of intermittent fevers

Intermittent fevers: greatly diminished prevalence.

during the year. For the army of India, as a whole, the admission-rate was 359 and the death-rate 0·05. During the preceding year (1882) these ratios were 494 and 0·07, respectively, whilst the average admission and death-rates for 1870—79 were 389 and 0·14. In the following table the distribution of the disease in the three Presidencies is shown:—

Annual Admission and Death-rates from INTERMITTENT FEVER in the three Presidencies.

PERIOD.	BENGAL.		MADRAS.		BOMBAY.	
	Admissions per 1,000.	Deaths per 1,000.	Admissions per 1,000.	Deaths per 1,000.	Admissions per 1,000.	Deaths per 1,000.
1860—69 . . .	439	0·66	...‡	...	...‡	...
1870—79* . . .	425	0·17	140	0·02	528	0·16
1880 . . .	678†	0·32†	378	0·10	995	0·50
1881† . . .	663	0·11	238	0·00	754	0·00
1882 . . .	597	0·08	146	0	512	0·27
1883 . . .	425	0·03	99	...	405	0·18

\* Including troops on active service and on the march.

† Excluding troops in Afghanistan.

‡ For these years statistics are not available in this office.

The admission-rate in Bengal which had risen of late years fell during 1883 to 425 per mille, a ratio identical with the average admission-rate of the past decade. The death-rate was 0·03, the same as that of the preceding year, and considerably below the average rate during 1870—79 (0·17). In the Madras Army these fevers were least prevalent. Here during 1883 the admission-rate was only 99 per mille against 146 in 1882 and 140, the average rate during 1870—79. There were no fatal cases. In Bombay the admission-rate (405) was less than one-half what it was in 1880, and more than 100 per mille less than it was during 1882. The death-rate, continued to be high, namely 0·18 against 0·16, the average death-rate during 1870—79. It was, however, smaller than that recorded in 1882. The prevalence of intermittent fever was greatest in the Bengal Presidency, and of the several groups in this Presidency the admission-rates were highest in the following:—Punjab 546 per mille, Meerut and Rohilkund 539, and Agra with Central India 507. In the Gangetic Provinces the admission-rate was 256, and in Bengal Proper 134. In the marginal table the admission-rates in the several geographical groups are placed side by side with the average admission-rates for the two last decades. It will be observed that in the Meerut and Rohilkund group the admission-rate for 1883 is greater than the average of the last decade, which is itself nearly double that of the preceding ten years.

Admission-rates per mille of strength for Intermittent Fevers.

	1883.	1870—79.	1860—69.
Bengal Proper . . . . .	134	174	341
Gangetic Provinces . . . . .	256	181	269
Meerut and Rohilkund . . . . .	539	433	249
Agra and Central India . . . . .	507	547	790
Punjab . . . . .	546	686	544

23. The admission-rate from remittent and continued fevers for the army of India equalled 49 per mille—a lower rate than that of the preceding year (53), and a great improvement upon the average of 1870—79, which was 162. The total death-rate was 0·41 against 0·61 in 1882 and 0·65 in 1881. From the following table showing the admission and death-rates in the three Presidencies separately, it will be seen that the prevalence of these fevers in Bengal was double what it was in the other two Presidencies:—

Remittent and Continued fevers also caused fewer admissions.

Annual Admission and Death-rates from REMITTENT and CONTINUED FEVERS in the three Presidencies.

PERIOD.	BENGAL.		MADRAS.		BOMBAY.	
	Admissions per 1,000.	Deaths per 1,000.	Admissions per 1,000.	Deaths per 1,000.	Admissions per 1,000.	Deaths per 1,000.
1860—69 . . . . .	194	2·92	‡	...	‡	...
1870—79* . . . . .	182	1·57	126	0·61	131	0·98
1880 . . . . .	132†	2·34†	72	0·29	122	2·73
1881† . . . . .	101	0·70	41	0·19	86	0·91
1882 . . . . .	63	·074	26	0·27	46	0·54
1883 . . . . .	62	0·41	30	0·28	31	0·55

\* Including troops on active service and on the march.

† Excluding troops in Afghanistan.

‡ For these years statistics are not available in this office.

In all three Presidencies the admission-rates during 1883 were considerably less than the average rates of the past ten-year period. Compared with the preceding year the admission-rate in Bengal was practically the same: in Madras it was a little higher; in Bombay it was considerably less.

24. The tendency to return an increasing number of continued fever cases as enteric fever year by year has been frequently noted in former reports. The results of the year under review show that that tendency still continued. In the army of India

Enteric fever: increased admission-rate with diminished mortality.

429 cases of fever were recorded as cases of enteric fever against 357 in 1882. These numbers yield ratios of 7·7 per mille of admissions in 1883 and 6·2 per mille for 1882. During 1883, 133 died of the disease, or 2·40 per mille against 2·55 in 1882. Notwithstanding the greater frequency of the disease during 1883 as compared with 1882, the mortality was therefore less. From 1870 to 1877 the admission-rate fluctuated between 2·8 and 4·6, and during this time the mortality per cent. of those attacked varied from 50·88 to 39·49, or a mean of 43·73. In 1878 the admission-rate rose to 8·5 per mille, or almost double the highest rate recorded during 1870 to 1877, and continued high during 1879 (8·0) and 1880 (7·9); the death-rate per cent. of those attacked remained much the same as it was during the period 1870—77, for it varied from 43·01 to 46·17, or a mean of 44·72. During 1881 the admission-rate again fell suddenly to 5·6; but the percentage of deaths somewhat increased (47·26). During 1883 the admission-rate again rose to a high ratio (7·7), but the death percentage was only 31·00, the lowest on record since 1870. In the following table the admission and death-rates from enteric fever and other fevers in the three Presidencies are contrasted:—

Annual Admission and Death-rates per mille from ENTERIC and OTHER FEVERS in the three Presidencies.

PERIOD.	BENGAL.						MADRAS.						BOMBAY.					
	ADMISSIONS PER 1,000.			DEATHS PER 1,000.			ADMISSIONS PER 1,000.			DEATHS PER 1,000.			ADMISSIONS PER 1,000.			DEATHS PER 1,000.		
	Enteric fever.	Other fevers.	TOTAL.	Enteric fever.	Other fevers.	TOTAL.	Enteric fever.	Other fevers.	TOTAL.	Enteric fever.	Other fevers.	TOTAL.	Enteric fever.	Other fevers.	TOTAL.	Enteric fever.	Other fevers.	TOTAL.
1870—79*	5·3	607·3	612·6	2·28	1·74	4·02	3·9	266·5	270·4	1·42	0·62	2·04	3·1	659·9	603·0	1·75	1·14	2·89
1880† .	8·7	809·6	818·3	3·07	2·66	5·73	2·6	450·1	452·7	1·36	0·39	1·75	9·5	1117·3	1126·8	5·76	3·23	8·99
1881† .	6·3	763·9	770·2	2·62	0·81	3·43	0·9	278·7	279·6	0·58	0·19	0·77	4·2	840·6	844·8	2·83	0·91	3·74
1882 .	7·3	600·0	667·3	2·90	0·77	3·67	4·0	171·5	175·5	2·09	0·27	2·36	5·1	558·5	563·6	1·90	0·81	2·71
1883 .	8·1	486·4	494·5	2·52	0·44	2·96	8·6	128·4	137·0	2·86	0·28	3·14	5·7	436·4	442·1	1·55	0·73	2·28

\* Including troops on active service and on the march. † Excluding troops in Afghanistan.

In 1880 the Bombay Presidency recorded the highest admission-rate (9·5) : during 1881 and 1882 the Bengal Presidency took the first place in this respect with admission-rates of 6·3 and 7·3, respectively; but during 1883 the Madras Presidency records the highest admission-rate (8·6), or more than twice the ratio it recorded in 1882 (4·0). But that the severity of the disease in this Presidency was much less, is indicated by the fact that whilst in 1882, 52·27 per cent. of those attacked died, in 1883 this ratio fell to 33·33 per cent. The next highest admission-rate occurred in Bengal (8·1), and the smallest in Bombay.

Comparison of admission-rate for Enteric fever with admission rate for other fevers.

25. The absence of any definite relationship between the admission-rates for enteric fever and for other fevers, as may be seen from the above table, was noted in the report for 1882. In the marginal table, which was used in the report of 1882 to illustrate this, by showing the number of admissions for other fevers to every admission for enteric fever, the addition of another year's figures serves to strengthen this conclusion.

Number of cases of other Fevers to every case of Enteric Fever admitted.

	BENGAL.	MADRAS.	BOMBAY.
1870—79*	115	68	213
1880	93	172	118
1881†	121	322	198
1882	91	43	109
1883	60	15	77

\* Including troops on active service and on the march. † Excluding troops in Afghanistan.

26. The largest number of cases was admitted during July to October (214 cases), and the smallest during November, December, January, and February 70). During the hot and dry months, March, April, May, and June, 145 cases were admitted. Particulars regarding the distribution of enteric fever, both as to time and place, will be found in Table XXIV.

27. The highest mortality per mille of strength was recorded in Madras, 2·86, the next in Bengal, 2·52, and the least in Bombay, 1·55. The high mortality in Madras is unusual, as may be seen in the following table in which the death-rates from this disease and from other fevers are given for a series of years :—

Statement showing the Death-rate from Fevers per 1,000 of strength among the European Troops of the three Presidencies from 1871 to 1883.

PRESIDENCIES.	FEVERS.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.*	1882.	1883.
BENGAL	Intermittent, remittent, and continued.	2·25	1·78	1·39	1·10	1·18	0·71	0·66	1·59	2·63*	2·66*	0·81	0·77	0·44
	Enteric . . . . .	1·71	1·62	1·53	2·01	1·59	1·75	1·55	4·69	3·86*	3·07*	2·62	2·90	2·52
	TOTAL . . . . .	3·96	3·40	2·92	3·11	2·77	2·46	2·21	6·28	6·49*	5·73*	3·43	3·67	2·96
MADRAS	Intermittent, remittent, and continued.	0·83	0·69	0·70	0·17	0·36	0·46	0·27	1·11	0·76	0·39	0·19	0·27	0·28
	Enteric . . . . .	1·47	2·34	0·78	1·04	0·63	1·99	2·00	1·20	1·44	1·36	0·58	2·09	2·86
	TOTAL . . . . .	2·30	3·03	1·48	1·21	0·99	2·45	2·27	2·31	2·20	1·75	0·77	2·36	3·14
BOMBAY	Intermittent, remittent, and continued.	1·01	0·74	0·56	0·76	1·28	0·29	0·50	1·12	1·61	3·23	0·91	0·81	0·73
	Enteric . . . . .	1·48	2·22	1·31	1·33	1·77	1·86	1·39	2·55	1·93	5·76	2·83	1·90	1·55
	TOTAL . . . . .	2·49	2·96	1·87	2·09	3·05	2·15	1·89	3·67	3·54	8·99	3·74	2·71	2·28

\* Excluding troops in Afghanistan.

The mortality in Madras for 1883 is the highest on record since 1870, the next highest ratio having been recorded in 1872, viz., 2·34. The average death-rate in Madras during 1870—79 was 1·42, but it is made up of variations from 0·63 to 2·34. The mortality in Bengal for 1883 (2·52) is but little greater than the average ratio for 1870—79, viz., 2·28. Here, also, this average ratio is made up of extremes from a minimum of 1·53 (in 1873) to 4·69 (in 1878). The Bombay death-rate is fractionally less than the ten-year average, which is 1·75.

28. In the report for 1882 it was remarked that although enteric fever had been added as a new form of fever to the nomenclature of Indian diseases, no increase in the mortality of fevers as a whole had resulted, and that whilst the mortality from enteric fever had of late years gradually increased, so the mortality from other fevers had almost correspondingly decreased. The experience of the year 1883 is to a like effect. In the following table it will be seen that the total mortality from all fevers, including enteric fever during 1883, was less than the average total mortality of 1870—79 in all Presidencies, with the exception of Madras, in which it was slightly greater. The table also illustrates forcibly the proposition that together with an increasing mortality from enteric fever there has been a reduction in the mortality from other fevers :—

Mortality from Enteric Fever and other Fevers.

	DURING 1870-79.			DURING 1883.		
	Enteric fever.	Other fevers.	Total of both.	Enteric fever.	Other fevers.	Total of both.
Army of India . . . . .	2·03	1·42	3·45	2·40	0·46	2·86
Bengal . . . . .	2·28	1·74	4·02	2·52	0·44	2·96
Madras . . . . .	1·42	0·62	2·04	2·86	0·28	3·14
Bombay . . . . .	1·75	1·14	2·89	1·55	0·73	2·28

29. In the Bengal Presidency the largest proportion of cases occurred in the Gangetic Provinces with Oudh and in the Hill Stations. In each of these groups the admission-rate per mille of strength was 12·4. In the Meerut and Rohilkund, Agra and Central India and Punjab groups, the admission-rates were very nearly identical (7·1, 7·8, and 7·0, respectively). In Bengal Proper the admission-rate was very much less—only 1·6 per mille. The admission-rate in the Gangetic Provinces (12·4) was not so high as it was in 1882 (16·9), but was still nearly double the average admission-rate for 1870—79, which was 6·4. Only in Bengal Proper was the admission-rate of 1883 below the average of 1870—79, in every other group it was higher. With regard to the mortality per mille of strength, the Agra and Central India group heads the list with a mortality of 4·26 per mille. Next in order come the Gangetic Provinces with Oudh 3·17, Meerut and Rohilkund 2·91, Punjab 2·20, Hill Stations 2·03, and Bengal 1·07. With regard to these death-rates, as compared with the average death-rates during 1870—79, that of Bengal was much less, and that of Punjab a little less, than the average. In the other groups the death-rate of the year was a little in excess of the average death-rate; in the Agra and Central India group, however, it was nearly twice as great as the average. The severity of the cases, judged by the death-rate per cent. of those attacked, varied very considerably; for whilst this was 66·67 per cent. in Bengal and 54·84 in Agra, it was only 16·33 in the Hill Stations and 25·61 in the Gangetic Provinces with Oudh.

30. The largest number of cases in any one station occurred in Lucknow, 44 cases were admitted, and of these eight died or 18 per cent. In Bangalore 40 cases were admitted, and 11 proved fatal, or 27 per cent; 26 cases occurred in Secunderabad with seven deaths (27 per cent.); 25 in Kurrachee with only two deaths (8 per cent.); 22 in Subathu with two deaths (9 per cent.); 18 in Meean Meer with two deaths (11 per cent); 15 in Morar with seven deaths (46 per cent.); 13 in Dinapore with seven deaths (54 per cent.); 13 in Ferozepore with five deaths (38 per cent.). In Sitapur, which during the preceding year returned the largest number of admissions (45), there were only 10 cases with two deaths (20 per cent.)

31. The relationship between enteric fever and age has been so fully discussed in former reports that it is unnecessary to repeat in detail the facts there brought forward. It will suffice to reproduce the tables given in former reports with the figures and ratios for 1883 added :—

Composition of the Army of India according to age, 1871—83.

YEAR.	Under 25.	25 to 29.	30 and upwards.	
1871—75 . . . . .	38 per cent.	27 per cent.	35 per cent.	= 100
1876 . . . . .	33 „	33 „	34 „	= 100
1877 . . . . .	33 „	35 „	32 „	= 100
1878 . . . . .	35 „	36 „	29 „	= 100
1879 . . . . .	39 „	33 „	28 „	= 100
1880 . . . . .	41 „	34 „	25 „	= 100
1881 . . . . .	43 „	35 „	22 „	= 100
1882 . . . . .	41 „	36 „	23 „	= 100
1883 . . . . .	41 „	35 „	24 „	= 100

The proportions of men at the different ages are almost identical with those of the preceding year.

Statement showing the Death Ratios of the European Army from Enteric Fever at different ages, together with Ratios of Liability to it for 1877—83.

YEAR.	MORTALITY FROM ENTERIC FEVER AND RATIO OF LIABILITY TO IT AT DIFFERENT AGES.					
	Under 25.		25 to 29.		30 to 34.	
	Deaths per mille.	Percentage of liability.	Deaths per mille.	Percentage of liability.	Deaths per mille.	Percentage of liability.
1877 . . . . .	2·45	44·2	1·55	27·9	0·99	17·8
1878 . . . . .	6·04	53·0	3·55	31·1	1·04	9·1
1879 . . . . .	6·17	54·1	2·73	23·9	1·78	15·6
1880 . . . . .	6·25	56·26	3·15	28·35	1·09	9·81
1881 . . . . .	4·56	59·84	1·57	20·60	0·79	10·37
1882 . . . . .	4·32	56·18	1·55	20·16	0·78	10·14
1883 . . . . .	4·34	66·36	1·50	22·94	0·70	10·70

The figures for 1883 show that both the mortality from enteric fever and the ratio of liability to it are by far the greatest among young soldiers under 25 years of age. The mortality among these young soldiers was 4·34, whilst for men between 25 and 29 and from 30 upwards it was only 1·50 and 0·70, respectively. The percentage of liability among young soldiers under 25 years was 66·36, the highest on record since 1877, and 10·18 per cent. higher than it was in 1882. The percentage of liability rapidly falls with increasing age. For men between 25 and 29 it was 22·94, and for men above that only 10·70.

32. The relationship between enteric fever and length of Indian service has also been frequently discussed in former reports. As shown in the following tables, the results of 1883 fully bear out former conclusions that the disease attacks soldiers of short residence in India in much greater proportion than others, and further show that the greater the proportion of young unacclimatized men in the army of short residence in India, the greater is the liability of the army to loss from this disease :—

Relationship between Enteric fever and length of service in India.

Statement showing the Proportion of Men who have served in India two, five, and seven years from 1871—83.

PERIOD.	PERCENTAGE OF MEN TO TOTAL STRENGTH WHO HAVE SERVED IN INDIA.			PERIOD.	PERCENTAGE OF MEN TO TOTAL STRENGTH WHO HAVE SERVED IN INDIA.		
	Two years and under.	Five years and under.	Seven years and under		Two years and under.	Five years and under.	Seven years and under.
1871 . . . . .	36·2	64·6	78·9	1878 . . . . .	28·9	59·8	73·0
1872 . . . . .	33·7	66·7	80·0	1879 . . . . .	32·1	60·9	72·6
1873 . . . . .	31·7	65·5	79·6	1880 . . . . .	33·4	65·4	77·2
1874 . . . . .	25·9	64·3	79·8	1881 . . . . .	38·9	70·4	81·1
1875 . . . . .	26·1	60·1	81·0	1882 . . . . .	33·1	71·9	82·9
1876 . . . . .	25·5	57·6	75·1	1883 . . . . .	32·3	74·7	85·5
1877 . . . . .	25·2	56·2	72·6				

From these figures it appears that in 1883 out of every 100 men only 14·5 had served longer than seven years.

Statement showing the Death Ratios of the European Army from Enteric Fever at different periods of residence in India, together with Ratios of Liability to it for 1877—83.

YEAR.	MORTALITY FROM ENTERIC FEVER AND RATIO OF LIABILITY TO IT AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF RESIDENCE IN INDIA.					
	1st and 2nd years.		3rd to 6th years.		7th to 10th years.	
	Deaths per mille.	Percentage of liability.	Deaths per mille.	Percentage of liability.	Deaths per mille.	Percentage of liability.
1877 . . . . .	3·31	59·5	1·35	24·2	0·90	16·1
1878 . . . . .	7·90	63·4	2·64	21·2	1·38	11·0
1879 . . . . .	7·99	67·2	2·18	18·3	1·24	10·4
1880 . . . . .	9·08	75·98	1·78	14·90	0·47	3·93
1881 . . . . .	4·55	60·02	2·07	27·31	0·56	7·39
1882 . . . . .	4·68	61·10	1·93	25·19	0·34	4·44
1883 . . . . .	4·98	70·34	1·55	21·89	0·55	7·77

33. In Bengal Proper three cases of enteric fever occurred, one in January, one in June, and one in October. In the Gangetic Provinces with Oudh there were two periods of prevalence, one culminating in May (12 cases), the other in September (15 cases). The culmination in May was rapidly reached from three cases in March, but that of September more gradually, for the cases rose from 0 in June through 4 in July and 9 in August to 15 in September. In the Gangetic Provinces the disease was least prevalent in March, June, and November. There was also a slight rise during December and January. In Agra and Central India there was one period only of increase, in August, when 13 cases were admitted; the cases fell in September to 8 and in October to 1. In the Punjab there was a gradual increase in the number of cases from 8 in March and 11 in April to 16 in May; thereafter the disease subsided gradually until only one case occurred in August. Another smaller rise began in September, culminating in November (9 cases). During December, January, and February, there were very few cases :—

Monthly Distribution of Admissions from Enteric Fever in 1870—79, 1880, 1881, 1882, and 1883.

GROUPS.	Period.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.
Bengal Proper .	1870—79	2	6	5	1	4	2	3	4	7	2	1	2	39
	1880	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	1881	...	...	...	...	7	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	13
	1882	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	6
	1883	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	3
Gangetic Provinces .		3	8	5	3	11	5	6	5	7	4	2	3	...
	1870—79	38	25	22	72	74	44	33	43	55	26	19	35	486
	1880	2	2	2	15	6	5	3	2	8	12	4	2	63
	1881	1	...	10	10	9	6	...	5	..	5	10	5	61
	1882	2	5	17	22	26	12	1	16	8	2	8	2	121
Rohilkund and Meerut	1883	8	5	3	11	12	...	4	9	15	7	3	5	82
		51	37	54	130	127	67	41	75	86	52	44	49	...
	1870—79	12	6	9	28	71	22	11	12	36	17	12	15	251
	1880	1	1	7	15	8	6	1	1	...	1	1	1	43
	1881	1	...	1	4	11	2	2	2	1	3	2	2	31
Agra and Central India .	1882	...	...	3	4	6	4	4	1	2	1	1	...	27
	1883	1	...	1	7	2	2	5	...	4	3	1	1	31
		15	7	21	59	98	36	23	16	43	25	17	19	...
	1870—79	8	6	10	20	14	3	4	13	46	32	15	8	179
	1880	1	1	2	...	...	1	...	2	...	3	6	...	16
Punjab .	1881	2	1	2	3	7	...	2	2	7	3	3	1	33
	1882	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	9	6	1	...	...	22
	1883	1	1	...	1	2	1	1	13	8	1	1	1	27
		12	9	15	26	26	5	7	39	67	40	25	10	...
	1870—79	28	23	32	44	83	89	59	42	44	38	24	30	536
	1880	5	3	6	4	8	20	3	8	6	5	5	3	76
	1881	1	1	3	5	13	5	3	5	6	2	4	7	55
	1882	...	1	3	3	6	7	1	5	7	5	4	2	44
	1883	3	2	8	11	16	11	9	1	5	4	9	1	80
		37	30	52	67	126	132	75	61	68	54	46	43	...

34. The reports by medical officers of cases occurring under their treatment show, as usual, how indefinite are the symptoms which are often presented by cases of this kind. In numerous instances the patients were admitted primarily as suffering from ordinary remittent fever and even febricula. Thus one medical officer writes :—“ Many of the cases were admitted for febricula and after a few days changed to enteric fever.” Another writing of his cases says :—“ The eruption characteristic of enteric fever is in this country more often absent than present ;

Extracts from the reports of  
Medical Officers.

diarrhœa invariably absent until the disease is very advanced and ulceration has set in; pulmonary complications severe—congestion of the lungs sets in early; and so marked was this in one case that one of the most accurate observers and painstaking medical officers I ever met diagnosed an admission as a case of pneumonia, one that died of a most virulent form of enteric fever in seven days.” Again, in Morar, 15 cases were admitted against three in the preceding year, and the medical officer, after discussing fully the difficulties attending the diagnosis of a case of enteric fever from one of an ordinary continued or remittent type, expresses his belief that during the preceding year cases of enteric fever were included among cases of remittent and continued fevers. The extreme variations in the duration of cases, both of those which recovered and those which ended fatally, noted in the report for 1882, is again observable in the reports of 1883. In Umballa the average duration of the cases which terminated favourably was 43 days; but one case ended fatally on the second day. At Morar a case was recorded which ended fatally 36 hours after admission; the patient, it is stated, was “a man whose constitution had been evidently debased by frequent ague attacks and drinking; and although the intestines showed no positive ulcers, the glands and Peyers patches were inflamed and their surroundings tumefied, giving reason to the belief that had he not died at so early a stage, they would in a very few hours have presented the usual ulcers.” As the symptoms of this fever are so indefinite, it is not surprising to find an extreme amount of variation in the death-rate per cent. of those attacked. In other words, whilst some medical officers regard only those cases as enteric fever which present the gravest symptoms, others include cases of much simpler character. Omitting those hospitals in which only a very few cases were recorded, and confining attention to those in which the largest numbers occurred, it will be found that the mortality per cent. of those treated varied from 8·00 at Kurrachee, where 25 cases were treated, to 27·50 at Bangalore, where 40 cases were treated. At Gwalior Fortress, where, however, only 12 cases were treated, eight died yielding a percentage of 66·6. At Subathu, of 22 cases treated, two died (9·09 per cent.), and of one of these it is noted that “the temperature chart varies greatly from the usual outlines of enteric fever,” while in the report of the *post mortem* appearances found it is stated the “Peyers patches were intact.” With regard to the etiology of the disease no positive results of any value were arrived at. Most medical officers note the improbability or impossibility of fœcal contamination of the food or water of the soldiers. Similarly no fault is found with the sanitary condition of the barracks. In a few cases fanciful probable causes of the disease are stated. For example, one medical officer writes:—“No cause was assigned at the time, but afterwards as the tank water used for the tatties frequently emitted a most offensive and putrid odour, I came to the conclusion that this in drying upon the tatties was most probably the cause.” Another writes that the milk is open to suspicion as dirt from the udders of cows got into the milk while they were milked, and he proceeds:—“If filth be regarded as a source of typhoid fever, this is a very possible source of danger.” Several cases which occurred in Meean Meer were attributed to the use of “pop and milk brought round by natives.” At another place the outbreak is attributed to a breach in an aqueduct. The medical officer presumes that this aqueduct “was utilised for washing their clothes and bathing in,” and a senior officer criticising this says:—“This opinion is confirmed by the fact of the absence of enteric fever after the breach in the aqueduct was closed.” The influence of youth and short residence in India, on the other hand, is abundantly evident. It will suffice here to quote in illustration the facts in this respect at Lucknow, where 44 cases occurred in all. Of these no less than 35 occurred among men of the Derbyshire regiment, which arrived in India from Egypt on 24th November 1882, and which was principally composed of very young soldiers.

Of the 44 cases which occurred in Lucknow, 33 occurred in men between 20 and 24 years of age, and nine in men from 25 to 29: 33 had been less than a year in India, and five over one year but less than two years. With regard to infection as a cause of the disease, most medical officers were unable to adduce any evidence. One medical officer writes:—"The idea of infection cannot be held, as five of the cases occurred in different months and could have had no relation to each other; of the remaining four, though they all occurred in the same month, namely November, two were stationed in opposite ends of cantonments, and of the other two, one had just come down from the hills, the other had recently arrived in the station from England. At Jubbulpore three cases occurred, all fatal, and all from different localities: they "could not be traced to any common cause in water, milk, or individual locality." At Lucknow, where, as already stated, so many cases occurred, the medical officer records that "even in the barracks occupied by the regiment which supplied most of the cases, there was no marked prevalence in any one building or locality." Lastly, at Cherat, of the seven cases which occurred "three belonged to the same company, but came from different tents; other three cases from the same regiment came from different companies and from localities widely apart." It has already been noted above that 40 cases occurred at Bangalore. The Surgeon-General, Her Majesty's Forces, Madras, in his report on enteric fever amongst British troops in the Madras command for 1883, quotes the medical officer's views as to the probable causes of enteric fever there as follows:—"No insanitary defects could be discovered within the barracks. The water-supply (mixed water from the Ulsoor tank and dhobies' wells as usual) was impure from contamination by excrement and filth of every description. There is not only the immediate danger from the pollution of the water-supply tank, but as a portion only of the filth washed into it becomes oxidised and innocuous, the remainder is deposited on the bed of the tank ready to give forth in the dry season when the water is low and the bed of the tank (125 acres in extent) is exposed to the sun, the noxious vapour which in conjunction with the use of the water predisposes to, if they do not directly cause, this fatal form of fever." And the Surgeon-General remarks:—"The conditions referred to in these extracts are, in my opinion, sufficient to account for the prevalence of enteric fever at Bangalore." The unsatisfactory nature of the water-supply at Bangalore has often been noticed. The subject was again under the consideration of the Madras Government, who had received an exhaustive report from an officer specially deputed to investigate the whole question.

35. Throughout the army of India there was a slight diminution in the prevalence of dysentery. The admission-rate was 27 per mille as compared with 29 in 1882, and 40 the average rate of the past decade. Diarrhoea, as estimated by the admission-rate, was exactly the same as it had been in 1882; in both years the admission-rate being 46. This ratio is, however, considerably less than the average ratio for 1870—79, 63 per mille. Together with the great reduction in these diseases as compared with the past decade, it is noteworthy that the severity of the disease was also less. The percentage of deaths amongst those treated for dysentery was 1·40, whilst the average percentage was 3·65; for diarrhoea it was in 1883, 0·08 against an average of 0·19. In both, therefore, the percentages of 1883 were much less than the average ratios. The total death-rate per mille of strength was 0·38 in the case of dysentery and 0·04 in diarrhoea. Both ratios are smaller than those for the preceding year, and the average ratios of 1870—79. With regard to the distribution of the disease in the three Presidencies, it will be observed from the following table that dysentery as usual was

Bowel complaints: prevalence  
and severity less.

most prevalent in Madras and least prevalent in Bombay, the admission-rates being 49 in Madras, 23 in Bengal, and 18 in Bombay :—

*Admission and Death-rates per mille from BOWEL COMPLAINTS in the three Presidencies from 1860 to 1883.*

PERIOD.	INDIA.				BENGAL.				MADRAS.				BOMBAY.			
	DYSENTERY.		DIARRHŒA.		DYSENTERY.		DIARRHŒA.		DYSENTERY.		DIARRHŒA.		DYSENTERY.		DIARRHŒA.	
	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.
1860—69	†	...	†	...	49	2·72	109	0·75	†	...	...	...	†	...	...	...
1870—79*	40	1·48	63	0·12	33	1·37	62	0·12	77	2·32	65	0·04	28	0·98	61	0·17
1880	54	2·96	82	1·31	49†	2·72	79†	1·17	46	0·58	44	0·19	56	4·14	90	2·02
1881†	32*	1·72*	56*	0·32*	29	1·00	56	0·31	37	1·15	44	0·19	23	1·82	57	0·30
1882	29	0·57	46	0·07	27	0·77	45	0·03	50	0·36	39	0·18	14	0·18	54	0·09
1883	27	0·38	46	0·04	23	0·35	49	0·06	49	0·28	45	...	18	0·55	39	...

\* Including troops on active service and on the march.

† Excluding troops in Afghanistan.

‡ The statistics of Madras and Bombay, and for the whole of India for these years, are not available in this office.

All these ratios show considerable improvement upon the average ratios of the past decade, the most marked improvement having taken place in the Madras Army. The highest death-rate per mille of strength occurred in Bombay, 0·55, where the admission-rate was least. The ratio considerably exceeds that of the preceding year, which was 0·18. The smallest death-rate occurred in Madras, 0·28, where the admission-rate was greatest. This death-rate is an improvement upon that of the preceding year (0·36), and is the lowest on record since 1870. In the Bengal Army the death-rate, 0·35, is also the lowest on record (since 1860). Diarrhœa was most prevalent in Bengal (admission-rate 49). In Madras the admission-rate was 45 and in Bombay 39. The variations are not so great as in the case of dysentery; all ratios are considerably below the average ratios of 1870—79. The mortality from diarrhœa was trifling; it was 0·06 in the Bengal Army, and there were no deaths from the disease in the other two Presidencies. For the whole army of India the mortality was one-third the average mortality during 1870—79. The highest admission-rates from dysentery in any of the stations of the Bengal Army were in the following stations :—Benares 82 per mille, Attock 59, Jubbulpore 52, Bareilly 50, and Cherat 50. With the exception of Benares, none of these stations appeared in the list of those showing the highest mortalities during 1882, and all the ratios, with the same exception, are lower than those of the stations enumerated in the report for 1882. Of stations in the other Presidencies, the following record the highest ratios :—Rangoon 106; Toungoo and Taragarh, each 94; Calicut 86, Madras 68, Kamptee 57; Bombay and Cannanore, each 54.

36. In comparison with 1882 there was a somewhat increased prevalence of, and mortality from, apoplexy. The admission-rate for the whole army of India equalled three per mille against two, and the death-rate was 1·10 against 0·85 in 1882. The increased admission-rate was due to an increase in the Bengal Army, as the admission-rate in the Madras Army was less than it had been in 1882, and that of the Bombay Army was the same. The increased total mortality also was due to an increase in the Bengal and Bombay Armies. The admission-rate in the Bengal Army, four per mille, is however identical with the average admission-rate for the last two decades, and the death-rate, 1·32, was below the averages of those periods. In the Madras Army both the admission and death-rates were considerably less than the average rates. In the Bombay Army the admission-rate was one-half the average of the past decade, but the reduction in the death-rate was not so great.

Apoplexy was more prevalent and fatal in the Bengal Presidency.

Admission and Death-rates from Apoplexy in the three Presidencies.

PERIOD.	ARMY OF INDIA.		BENGAL.		MADRAS.		BOMBAY.	
	Admissions per 1,000.	Deaths per 1,000.	Admissions per 1,000.	Deaths per 1,000.	Admissions per 1,000.	Deaths per 1,000.	Admissions per 1,000.	Deaths per 1,000.
1860—69 . . . . .	‡	...	4	2·19	‡	...	‡	...
1870—79* . . . . .	4	1·52	4	1·53	3	1·42	4	1·56
1880 . . . . .	7	2·69	8†	3·14†	3	0·78	6	3·03
1881† . . . . .	4*	1·48*	5	1·75	2	0·96	3	1·21
1882 . . . . .	2	0·85	3	0·94	2	0·82	2	0·63
1883 . . . . .	3	1·10	4	1·32	1	0·38	2	1·10

\* Including troops on active service and on the march.† Excluding troops in Afghanistan.

‡ The statistics for Madras and Bombay, and for the whole of India for these years are not available in this office.

Hepatitis.

37. Hepatitis in the army of India was in much the same proportion as in the preceding year.

Admission and Death-rates from HEPATITIS in the three Presidencies.

PERIOD.	ARMY OF INDIA.		BENGAL.		MADRAS.		BOMBAY.	
	Admissions per 1,000.	Deaths per 1,000.	Admissions per 1,000.	Deaths per 1,000.	Admissions per 1,000.	Deaths per 1,000.	Admissions per 1,000.	Deaths per 1,000.
1860—69 . . . . .	‡	...	59	3·31	‡	...	‡	...
1870—79* . . . . .	50	2·19	47	2·04	67	3·16	41	1·71
1880 . . . . .	31	1·34	31†	1·36†	45	1·26	28	1·31
1881† . . . . .	32*	1·60*	32	1·64	39	1·54	29	1·52
1882 . . . . .	30	1·40	30	1·48	36	1·72	22	0·81
1883 . . . . .	29	1·13	27	1·06	41	1·72	23	0·82

\* Including troops on active service and on the march.† Excluding troops in Afghanistan.

‡ Statistics of Madras and Bombay, and for the whole of India for these years, are not available.

The admission-rate was 29 against 30 in 1882. The death-rate was 1·13 against 1·40 in 1882. Both the admission and death-rates were much smaller than the average ratios of the last ten-year period, and are the lowest on record since 1870. The disease was most prevalent in the Madras Army. Here the admission-rate was 41 per mille and the death-rate 1·72, but these ratios are, on the whole, unfavourable as compared with the ratios of the three preceding years; they are below the average ratios of the past decade, which were—admission-rate 67 and death-rate 3·16. The next highest admission and death-rates occurred in the Bengal Army. The admission-rate was 27 and the death-rate 1·06. These ratios are the lowest on record since 1860. The results in the Bombay Army were somewhat unfavourable as compared with the preceding year, but favourable as compared with the average results of the past ten-year period. The admission-rate was 23 against 22 in 1882 and the death-rate 0·82 against 0·81. Of the various provincial groups of the army of India, Burma and Pegu recorded the highest admission-rate, 66 per mille. Next follow the Gangetic Provinces with Oudh 37, Southern India 36, Agra and Central India 32, Deccan and Nagpur 28, Southern Afghanistan and Hill Stations, 25 each, Rohilkund with Meerut and Punjab, each 24, Rajputana 14, and Bengal Proper 13. Compared with the preceding year's results, those of Bengal Proper, Gangetic Provinces, Punjab, and Rajputana are more favourable; whilst those in Burma and Pegu are the same for both years. The highest death-rates were recorded in Burma and Pegu, 2·50, Southern India, 1·72, Agra and Central India, 1·25, and Rohilkund and Meerut, 1·06. There was no death from this cause in Bengal Proper.

38. After steadily declining since 1879 the admission-rate for respiratory diseases in the whole army of India again rose, though to a small degree, during 1883. This rate was 76 as compared with 74 in 1882, and 75 the average admission-rate for

Respiratory diseases.

1870—79. The mortality, however, from these diseases throughout the army of India has continued to fall. It was 0·67 against 0·75 in 1882, and 0·97 the average ratio for 1870—79. The increased admission-rate above referred to was due entirely to the greater prevalence of these diseases in the Bengal Army, for only in this Presidency was there an increased admission-rate, 88 per mille against 80 during the preceding year. This rate for 1883 exceeds the average ratio of 1870—79, which was 84, and still more that of 1860—69, which was 75.

*Admission and Death-rates from RESPIRATORY DISEASES in the three Presidencies.*

PERIOD.	ARMY OF INDIA.		BENGAL.		MADRAS.		BOMBAY.	
	Admissions per 1,000.	Deaths per 1,000.	Admissions per 1,000.	Deaths per 1,000.	Admissions per 1,000.	Deaths per 1,000.	Admissions per 1,000.	Deaths per 1,000.
1860—69 . . . . .	†	...	75	0·99	†	...	†	...
1870—79* . . . . .	75	0·97	84	1·25	57	0·32	64	0·70
1880 . . . . .	88	2·93	81†	1·81	54	0·78	101	2·73
1881† . . . . .	83	1·76	87†	1·37	49	0·38	93†	1·01
1882 . . . . .	74	0·75	80	0·85	47	0·27	84	0·90
1883 . . . . .	76	0·67	88	0·67	41	0·28	73	1·01

\* Including troops on active service and on the march.

† Excluding troops in Afghanistan.

‡ The statistics of Madras and Bombay, and for the whole of India for these years, are not available in this office.

The Bombay Army comes next in point of frequency of admissions. In this army the admission-rate was 73 per mille. This ratio is higher than the average ratio of 1870—79 (64), but it is an improvement upon the ratios of recent years. The admission-rate in the Madras Army was 41 per mille, or less than one-half that of Bengal. In Madras alone is the admission-rate lower than the average ratio for the last ten-year period. The highest death-rate was recorded in the Bombay Army, 1·01, which is greater than the ratio of 1882, and still greater than the average ratio of 1870—79, which was only 0·70. In the Bengal Army the death-rate was 0·67, one of the lowest ratios on record since 1860; better results were 0·58 in 1877 and 0·54 in 1874. In the Madras Army the mortality (0·28) was almost identical with that of the preceding year (0·27) and amongst the lowest on record. The highest admission-rates were recorded in Southern Afghanistan, 179 per mille, Hill Stations of Bengal, 113, and Punjab, 103, and the lowest in Deccan and Nagpur, 43, Bengal, 45, and Burma and Pegu, 46.

39. From the following table, which gives the admission-rates from all forms of venereal diseases in the army of India and in the three Presidencies taken separately, it will be seen that for the army, as a whole, the admissions have steadily increased. During 1870—79 the average rate was 203; since then it has risen gradually from 250 in 1880 to 270 in 1883:—

*Admissions from VENEREAL DISEASES in the three Presidencies.*

PRESIDENCY.	ADMISSIONS PER MILLE.					
	1860—69.	1870—79.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.
Bengal . . . . .	265	209	276*	276*	271	281
Madras . . . . .	†	198	275	258	288	289
Bombay . . . . .	†	191	269	261*	224	218
India . . . . .	†	203	250	260	265	270

\* Excluding troops in Afghanistan.

† The statistics of Madras and Bombay, and for the whole of India for these years, are not available.

40. As in 1882, the highest admission-rate was again recorded this year in the Madras Army, *viz.*, 289 per mille. This is practically the same as it was in 1882 (288 per mille), and is 91 per mille greater than the average admission-rate during 1870—79. It is also the highest on record. The next highest admission-rate occurred in the Bengal Army, 281. This ratio exceeds that of the preceding year by 10 per mille; the average of 1870—79 by 72 per mille, and the average of 1860—69 by 16 per mille. In the Bombay Army there was a reduction in the admission-rate as compared with the last five years. It was 218 per mille,—a ratio exceeding the average of the period 1870—79 by 27 per mille.

41. In the following table the admissions into hospital for the various forms of venereal disease are shown for the army of India as a whole :—

The various forms of Venereal disease giving rise to admissions compared with the results of 1882.

ARMY OF INDIA.  
*Venereal Admissions of 1882 and 1883 compared.*

VENEREAL DISEASES.	1883.		1882.	
	STRENGTH, 55,454.		STRENGTH, 57,193.	
	Admissions into Hospital.	Ratio per 1,000.	Admissions into Hospital.	Ratio per 1,000.
Primary syphilis . . . . .	4,835	87·2	5,013	87·6
Gonorrhœa . . . . .	6,958	125·5	6,849	119·8
Phymosis . . . . .	40	} 17·1	41	} 13·9
Stricture of urethra . . . . .	291		260	
Warts . . . . .	465		340	
Orchitis (gonorrhœal) . . . . .	156		154	
TOTAL . . . . .	12,745	229·8	12,657	221·3
Secondary syphilis . . . . .	1,304	23·5	1,327	23·2
Inflammation of inguinal glands . . . . .	914	} 26·2	1,108	} 29·8
Orchitis . . . . .	538		598	

It may be objected to this statement that it includes inflammation of the ingui-  
nal glands and orchitis, which are not strictly venereal diseases; but a very large  
proportion of both are no doubt of venereal origin, and there is therefore less  
error in including them than in leaving them out. On the other hand, cases of  
gonorrhœal bubo have not been included; but these are so few—81 only in the  
whole army of India during 1883—that they do not influence the result to any  
appreciable extent. The statement has been prepared in the same way as those  
of former years, so that nothing might interfere with an exact comparison.  
The admission-rate for primary syphilis was practically the same as it was in  
1882, 87·2 against 87·6. Both these ratios are below that of 1881, which was  
92·0. Gonorrhœa gave rise to a larger admission-rate than in 1882, namely 125·5  
in 1883 against 119·8 in 1882; both ratios are in excess of that for 1881, which  
was 107·3. Similarly the admission-rate for phymosis, stricture, warts, and  
gonorrhœal orchitis together was greater than during the preceding year.  
The admission-rate for secondary syphilis was 23·5. In the following table it  
will be seen that the rates for this form of venereal disease have continued  
remarkably ever since 1876 :—

*Army of India.*

YEAR.	ADMISSIONS FROM SYPHILIS PER MILLE.	
	Primary.	Secondary.
1876 . . . . .	60	24
1877 . . . . .	65	22
1878 . . . . .	95	22
1879 . . . . .	79	24
1880 . . . . .	88	23
1881 . . . . .	92	23
1882 . . . . .	88	23
1883 . . . . .	87	23

42. In the following table the statistics of the different forms of venereal disease for the year 1883 are contrasted with those of the preceding twelve years :—

Venereal disease in the Bengal Army.

ARMY OF BENGAL.

Statement showing the Proportion of different forms of Venereal Disease in the European Army of Bengal, 1871 to 1883.

FORMS OF DISEASE.	ADMISSION-RATE PER 1,000.												
	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.
Primary syphilis .	73·3	61·9	49·1	66·3	71·3	59·8	55·7	96·2	62·0	83·4	96·0	87·1	87·7
Gonorrhœa .	96·1	87·2	86·3	99·0	94·1	100·7	111·6	163·7	112·7	102·2	110·9	126·2	136·0
Phymosis .	10·8	10·0	9·5	9·8	15·5	9·6	9·3	10·1	11·3	10·5	13·2	15·1	18·8
Stricture .													
Warts .													
Orchitis (gonorrhœal) .													
TOTAL .	180·2	159·1	144·9	175·1	180·9	170·1	176·6	270·0	186·0	196·1	220·1	228·4	242
Secondary syphilis	24·2	22·6	17·9	23·1	20·8	21·2	22·2	22·4	24·2	22·7	23·3	22·3	24·8
Inflammation of the inguinal glands .	32·3	27·2	26·4	24·4	22·2	26·3	24·8	32·0	22·9	29·0	30·9	27·5	23·9
Orchitis .													
GRAND TOTAL .	236·7	208·9	189·2	222·6	223·9	217·6	223·6	324·4	233·1	247·8	274·3	278·2	291·2

The admission-rate for primary syphilis in 1883 was 87·7 compared with 87·1 in 1882. With the exception of the results for 1881 (96·0) and 1878 (96·2), the ratio of the year under review is higher than for any of the other years since 1871. The lowest ratios during this period were 49·1 in 1873 and 55·7 in 1877. Since 1871 the admission-rates for gonorrhœa have increased very considerably. In that year it was 96·1 per mille, and in 1883 it was as high as 136·0. With the exception of the ratio of 1878 (163·7), this is the highest rate of the series. As regards secondary syphilis, the admission-rates have not fluctuated so greatly. The ratio of 1883 (24·8) is almost identical with that of 1871 (24·2). During 1872 and 1873 the ratios fell, but they rose again from the following year. The only entries in the statement, which on the whole show a lessened prevalence since 1871, are inflammation of inguinal glands and orchitis. The admission-rates for these forms have fallen with some fluctuations from 32·3 in 1871 to 23·9 in 1883.

ARMY OF BENGAL.

YEAR.	ADMISSIONS FROM SYPHILIS PER MILLE.		YEAR.	ADMISSIONS FROM SYPHILIS PER MILLE.		YEAR.	ADMISSIONS FROM SYPHILIS PER MILLE.	
	Primary.	Secondary.		Primary.	Secondary.		Primary.	Secondary.
1870 . .	...	24	1875 . .	71	21	1880 . .	83	23
1871 . .	73	24	1876 . .	60	21	1881 . .	96	23
1872 . .	62	23	1877 . .	56	22	1882 . .	87	22
1873 . .	49	18	1878 . .	96	22	1883 . .	88	25
1874 . .	66	23	1879 . .	62	24			

43. In the Madras Army also the admission-rate for primary syphilis, 111·1, was very high. As may be seen from the following tables, since 1872, the ratio for 1883 was indeed exceeded only in 1879, when it was 114·5.

Venereal disease in the Madras Army.

ARMY OF MADRAS.

Showing the Proportion of different forms of Venereal Disease in the European Army of Madras, 1872—1883.

	RATIO PER 1,000.											
	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.
Primary syphilis . . . . .	65·4	62·6	79·3	69·8	60·5	96·8	106·1	114·5	107·3	89·0	109·6	111·1
Gonorrhœa . . . . .	61·5	57·5	66·4	78·8	79·3	98·0	103·5	103·7	119·8	103·1	119·4	106·6
Phymosis . . . . .	7·2	7·4	9·8	12·7	8·4	9·6	12·3	14·4	13·1	14·5	12·4	15·3
Stricture . . . . .												
Warts . . . . .												
Orchitis, gonorrhœal . . . . .												
TOTAL . . . . .	134·1	127·5	155·5	161·3	148·2	204·4	221·9	232·6	240·2	206·6	241·4	233·0
Secondary syphilis . . . . .	29·2	24·9	30·1	38·0	29·5	23·2	20·8	25·6	26·4	24·1	23·7	21·8
Inflammation of the inguinal glands, Orchitis . . . . .	37·1	34·5	38·7	35·3	32·2	52·3	45·1	37·6	43·0	41·2	41·8	43·9
GRAND TOTAL . . . . .	200·4	186·9	224·3	234·6	209·9	279·9	287·8	295·8	309·6	271·9	306·9	298·7

There was some reduction in secondary syphilis, the admission-rate from which was 21·8 as compared with 29·2 in 1872. The highest ratio, 38·0, was recorded in 1875. With the exception of secondary syphilis, all the other forms of venereal disease yielded higher admission ratios than in 1872. The ratio for phymosis, stricture, warts, and gonorrhœal orchitis during 1883 was more than double that of 1872.

Army of Madras.

YEAR.	ADMISSIONS FROM SYPHILIS PER MILLE.		YEAR.	ADMISSIONS FROM SYPHILIS PER MILLE.	
	Primary.	Secondary.		Primary.	Secondary.
1872 . . . . .	65	29	1878 . . . . .	106	21
1873 . . . . .	63	25	1879 . . . . .	114	26
1874 . . . . .	79	30	1880 . . . . .	107	26
1875 . . . . .	70	38	1881 . . . . .	89	24
1876 . . . . .	60	29	1882 . . . . .	110	24
1877 . . . . .	97	23	1883 . . . . .	111	22

Venereal disease in the Bombay Army.

44. In the Bombay Army every form of venereal disease, except inflammation of inguinal glands and orchitis, was more prevalent in 1883 than in 1872.

ARMY OF BOMBAY.

Showing the Proportion of different forms of Venereal Disease in the European Army of Bombay, 1872—1883.

FORMS OF DISEASE.	RATIO PER 1,000.											
	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.
Primary syphilis . . . . .	54·4	58·5	63·	48·7	59·2	64·8	79·9	109·3	85·6	81·4	67·8	62·8
Gonorrhœa . . . . .	75·7	89·1	70·4	76·4	82·2	109·0	113·2	123·2	109·7	98·6	99·2	110·9
Phymosis . . . . .	6·7	8·9	7·8	19·1	8·4	10·6	10·5	10·1	13·4	12·5	11·4	13·9
Stricture . . . . .												
Warts . . . . .												
Orchitis gonorrhœal . . . . .												
TOTAL . . . . .	136·8	156·5	141·2	144·2	149·8	184·4	203·6	242·6	208·7	192·5	178·4	187·6
Secondary syphilis . . . . .	14·0	24·3	27·1	26·5	27·6	20·2	22·0	24·6	21·5	21·6	25·6	21·2
Inflammation of the inguina glands, Orchitis . . . . .	25·6	34·8	33·9	29·5	30·4	34·5	29·2	29·6	21·4	31·1	25·5	16·3
GRAND TOTAL . . . . .	176·4	215·6	202·2	200·2	207·8	293·1	254·8	296·8	261·6	245·2	229·5	225·1

The admission-rate for primary syphilis was 62·8 against 54·4 in 1872; but the ratio for 1883 is nevertheless below the average for the whole period since 1872 (69·6), for in some of these years it was very high, notably in 1879 when it equalled 109·3, and in 1880 when it was 85·6. The admission-rate for gonorrhœa was 110·9 among the highest ratios of the years since 1872. For phymosis, stricture, warts, and gonorrhœal orchitis the admission-rate of 1883 is more than double that for 1872, which was 6·7. The admission-rate for secondary syphilis (21·2) is considerably greater than it was in 1872 (14·0); but even higher ratios prevailed in intervening years since 1872.

Army of Bombay.

YEAR.	ADMISSIONS FROM SYPHILIS PER MILLE.		YEAR.	ADMISSIONS FROM SYPHILIS PER MILLE.	
	Primary.	Secondary.		Primary.	Secondary.
1872	54	14	1878	80	22
1873	58	24	1879	109	25
1874	63	27	1880	86	21
1875	49	26	1881	81	22
1876	59	28	1882	68	26
1877	65	20	1883	63	21

45. In the following table the admission-rates from primary syphilis, secondary syphilis, and gonorrhœa in the three Presidential armies are given for 1883 and 1872, with the differences between them noted in each instance :—

Comparison of Venereal disease in the three Presidencies.

Admission-rates from Primary and Secondary Syphilis and Gonorrhœa for 1883 compared with rates of 1872.

	PRIMARY SYPHILIS.			SECONDARY SYPHILIS.			GONORRHŒA.		
	1883.	1872.	Difference.	1883.	1872.	Difference.	1883.	1872.	Difference.
Bengal Army . . .	87·7	61·9	+25·8	24·8	22·6	+2·2	136·0	87·2	+48·8
Madras „ . . .	111·1	65·4	+45·7	21·8	29·2	—7·4	106·6	61·5	+45·1
Bombay „ . . .	62·8	54·4	+8·4	21·2	14·0	+7·2	110·9	75·7	+35·2

Compared with 1872, anterior to which time statistics on the same model are not available for the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, primary syphilis has increased greatly in all three armies; but the increase is most marked in the Madras Army and least in the Bombay Army. With regard to secondary syphilis the Madras Army alone shows a decrease; the increase in the remaining two armies is more marked in the Bombay Army than in the Bengal. As in the case of primary syphilis, so with gonorrhœa, all three armies show a great increase,

46. Taking the statistics of venereal disease during the last fourteen years as a whole in protected and unprotected stations, it appears that whilst for the whole of India the admission-rate for venereal diseases was 227·0 per mille in unprotected stations, it was 223·1 in protected stations. There was, therefore, a small difference in favour of the protected stations. Taking the years individually for India as a whole, in eight of the fourteen years the protected stations recorded a smaller proportion of admissions than the unprotected. The greatest difference in favour of protected stations was 70·2 per mille during 1883; for whilst the admission-rate was 341·6 per mille in unprotected stations, it was 271·4 in protected stations. Of the six years in which the admission-rate of protected stations exceeded the admission-rate of unprotected stations, the greatest excess

The statistics of Venereal diseases in protected stations compared with those of unprotected stations.

was 33·2 per mille in 1872. Looking next at the statistics of the three Presidencies separately during the last fourteen years, it is seen that in Bombay alone were the admissions, on the whole, fewer in protected than in unprotected stations. The average admission-rate in this Presidency for the fourteen years in protected stations was 200·7 and in unprotected stations 240·7. During the fourteen years' since 1870, only in 1870 and 1871 did the admission-rates of protected stations exceed those of unprotected stations, and of the remaining years in which the admission-rates were in favour of protected stations, the most favourable result was exhibited in 1883, when the admission-rate in protected stations was less than that in unprotected stations by 113·7 per mille. In Bengal and Madras, as already stated, the admission-rates in protected stations, on the whole, exceeded the rates in unprotected stations. In Bengal the rates were for protected stations 230·9 and for unprotected stations 228·1 per mille. In Madras for protected stations 223·0 and for unprotected stations 186·6; whilst in Bengal six of the fourteen years showed admission-rate results in favour of protected stations, in Madras only three did so. It is thus seen that the small difference in favour of protected stations throughout India, as a whole, is due entirely to the favourable results of Bombay. The diminution of venereal diseases in protected stations for the army, as a whole, is quite insignificant.

47. Throughout the army of India 1,811 men were invalided in 1883, or an Invaliding: less for the army as a whole than in 1882, but greater in the Madras and Bombay Armies. equivalent of 32·66 per mille of strength. This ratio is somewhat smaller than that of 1882, 33·08, and considerably smaller than the average ratio of 1870—79, which was 43·04. With the exception of the ratio of 1880, which was 26·31, it is the lowest on record since 1870. The Bombay Army contributed the largest share to this total invaliding ratio. From this army 418 men were invalided, or a ratio of 38·08 per mille. This ratio is higher than that of the preceding year, 35·85, and is but little less than the average ratio of 1870—79, which was 42·79. In the Madras Army the ratio was 32·70 against 24·12 in 1882 and 48·71 the average of the past decade. The smallest amount of invaliding took place in the Bengal Army, from which 1,049 men were invalided, or a ratio of 30·89. This is the second lowest ratio on record since 1870, the lowest having occurred in 1880, when it was 22·25. During the preceding year it was 34·96; the average ratio for 1870—79 was 41·40.

48. From the army of India 1,073 men were invalided for change and 702 Number and proportions of men invalided for change and for discharge. for discharge from the service. In the case of 36 men no information is given as to whether they were invalided for change or for discharge. Thus 39 per cent. of the total number invalided were invalided for discharge. This is a somewhat greater proportion than in either of the two preceding years. In the Bengal Army of the total of 1,049 invalided, 574 were for change and 475 for discharge; the latter number represents 45 per cent. of the total, which is also a higher percentage than in the two preceding years. In the Madras Army 344 were invalided in all; of these 205 for change and 139 for discharge, or 40 per cent. of the total. Lastly, of the 418 invalided from the Bombay Army, 294 were for change and only 88 for discharge, or 21 per cent. of the total. Whilst, therefore, the order of the three Presidencies as regards largest total ratios of invaliding is Bombay, Madras, Bengal, as regards the seriousness of the causes of invaliding, judged by the proportions invalided for discharge, this

Percentage of those invalided for discharge to total number invalided.

	1881.	1882.	1883.
Army of India . .	35	37	39
„ „ Bengal . .	43	40	45
„ „ Madras . .	32	38	40
„ „ Bombay . .	17	26	21

order is exactly reversed. In the following table the invaliding is compared with the admission and death-rates of each year since 1870 :—

Admission, Death, and Invaliding Rates in the three Presidencies from 1870 to 1883.

YEAR.	BENGAL.			MADRAS.			BOMBAY.		
	Admis- sions per 1,000.	Deaths per 1,000.	Invaliding per 1,000.	Admis- sions per 1,000.	Deaths per 1,000.	Invaliding per 1,000.	Admis- sions per 1,000.	Deaths per 1,000.	Invaliding per 1,000.
1870 . . . . .	1,782	22·68	50·41	1,456	20·94	78·98	1,563	16·27	29·17
1871 . . . . .	1,508	17·83	44·54	1,193	20·10	45·82	1,518	14·02	30·54
1872 . . . . .	1,514	27·45	43·13	1,357	18·98	35·27	1,588	18·86	40·62
1873 . . . . .	1,350	15·40	37·75	1,271	18·29	52·57	1,316	11·72	41·66
1874 . . . . .	1,444	14·62	38·24	1,144	12·96	52·53	1,286	10·64	35·88
1875 . . . . .	1,387	17·32	38·71	1,110	14·85	45·05	1,404	20·92	40·56
1876 . . . . .	1,443	16·02	35·89	1,131	15·77	41·51	1,317	12·30	46·89
1877 . . . . .	1,251	11·64	39·08	1,178	16·83	47·47	1,366	12·09	48·04
1878 . . . . .	1,675	21·63	40·54	1,392	21·82	47·24	1,848	20·46	57·65
1879 . . . . .	1,913	44·15	46·70	1,428	16·66	45·02	2,173	15·78	60·11
1880 . . . . .	1,813*	27·73	22·25	1,368	10·18	20·17	2,150	30·90	48·87
1881* . . . . .	1,729	17·05	36·92†	1,163	10·97	27·91	1,784	13·44	53·35†
1882 . . . . .	1,579	13·17	34·96	1,058	10·25	24·12	1,405	10·37	35·85
1883 . . . . .	1,463	11·21	30·89	1,013	10·19	32·70	1,249	10·50	38·08

\* Excluding troops in Afghanistan.

† Including troops in Afghanistan.

49. Anæmia and debility as usual gave rise to the largest proportion of invaliding in all three Presidencies. The ratios from these causes were 4·98 in Bengal, 5·80 in Madras, and 8·56 in Bombay. With the exception of Madras these ratios are smaller than those of the preceding year. The average ratios during 1870—79 were—

Bengal . . . . .	10·23
Madras . . . . .	9·78
Bombay . . . . .	12·00

Compared with these, the ratios of 1883 are favourable in all cases; but the greatest improvement is shown in the Bengal Army. In the Bengal Army the next highest ratios were afforded by phthisis pulmonalis 3·24, hepatitis 3·12, diseases of the heart and arteries 2·18; in the Madras Army, hepatitis 3·23, palpitation 2·95, dysentery 2·56, phthisis 2·19, and injuries 2·18; in the Bombay Army, palpitation 3·64, fevers (including enteric) 2·82, diseases of heart and arteries 2·73, hepatitis 2·55, and phthisis 2·28.

50. The amount of invaliding in the British Army, due to mental diseases, has lately engaged attention, and the total number of cases in each Presidency is shown in the

Invaliding in the British Army  
due to mental diseases.

Total Cases of Mental Diseases.

margin. Statistics for the whole European Army of India are only available since 1877 inclusive. The period embraced is too short to allow of any definite conclusions being drawn from the figures, but they may usefully be analyzed. The ratio of inva-

YEAR.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	India.
1877 . . . . .	44	14	11	69
1878 . . . . .	40	8	8	56
1879 . . . . .	51	16	6	73
1880 . . . . .	39	7	6	52
1881 . . . . .	39	18	18	75
1882 . . . . .	48	15	14	77
1883 . . . . .	54	19	13	86

lidating from this cause during 1883, namely 1·55 per mille, was greater than in any of the preceding years since 1877. Since 1880 there has been a small but steady increase year by year in this ratio. In that year the ratio was unusually low, namely 0·87 per mille, the lowest on record. It rose in 1881 to 1·28—a ratio almost identical with that of 1879, and in 1882 stood at 1·35. In the army of India during 1883, mania and melancholia, with a few cases of hypochondriasis, contributed greater numbers than in any preced-

ing year; whilst the number invalided for dementia was less than in either of the two preceding years. The approximate average ratio of invaliding from mental diseases during the whole period, 1877—1883, is 1·21, and for the armies of the three Presidencies separately the ratios were for Bengal 1·23, Madras 1·30, and Bombay 1·07. In the army, as a whole, dementia was the most frequent form of mental disease, giving rise to invaliding; melancholia with hypochondriasis next, and mania least. The differences in the numbers invalided from these three causes varied in the three Presidencies, taking all years since 1877 together. In the Bengal and Bombay Armies the excess in the number of cases of dementia was marked; but in the Madras Army all three forms contributed almost equally. In the Bengal Army melancholia with hypochondriasis is on the whole more frequent than mania; but in the Bombay Army both forms occur in almost equal proportions.

51. Of the total number invalided from the army of India, 36·55 per cent. Invaliding according to age and residence. were under 25 years of age. This is a higher ratio than usual, the ratios for the last few years having been 31·82 in 1882, 33·74 in 1881, and 35·84 in 1880. There was, however, a decrease in the percentage of those between 25 and 29 years of age as compared with the preceding year, viz., 32·36 against 35·31 in 1882. The percentage invalided between 30 and 34 years of age was 15·68 against 18·39 in 1882.

The effect of length of residence in India upon invaliding is shown in the marginal table, as well as in the tables appended to this section. The largest percentage occurred as usual amongst men of from 2—5 years' residence.

Number of Men under 2 years and between 2 and 5 years' service invalided per cent. of total number invalided.

SERVICE.	1883.	1882.	1881.	1880.
Under 2 years . . .	18·94	17·35	23·38	31·12
2 to 5 years . . .	57·81	57·30	48·37	36·54

During 1883, 57·81 per cent. of the men invalided were between these lengths of service. This ratio is nearly identical with that of the preceding year, but is considerably higher than that of 1880 (36·54). The next highest percentage occurred amongst men under 2 years' service. This was 18·94 against 17·35 in 1882. Both these ratios are much smaller than that for 1880, which was 31·12. Whilst a greater number of men of from 2—5 years' residence have been invalided year by year since 1880, a smaller number of men under 2 years' service have been thus lost to the army. The excess and the diminution do not, however, balance one another. There is a greater excess of loss amongst men of 2—5 years' residence than the diminution among men of under 2 years' service. The marginal table shows the percentages of men in the army of India up to 5 years' residence during the last 7 years, and the percentages of these men invalided to the total invalided.

Table showing Percentages of Men up to 5 years' residence in the army of India and Percentages of these Men invalided to total invalided.

	1883.	1882.	1881.	1880.	1879.	1878.	1877.
0 to 5 years' residence .	75	72	70	65	61	60	56
Invalided .	76·75	74·65	71·75	67·66	59·94	53·61	52·74

The gradual increase in the percentages of men invalided up to 5 years was accompanied by a similarly gradual increase in the proportionate number of these men in the army.

52. The strength of newly-arrived regiments was comparatively small. It was 1,453 as compared with 3,344 in 1882. Their health statistics, as compared with those of the army generally, are more unfavourable on the whole than they were in 1882.

Comparison of newly-arrived regiments with army generally.

*Experience of newly-arrived Regiments in 1883, (during their first year of Indian residence).*

	Strength.	RATIO PER 1,000 OF STRENGTH.							
		Admission-rate.	Daily sick-rate.	Death-rate.	DEATHS FROM				
					Enteric Fever.	Other Fevers.	Apoplexy.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Hepatitis.
Army generally . . . .	55,525	1,335·7	62·9	10·88	2·40	·46	1·10	·42	1·13
New regiments . . . .	* 1,453	1,737·8	82·6	19·96	8·95	...	4·82	...	·69

\* Excluding the statistics of the men of the 2nd Derbyshire Regiment at Naini Tal.

The admission and daily sick-rates amongst newly-arrived men were considerably in excess of the same rates for the army generally. The difference in the total death-rates was also very marked, much more so than in 1882; for whilst in that year the difference amounted to 4·42, during 1883 the difference was 9·08. The death-rate from enteric fever among newly-arrived soldiers as usual was high, 8·95 as compared with 2·40 for the army as a whole, showing a difference of 6·55 compared with a similar difference of only 4·65 in 1882. Newly-arrived men suffered much more severely from apoplexy than they did in 1882. The death-rate for the army as a whole was 1·10 against 0·82 in 1882, whilst for newly-arrived men the rate was 4·82 against 0·60 in 1882. They suffered less from ordinary fevers and hepatitis. These results are brought together in the above table. It may be mentioned that the statistics given in this paragraph and in corresponding paragraphs of former reports embrace a period of a complete year from the date of arrival of the regiments concerned in India. They differ, therefore, from the results given in the tables of the Appendix, which have all reference to the calendar year.

53. The loss from all causes during the tour of Indian service is shown in the following tables. The first of these refers to the 1st Seaforth Highlanders which left India during 1882-83. This regiment had been a little more than 11½ years in India, and during that time lost 744·21 per mille of its strength from all causes. The main source of loss was invaliding, and next to that death. In the second table similar results are given for the four regiments which left India in the succeeding year. The total loss from all causes varied from 760·30 to 830·23 per mille.

Statement showing the Loss from all Causes, and from Deaths and Invaliding in the course of their Tour of Indian Service of the Regiment which left India for England during the Season 1882-83.

REGIMENTS.	Years in India.	STRENGTH.			CAUSES OF LOSS.							Loss per 1,000 of strength.	LOSS PER 1,000 FROM THE DIFFERENT CAUSES.			
		Present on arrival in India.	Embarked for England.	To be accounted for.	Deaths.	Invaliding.	Time-expired.	Purchased their discharge.	Transfers.	Removed for other reasons or deserted.	Deaths.		Invaliding.	Time-expired.	Transfers.	Deserted or otherwise removed.
1st Seaforth Highlanders . .	11 $\frac{7}{12}$	907	232	675	178	228	162	17	48	42	744.21	196.25	251.38	178.61	52.92	65.05

NOTE.—The 1st Battalion, Manchester Regiment, failed to furnish the necessary information.

Statement showing the Loss from all Causes, and from Deaths and Invaliding in the course of their Tour of Indian Service of the Regiments which left India for England during the Season 1883-84.

REGIMENTS.	Years in India.	STRENGTHS.			CAUSES OF LOSS.							Loss per 1,000 of strength.	LOSS PER 1,000 FROM THE DIFFERENT CAUSES.				
		Present on arrival in India.	Embarked for England.	To be accounted for.	Deaths.	Invaliding.	Time-expired.	Purchased their discharge.	Transfers.	Removed for other reasons or deserted.	Deaths.		Invaliding.	Time-expired.	Transfers.	Deserted or otherwise removed.	
10th Hussars . . . . .	11	481	91	390	112	125	117	6	14	16	810.81	232.85	259.87	243.24	29.11	45.74	
1st York and Lancaster . . . . .	13	922	221	701	126	165	259	2	149	...	760.30	136.66	178.95	280.91	161.61	2.17	
2nd Royal Irish Fusiliers . . . . .	13	913	155	758	137	159	134	13	311	4	830.23	150.05	174.15	146.77	340.64	18.62	
2nd North Lancashire . . . . .	9	866	171	695	85	111	405	2	15	77	802.54	98.15	128.18	467.67	17.32	91.22	

NOTE.—The 1st Brigade, L. Battery R.A., which embarked for England on the 21st January 1884, was unable to furnish the necessary information, and the 7-1st and 8-1st R. A., Scottish Division, failed to furnish the return.

54. The proportion of married to unmarried soldiers in the army of India has fallen still further during the year 1883. It was noted in the report for the preceding year that the proportions for 1881 and 1882, 5·94 and 5·43 per cent., were the lowest on record. During the year under report the percentage fell to 5·20. The largest percentage was still in the Madras Army, where it was 7·06. These and other details are given in the following table :—

*Abstract Statement of Married and Unmarried Soldiers serving in the three Presidencies on the 1st of May 1884.*

					Corps.	Married.	Unmarried.	Percentage of married to actual strength.		Corps.	Married.	Unmarried.	Percentage of married to actual strength.
					Artillery.	490	5,540	8·12		Cavalry.	125	2,476	4·80
					264	1,988	11·72		83		884	8·58	
					190	2,447	7·20		34		395	7·92	
TOTAL .						944	9,975	8·64			242	3,755	6·05
					Royal Engineers and Sappers and Miners.	36	37	49·31		Infantry.	938	24,645	3·66
					39	16	70·90		414		7,629	5·14	
					23	24	48·93		271		6,872	3·79	
TOTAL .						98	77	56·00			1,623	39,146	3·98
TOTAL OF ALL ARMS .										TOTAL .	1,589	32,698	4·63
											800	10,517	7·06
											518	9,738	5·05
											2,907	52,953	5·20

55. The number of women in the army of India has fallen very considerably since 1875, as may be seen in the following table :—

*Strength and Mortality of Women and Children in the Army of India from 1875 to 1883.*

YEAR.	WOMEN.		CHILDREN.	
	Average strength.	Death-rate per 1,000.	Average strength.	Death-rate per 1,000.
1875 . . . . .	6,335	25·89	12,359	69·75
1876 . . . . .	6,050	20·83	11,882	55·88
1877 . . . . .	5,614	22·50	11,266	50·33
1878 . . . . .	5,170	29·20	10,423	79·73
1879 . . . . .	4,640	25·00	8,993	75·06
1880 . . . . .	4,134	21·05	7,596	60·43
1881 . . . . .	3,741	25·93	6,548	60·17
1882 . . . . .	3,539	19·78	6,208	50·26
1883 . . . . .	3,290	21·28	6,015	46·88

The strength during 1883, 3,290, has been only about one-half that of 1875 (6,335) With this decrease in the number of women there has naturally been a corresponding decrease in the number of children, the average num-

ber of children during 1883, 6,015, being also about half that of 1875, 12,359. The death-rate among women was 21·28,—a ratio somewhat greater than that of 1882, but nevertheless lower than 25·09, the average ratio during 1870—79. The death-rate for children was 46·88,—a very favourable ratio since the average during 1870—79 was 68·96. Amongst women, as usual, childbirth and abortion caused the largest proportion of deaths. The death-rate from these causes was 3·65,—a somewhat higher ratio than usual, the average during 1870-79 having been 2·93. Phthisis gave rise to the next highest death-rate, 3·35. This is also higher than the average ratio of 1870—79, which was 2·78. Compared with the average ratios of the past decade, cholera, malarial fevers, apoplexy, bowel complaints, hepatitis, and anæmia and debility, all yielded smaller death-rates during 1883. The reduction in the death-rates from malarial fevers, cholera, and bowel complaints was most marked. Of the three Presidencies, the highest admission-rate occurred in Bengal (879) and the lowest in Madras (790); but the highest mortality was recorded in Bombay (27·30) and the lowest in Madras (16·71). In Bengal the chief cause of death was childbirth and abortion; in the Madras Army it was phthisis and sunstroke, whilst in Bombay, childbirth, abortion, and phthisis contributed equally.

56. Among children the greatest number of deaths resulted from diarrhœa (8·48 per mille), convulsions (8·31), anæmia and debility (5·65), dentition (4·49), bronchitis and pneumonia (3·66), and tabes mesenterica (3·49). Comparing these rates with the average rates during 1870—79, the mortality from tabes mesenterica alone was greater. There was a considerable reduction in the death-rates from diarrhœa, dentition, and convulsions. Diarrhœa caused the largest mortality in Madras (9·27) and the smallest in Bombay (6·59); convulsions the largest in Madras (8·60) and the smallest in Bombay (7·53); whilst dentition caused the largest proportion of deaths in Bombay (6·59) and the smallest in Madras (3·97). Two cases of enteric fever are reported. They were both in Bengal, and both terminated in recovery. Two cases of cholera occurred—one in Bengal, which recovered, and the other in Madras, which died. Fifteen cases of small-pox occurred, two of which ended fatally.

57. There were in all 280 deaths among children against 312 in 1882, or a ratio per mille of 45·69, against 48·65 in 1882, and 68·96, the average of 1870—79. The results of 1883 were therefore very favourable when compared with those of the other years. As regards the mortality among children according to age, by far the largest proportion was, as usual, contributed by infants under six months. The death-rate among infants was 230·05 per mille against 247·26 in 1882. Anæmia and debility, convulsions and diarrhœa, were the chief causes of death amongst them. The highest death-rate among children was registered in the Bombay Army (266·67); next comes Bengal (227·85), and then Madras (210·53). The mortality among children from six months to six years steadily and rapidly decreased, the ratio among children of from five to six years of age having been 4·20 against 17·86 in 1882. The mortality among children from six to seven was unusually high, having been 10·20 against 4·71 in 1882. Among children from 7 to 15 and upwards, the total death-rate was 9·28 against 9·73 in 1882.

Ratio of Mortality at the different ages of the Children of the Army of India, 1883.

AGES AS AT 1ST JULY 1883.		ARMY OF BENGAL.			ARMY OF MADRAS.			ARMY OF BOMBAY.			ARMY OF INDIA.			ARMY OF INDIA (EXCLUDING CHOLERA).	
		Strength.	Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000.	Strength.	Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000.	Strength.	Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000.	Strength.	Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000.	Ratio per 1,000 (excluding Cholera).	Ratio of Liability to Death at the different ages. Standard=100.
Under 6 months	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Between 6 months and 12 months	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
" 12 "	18 "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
" 18 "	2 years	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
" 2 years and 3 "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
" 3 "	4 "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
" 4 "	5 "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
" 5 "	6 "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
" 6 "	7 "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
" 7 "	8 "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
" 8 "	9 "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
" 9 "	10 "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
" 10 "	11 "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
" 11 "	12 "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
" 12 "	13 "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
" 13 "	14 "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
" 14 "	15 "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
" 15 "	upwards	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

\* Excluding two children whose ages are not given. One died from Peritonitis at Mhow, and the other from Remittent Fever at Deolali.

Deaths of the Children of the Army of India of 1883 distributed by Age and the Causes of Mortality.

AGES OF THE CHILDREN WHO DIED.		Cholera.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Intermittent Fevers.	Remittent and Continued Fevers.	Apoplexy.	Dentition.	Convulsions.	Meningitis and Hydrocephalus.	Tabes Mesenterica.	Phtisis Pulmonalis.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Anæmia and Debility.	Bronchitis and Pneumonia.	Croup and Diphtheria.	All other Diseases.	Accidental Deaths.	Total Deaths.	Died per 1,000 of strength.		
Under a month	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	.. 1	..	..	..	..	4	12	4	..	7	2	37	230.05	
1 month	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	1	1	..	13	131.33		
2 months	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	.. 3	..	..	..	2	1	1	1	2	..	9			98.92
3 "	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	4	1	1	1	..	..	10			
4 "	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	2	1	2	..	..	..	14		20.12	
5 "	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	4	1	2	..	..	..	15	15.18		
6 "	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	3	1	2	..	..	..	14			5.95
7 "	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	2	1	2	..	..	..	13			
8 "	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	4	1	1	..	..	..	12		10.20	
9 "	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	3	1	1	..	..	..	10	9.28		
10 "	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	14			9.28
11 "	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	12			
12 "	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	14		45.69	
13 "	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	16	45.69		
14 "	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	7			45.69
15 "	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	16			
16 "	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	5		45.69	
17 "	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	6	45.69		
18 "	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1			45.69
19 "	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	10			
20 "	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	6		45.69	
21 "	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	45.69		
22 "	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1			45.69
23 "	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	4			
2 years	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		45.69	
3 "	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45.69		
4 "	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			45.69
5 "	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
6 "	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		45.69	
7 "	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45.69		
8 "	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			45.69
9 "	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
10 "	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		45.69	
11 "	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45.69		
12 "	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			45.69
13 "	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
14 "	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		45.69	
15 "	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45.69		
TOTAL	.	1	2	2	2	..	..	1	13	..	27	50	7	21	3	12	51	34	22	9	19	6	280*			45.69

\* Excluding two children whose ages are not given. One died from Peritonitis at Mhow and the other from Remittent Fever at Deolali.

58. In former Annual Reports the statistics of deaths and causes of deaths among officers related only to the officers of the Bengal Army. Information of a similar nature regarding the officers of the Madras and Bombay Armies has been supplied by the Adjutant General in India since 1881, and these data are now given for the first time in the following table :—

ARMIES.			Year.	IN INDIA.		OUT OF INDIA.	
				CAUSES OF DEATH.			
			Deaths during the year.	Strength in India, whether on leave or not on the 1st July.	Died at sea.		
BOMBAY.	British Indian	1881	9	466	118	3	...
	British Indian	1882	8	474	102	2	...
	British Indian	1883	5	423	83	1	...
MADRAS.	British Indian	1881	4	482	103	1	...
	British Indian	1882	6	495	126	2	...
	British Indian	1883	13	690	172	3	...
BENGAL.	British Indian	1881	39	1,532	160	1	...
	British Indian	1882	20	1,497	318	3	...
	British Indian	1883	25	1,494	305	5	...

During 1881, throughout the army of India there were in all 6,509 officers, of whom 3,152 belonged to the British service and 3,357 to the Indian service. Of the officers of the British service 52 died, or an equivalent of 16·49 per mille. Among the officers of the Indian service 50 died, or in the proportion of 14·89 per mille. The mortality in both services together equalled 15·67 per mille. In 1881 the death-rates for the Presidencies separately were as follows :—

<i>Bengal</i> :	both services combined	.	.	.	.	.	.	=18·85
	British service alone	.	.	.	.	.	.	=20·10
	Indian service alone	.	.	.	.	.	.	=17·48
<i>Madras</i> :	both services combined	.	.	.	.	.	.	=10·36
	British service alone	.	.	.	.	.	.	= 6·36
	Indian service alone	.	.	.	.	.	.	=13·11
<i>Bombay</i> :	both services combined	.	.	.	.	.	.	=12·76
	British service alone	.	.	.	.	.	.	=15·41
	Indian service alone	.	.	.	.	.	.	=10·46

During 1882, there were 6,163 officers of both services in the army of India. Of these 75 died, or a ratio of 12·16 per mille. Of the total number of officers, 3,002 belonged to the British service and 3,161 to the Indian service. Amongst the former there were in all 34 deaths or a proportion of 11·32, and amongst the latter 41 or a proportion of 12·97. The results for the Presidencies separately are as follows :—

<i>Bengal</i> :	both services combined	.	.	.	.	.	.	=11·28
	British service alone	.	.	.	.	.	.	=11·02
	Indian service alone	.	.	.	.	.	.	=11·58
<i>Madras</i> :	both services combined	.	.	.	.	.	.	=12·89
	British service alone	.	.	.	.	.	.	= 9·82
	Indian service alone	.	.	.	.	.	.	=15·08
<i>Bombay</i> :	both services combined	.	.	.	.	.	.	=13·77
	British service alone	.	.	.	.	.	.	=13·89
	Indian service alone	.	.	.	.	.	.	=13·67

The total number of officers in the army of India during 1883 was 6,115. of whom 2,900 belonged to the British Army and 3,215 to the Indian Army, Among the officers of both services 75 deaths occurred, equal to a ratio of 12·2 per mille. Thirty-four of these deaths were among officers of the British Army and 41 among those of the Indian Army, or in the ratios of 11·7 and 12·7 per mille respectively. The death-rates in the Presidencies separately were as follows :—

<i>Bengal</i> :	both services combined	.	.	.	.	.	.	=13·22
	British service alone	.	.	.	.	.	.	=13·90
	Indian service alone	.	.	.	.	.	.	=12·50
<i>Madras</i> :	both services combined	.	.	.	.	.	.	=11·9
	British service alone	.	.	.	.	.	.	= 6·7
	Indian service alone	.	.	.	.	.	.	=15·5
<i>Bombay</i> :	both services combined	.	.	.	.	.	.	= 9·9
	British service alone	.	.	.	.	.	.	= 9·7
	Indian service alone	.	.	.	.	.	.	=10·0

APPENDIX OF SECTION II.

ARMY OF INDIA, 1883.

STATEMENT No. 1.—*Distribution of the Strengths, Deaths, and Invaliding of the European Army of the Three Presidencies by Age and Length of Residence in India.*

BY AGE.							BY LENGTH OF RESIDENCE.						
STRENGTHS AT THE DIFFERENT AGES ON 1st JULY.							STRENGTH OF DIFFERENT PERIODS OF RESIDENCE ON 1st JULY.						
AGES.	ARMIES.				Per cent. of Total.	Average of 1876-80.	LENGTH OF RESIDENCE.	ARMIES.				Per cent. of Total.	Results of 1882.
	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Army of India.				Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Army of India.		
Below 20 . .	821	298	358	1,467	41	36	Under 1 year .	6,345	1,672	1,126	9,143	75	72
20 to 24 . .	12,645	4,139	4,346	21,130			1 to 2 years .	4,784	1,425	2,310	8,519		
25 to 29 . .	12,572	3,662	3,103	19,337			2 to 3 " .	5,957	2,263	1,958	10,178		
30 to 34 . .	5,347	1,564	1,616	8,527	16	16	3 to 4 " .	4,942	1,234	1,295	7,471	14	15
35 to 39 . .	2,162	663	632	3,457	8	14	4 to 5 " .	3,730	1,091	715	5,536		
40 and upwards.	483	130	142	755			5 to 6 " .	2,233	538	405	3,176		
							6 to 7 " .	1,738	518	458	2,714	11	13
							7 to 8 " .	953	506	369	1,828		
							8 to 9 " .	938	165	415	1,518		
							9 to 10 " .	783	185	239	1,207	11	13
							10 years and up- wards . .	1,627	849	907	3,383		
TOTAL .	34,030	10,446	10,197*	54,673	100	100	TOTAL .	34,030	10,446	10,197*	54,673	100	100
MORTALITY OF THE YEAR AT THE DIFFERENT AGES (excluding Cholera and Deaths from Violence).							MORTALITY OF THE YEAR AT THE DIFFERENT PERIODS OF RESIDENCE (excluding Cholera and Deaths from Violence).						
AGES.	ARMIES.				Died per 1,000.	Compara- tive ratio of Liability.	LENGTH OF RESIDENCE.	ARMIES.				Died per 1,000.	Compara- tive ratio of Liability.
	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Army of India.				Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Army of India.		
Below 20 . .	4	...	1	5	3.41	8.07	Under 1 year .	94	16	19	129	11.78	32.72
20 to 24 . .	134	42	31	207	9.80	23.21	1 to 2 years .	44	14	21	79		
25 to 29 . .	97	19	30	146	7.55	17.83	2 to 3 " .	46	9	14	69		
30 to 34 . .	50	18	18	86	10.08	23.87	3 to 4 " .	44	16	15	75	7.70	21.39
35 to 39 . .	21	3	12	36	11.39	26.97	4 to 5 " .	19	12	5	36		
40 and upwards.	7	2	3	12			5 to 6 " .	15	6	2	23		
							6 to 7 " .	8	2	2	12	6.47	17.97
							7 to 8 " .	9	4	1	14		
							8 to 9 " .	7	...	6	13		
							9 to 10 " .	6	1	1	8	10.05	27.92
							10 years and up- wards . .	21	4	9	34		
TOTAL .	313	84	95	492	...	100	TOTAL .	313	84	95	492	...	100
INVALIDING OF THE YEAR AT THE DIFFERENT AGES.							INVALIDING OF THE YEAR AT THE DIFFERENT PERIODS OF RESIDENCE.						
AGES.	ARMIES.				Invalided per 1,000.	Invalided per cent. of the Total.	LENGTH OF RESIDENCE.	ARMIES.				Invalided per 1,000.	Invalided per cent. of the Total.
	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Army of India.				Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Army of India.		
Below 20 . .	16	1	10	27	29.30	36.55	Under 2 years .	198	52	93	343	19.42	18.94
20 to 24 . .	380	104	151	635			2 to 5 " .	601	205	241	1,047	39.72	57.81
25 to 29 . .	324	118	144	586			6 to 9 " .	134	35	37	206	28.35	11.38
30 to 34 . .	162	71	51	284	66.24	15.41	10 years and up- wards . .	116	52	47	215	63.55	11.87
35 to 39 . .	135	39	48	222									
40 and upwards.	32	11	14	57									
TOTAL .	1,049	344	418	1,811	...	100	TOTAL .	1,049	344	418	1,811	...	100

\* The Strengths according to age and length of service could not be obtained for the Stations of Deolali and Purandhar.

STATEMENT No. II.—Distribution, by Age, of the Strength of the European Army of India on 1st July 1883.

ARMY AS A BODY.		Under 20.	20 to 24.	25 to 29.	30 to 34.	35 to 39.	40 and upwards.
54,673 .		1,467	21,130	19,337	8,527	12,739	755

Deaths of 1883 and the Death-rates at the different Ages.

CAUSES OF DEATHS.	NUMBER OF DEATHS.						DIED PER 1,000 OF THE STRENGTH ABOVE STATED.					RATIO OF LIABILITY IN PERCENTAGES.				
	Under 20.	20 to 24.	25 to 29.	30 to 34.	35 to 39.	40 and upwards.										
	Under 20.	20 to 24.	25 to 29.	30 to 34.	35 to 39.	40 and upwards.	24 and under.	25 to 29.	30 to 34.	35 and upwards.	Total=100.	24 and under.	25 to 29.	30 to 34.	35 and upwards.	Total=100.
Cholera . . . . .	1	18	24	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever . . . . .	4	94	29	6	...	...	4.34	1.50	.70	...	...	66.36	22.94	10.70	...	100
Other Fevers . . . . .	...	10	12	4	...	...	.44	.62	.47	...	...	28.76	40.52	30.72	...	100
Apoplexy and Sunstroke . . . . .	...	13	29	11	6	2	.58	1.50	1.29	1.90	...	11.01	28.46	24.48	36.05	100
Delirium Tremens . . . . .	...	1	1	6	...	...	.04	.05	.70	...	...	5.06	6.33	88.61	...	100
Dysentery and Diarrhoea . . . . .	...	8	6	7	2	...	.35	.31	.82	.47	...	17.95	15.90	42.05	24.10	100
Hepatitis . . . . .	...	11	26	14	11	1	.49	1.35	1.64	2.85	...	7.74	21.33	25.91	45.02	100
Phthisis Pulmonalis . . . . .	...	18	5	8	4	3	.80	.26	.94	1.66	...	21.86	7.10	25.68	45.36	100
Heart Diseases . . . . .	...	3	3	4	5	2	.13	.15	.47	1.66	...	5.39	6.23	19.50	68.88	100
All other diseases . . . . .	1	49	35	26	8	4	2.21	1.81	3.05	2.85	...	22.28	18.25	30.74	28.73	100
All diseases . . . . .	6	225	170	93	37	12	10.22	8.79	10.91	11.63	...	24.60	21.15	26.26	27.99	100
All diseases, excluding Cholera . . . . .	5	207	146	86	36	12	9.38	7.55	10.08	11.39	...	24.43	19.66	26.25	29.66	100
Suicidal Deaths . . . . .	...	7	7	5	1	1	.31	.36	0.59	.47	...	17.92	20.81	34.10	27.17	100
Accidental Deaths . . . . .	...	14	14	9	3	...	.62	.72	1.06	.72	...	19.86	23.08	33.98	23.08	100
All causes, excluding Cholera . . . . .	5	228	167	100	40	13	10.31	8.63	11.73	12.58	...	23.84	19.95	27.12	29.09	100

ARMY AS A BODY.		First and second years.	Third to sixth year.	Seventh to tenth year.	Ten years and upwards.
54,673		17,662	26,361	7,267	3,383

Deaths of 1883 and the Death-rates at the different Periods of Residence.

CAUSES OF DEATHS.	NUMBER OF DEATHS.				DIED PER 1,000 OF THE STRENGTHS ABOVE STATED.				RATIO OF LIABILITY IN PERCENTAGES.				
	First and second years.	Third to sixth year.	Seventh to tenth year.	Ten years and upwards.	First and second years.	Third to sixth year.	Seventh to tenth year.	Ten years and upwards.	First and second years.	Third to sixth year.	Seventh to tenth year.	Ten years and upwards.	TOTAL=100.
Cholera	16	27	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	88	41	4	...	4·98	1·55	·55	...	70·34	21·89	7·77	...	100
Other Fevers	11	12	3	...	·62	·46	·41	...	41·61	30·87	27·52	...	100
Apoplexy and Sunstroke	26	27	3	5	1·47	1·02	·41	1·48	33·56	23·29	9·36	33·79	100
Delirium Tremens	3	1	3	1	·17	·04	·41	·29	18·68	4·40	45·05	31·87	100
Dysentery and Diarrhœa	10	7	3	3	·57	·27	·41	·89	26·63	12·62	19·16	41·59	100
Hepatitis	10	41	7	5	·57	1·55	·97	1·48	12·47	33·92	21·23	32·38	100
Phthisis Pulmonalis	12	16	6	4	·68	·61	·83	1·18	20·61	18·48	25·15	35·76	100
Heart Diseases	7	4	2	4	·40	·15	·28	1·18	19·90	7·46	13·93	58·71	100
All other diseases	41	54	16	12	2·32	2·05	2·20	3·55	22·92	20·26	21·74	35·08	100
All diseases	224	230	54	35	12·68	8·73	7·43	10·35	32·35	22·28	18·96	26·41	100
All diseases excluding Cholera	208	203	47	34	11·78	7·70	6·47	10·05	32·72	21·39	17·97	27·92	100
Suicidal Deaths	5	8	5	3	·28	·30	·69	·89	12·96	13·89	31·95	41·20	100
Accidental Deaths	11	26	3	...	·62	·99	·41	...	30·69	49·01	20·30	...	100
All causes excluding Cholera	224	237	55	37	12·68	8·99	7·57	10·94	31·56	22·37	18·84	27·23	100

STATEMENT No. IV.—Distribution, by Age, of the Strength of the European Army of India on 1st July 1883.

ARMY AS A BODY.		Under 20.	20 to 24.	25 to 29.	30 to 34.	35 to 39.	40 and upwards.
	54,673	1,467	21,130	19,337	8,527	12,739	755

Invaliding of 1883, and the Invaliding Rates at the different Ages.

CAUSES OF INVALIDING.	NUMBER INVALIDED.						INVALIDED PER 1,000 OF THE ABOVE STRENGTHS.			RATIO OF LIABILITY IN PERCENTAGES.				
	Under 20.	20 to 24.	25 to 29.	30 to 34.	35 to 39.	40 and upwards.	24 and under.	25 to 29.	30 to 34.	35 and upwards.	24 and under.	25 to 29.	30 to 34.	35 and upwards.
	Total=100.													
Fevers . . . . .	1	23	23	7	7	1	1.06	1.19	.82	1.90	21.33	23.94	16.50	38.23
Phthisis Pulmonalis . . . . .	3	58	69	20	7	1	2.70	3.57	2.35	1.90	25.66	33.94	22.34	13.06
Rheumatism and Neuralgia . . . . .	1	23	23	25	25	9	1.06	1.19	2.93	8.07	8.00	8.98	22.11	60.91
Venereal Diseases . . . . .	...	22	38	22	5	1	.97	1.97	2.58	1.43	13.96	28.34	37.12	20.58
Epilepsy and Brain Affections . . . . .	...	23	9	2	...	...	1.02	.47	.23	...	59.30	27.33	13.37	...
Mental Affections . . . . .	1	36	31	11	7	...	1.64	1.60	1.29	1.66	26.49	25.85	20.84	26.82
Heart Diseases and Aneurism . . . . .	5	61	37	17	3	1	2.92	1.91	1.99	.95	37.58	24.58	25.61	12.23
Palpitation . . . . .	5	66	32	10	4	1	3.14	1.65	1.17	1.19	43.92	23.08	16.36	16.64
Respiratory Diseases . . . . .	...	14	20	4	6	5	.62	1.03	.47	2.61	13.11	21.77	9.94	55.18
Dysentery and Diarrhœa . . . . .	2	39	29	13	9	1	1.82	1.50	1.53	2.38	25.17	20.75	21.16	32.92
Hepatitis . . . . .	1	45	58	33	24	7	2.04	3.00	3.87	7.36	12.54	18.44	23.79	45.23
Spleen Diseases . . . . .	...	17	8	3	2	1	.75	.41	.35	.71	33.78	18.47	15.77	31.98
Anæmia and Debility . . . . .	4	76	76	57	85	26	3.54	3.93	6.69	26.35	8.74	9.70	16.51	65.05
All other causes . . . . .	4	132	133	60	38	3	6.02	6.88	7.04	9.73	20.29	23.19	23.73	32.79
All Causes . . . . .	27	635	586	284	222	57	29.30	30.30	33.31	66.24	18.41	19.04	20.93	41.62

(Cholera, Accidental and Suicidal Deaths excluded.)

COMPOSITION OF 100 DEATHS AT THE DIFFERENT AGES.					COMPOSITION OF 100 DEATHS AT THE DIFFERENT PERIODS OF RESIDENCE.				
CAUSES OF DEATHS.	AGES.				CAUSES OF DEATHS.	YEARS OF RESIDENCE IN INDIA.			
	24 and under.	25 to 29.	30 to 34.	35 and upwards.		First and second years.	Third to sixth year.	Seventh to tenth year.	Ten years and upwards.
Enteric Fever . . . . .	46	20	7	...	Enteric Fever . . . . .	42	20	9	...
Other Fevers . . . . .	5	8	5	...	Other Fevers . . . . .	5	6	6	...
Apoplexy and Sunstroke . . . . .	6	20	13	16	Apoplexy and Sunstroke . . . . .	13	13	6	15
Delirium Tremens . . . . .	...	1	7	...	Delirium Tremens . . . . .	1	1	6	3
Dysentery and Diarrhoea . . . . .	4	4	8	4	Dysentery and Diarrhoea . . . . .	5	3	6	8
Hepatitis . . . . .	5	18	16	25	Hepatitis . . . . .	5	20	15	15
Phthisis Pulmonalis . . . . .	9	3	9	15	Phthisis Pulmonalis . . . . .	6	8	13	12
Heart Diseases . . . . .	1	2	5	15	Heart Diseases . . . . .	3	2	5	12
All other diseases . . . . .	24	24	30	25	All other diseases . . . . .	20	27	34	35
TOTAL . . . . .	100	100	100	100	TOTAL . . . . .	100	100	100	100

STATEMENT NO. V.—Distribution, by Length of Residence, of the Strength of the European Army of India on 1st July 1883.

ARMY AS A BODY.		First and second years.		Third to sixth year.		Seventh to tenth year.		Ten years and upwards.	
54,673		17,662		26,361		7,267		3,383	

Invaliding of 1883, and the Invaliding Rates at the different periods of Residence.

CAUSES OF INVALIDING.	NUMBER INVALIDED.				INVALIDED PER 1,000 OF THE ABOVE STRENGTHS.				RATIO OF LIABILITY IN PERCENTAGES.			
	First and second years.	Third to sixth year.	Seventh to tenth year.	Ten years and upwards.	First and second years.	Third to sixth year.	Seventh to tenth year.	Ten years and upwards.	First and second years.	Third to sixth year.	Seventh to tenth year.	Ten years and upwards.
Fevers . . . . .	7	43	3	9	·40	1·63	·41	2·66	7·84	31·96	8·04	52·16
Phthisis Pulmonalis . . . . .	36	99	17	6	2·04	3·76	2·34	1·77	20·59	37·94	23·61	17·86
Rheumatism and Neuralgia . . . . .	16	45	16	29	·91	1·71	2·20	8·57	6·80	12·77	16·43	64·00
Venereal Diseases . . . . .	14	46	17	11	·79	1·75	2·34	3·25	9·72	21·52	28·78	39·98
Epilepsy and Brain Affections . . . . .	17	15	2	...	·96	·57	·28	...	53·04	31·49	15·47	...
Mental Affections . . . . .	29	47	4	6	1·64	1·78	·55	1·77	28·57	31·01	9·58	30·84
Heart Diseases and Aneurism . . . . .	29	80	10	5	1·64	3·04	1·37	1·48	21·78	40·37	18·19	19·66
Palpitation . . . . .	24	84	6	4	1·36	3·19	·83	1·18	20·73	48·63	12·65	17·99
Respiratory Diseases . . . . .	5	31	5	8	·29	1·18	·69	2·36	6·42	26·11	15·26	52·21
Dysentery and Diarrhoea . . . . .	19	62	6	6	1·08	2·35	·83	1·77	17·77	39·04	13·79	29·46
Hepatitis . . . . .	25	95	29	19	1·41	3·60	3·99	5·62	9·64	24·62	27·30	38·44
Spleen Diseases . . . . .	2	23	3	3	·11	·86	·41	·89	4·84	37·89	18·06	39·21
Debility and Anaemia . . . . .	35	165	43	81	1·98	6·26	5·92	23·95	·5·20	16·43	15·53	62·84
All other causes . . . . .	85	212	45	28	4·81	8·04	6·19	8·28	17·60	29·43	22·66	30·31
All Causes . . . . .	343	1,047	206	215	19·42	39·72	28·35	63·55	12·86	26·30	18·77	42·07
												100

STATEMENT No. VII.—Composition of 100 Cases of Invaliding by Age and Length of Residence in the European Army of India of 1883.

CAUSES OF INVALIDING.	CAUSES OF 100 CASES OF INVALIDING IN RELATION TO AGE.				CAUSES OF INVALIDING.	CAUSES OF 100 CASES OF INVALIDING IN RELATION TO LENGTH OF RESIDENCE.			
	24 and under.	25 to 29.	30 to 34.	35 and upwards.		First and second years.	Third to sixth year.	Seventh to tenth year.	Ten years and upwards.
Fevers . . . . .	3	4	2	3	Fevers . . . . .	2	4	1	4
Phthisis Pulmonalis . . . . .	9	12	7	3	Phthisis Pulmonalis . . . . .	11	10	8	3
Rheumatism and Neuralgia . . . . .	3	4	9	12	Rheumatism and Neuralgia . . . . .	5	4	8	13
Venereal Diseases . . . . .	3	6	8	2	Venereal Diseases . . . . .	4	4	8	5
Epilepsy and Brain Affections . . . . .	3	2	1	...	Epilepsy and Brain Affections . . . . .	5	1	1	...
Mental Affections . . . . .	6	5	4	2	Mental Affections . . . . .	8	5	2	3
Heart Diseases and Aneurism . . . . .	11	6	6	1	Heart Diseases and Aneurism . . . . .	8	8	5	2
Palpitation . . . . .	12	6	4	2	Palpitation . . . . .	7	8	3	2
Respiratory Diseases . . . . .	2	3	1	4	Respiratory Diseases . . . . .	1	3	3	4
Dysentery and Diarrhoea . . . . .	6	5	5	4	Dysentery and Diarrhoea . . . . .	6	6	3	3
Hepatitis . . . . .	7	10	11	11	Hepatitis . . . . .	7	9	14	9
Spleen Diseases . . . . .	3	1	1	1	Spleen Diseases . . . . .	1	2	1	1
Anæmia and Debility . . . . .	12	13	20	40	Anæmia and Debility . . . . .	10	16	21	38
All other causes . . . . .	20	23	21	15	All other causes . . . . .	25	20	22	13
All Causes . . . . .	100	100	100	100	All Causes . . . . .	100	100	100	100

STATEMENT No. VIII.—Invaliding in relation to Age and Length of Service combined, European Army of India, 1883.

AGES.	LENGTH OF INDIAN SERVICE.				INVALIDED PER CENT. OF TOTAL.		
	Total number invalided.	1 to 4 years.	5 to 7 years.	Upwards of 7 years.	1 to 4 years.	5 to 7 years.	Above 7 years.
Under 25 years . . . . .	662	639	19	4	49·38	9·00	1·31
25 to 29 ” . . . . .	586	459	96	31	35·47	45·50	10·13
30 to 34 ” . . . . .	284	117	56	111	9·04	26·54	36·27
35 to 39 ” . . . . .	222	64	32	126	6·11	18·96	52·29
40 and upwards . . . . .	57	15	8	34			
TOTAL . . . . .	1,811	1,294	211	306	100	100	100
Results of 1882 . . . . .	100	71·45	11·65	16·90			
” ” 1881 . . . . .	100	69·15	83·10	17·14			
Standard of 1876—1880 . . . . .	100	65·64	82·86	18·61			
		48·44	81·39	27·85			
			23·71				
			72·15				

## SECTION III.

## NATIVE ARMY OF INDIA.

59. In the Native army of India as in the European army, the results were on the whole favourable. The admissions equalled 923 per mille and the daily sick 31. These ratios are the lowest on record since 1877, when the statistics for the whole army of India were for the first time combined. From the following table it will be seen that the ratios of 1883 are a considerable improvement upon the average ratios of the period 1877—81, and that in respect of some items they are lower than even the ratios of 1877, which was a remarkably healthy year. The total mortality in 1883 was 11·76 per mille, or 14·31 including men absent from their regiments. These are very favourable ratios, and are about one-half the average ratios of 1877—81. Cholera contributed a fraction more to the death-rate than in the preceding year, but the mortality under this head was, nevertheless, smaller than usual.

## NATIVE ARMY OF INDIA.

*Sickness and Mortality during the years 1877 to 1883, compared.*

YEAR.	Average strength.	RATIO PER 1000.				Mortality, including absent deaths.
		Admissions into hospital.	Daily sick.	DEATHS FROM		
				Cholera.	All causes.	
1877—81 .	118,689	1,422	48	1·24	24·50	27·40
1877 . .	113,966	1,030	32	1·53	10·90	13·58
1878 . .	117,273	1,450	43	2·06	18·04	21·02
1879 . .	121,107	1,735	53	4·61	35·15	37·79
1880 . .	126,355	1,545	56	0·55	32·22	41·12
1881 . .	114,612	1,305	46	0·97	19·24	22·62
1882 . .	114,894	1,139	37	1·02	12·24	14·76
1883 . .	114,830	923	31	1·15	11·76	14·31

60. Malarial fevers as usual gave rise to the largest number of admissions, the rate for them having been 387·4 per mille, against 553·5 in 1882. There was, therefore, a considerable decrease of these fevers. The next lowest admission-rate recorded under this head during the previous six years was 482·6 in 1877; the highest 978·1 in 1879. After fevers, wounds and accidents gave rise to the next largest admission-rate, namely 108·2. Dysentery and diarrhoea gave rise to an admission-rate of 60·9, or somewhat less than that of the preceding year, which was 70·1, but considerably lower than the remaining years since 1877, when it varied from 80·3 in 1877 to 177·1 in 1879. The admission-rate for respiratory diseases was 52·9. This ratio is but little greater than it was in 1877 (50·1), but considerably lower than the ratios which prevailed from 1878—81, when a large proportion of troops was engaged on active service. For enteric fever the admission-rate was 0·2, the same as it had been during the two previous years. Since 1877 there has been practically no variation in the admissions returned as due to this disease, but the degree of fatality varied considerably. The percentage of deaths among those treated

was 27·78, the lowest since 1877, the highest having occurred in the preceding year 1882, when it was 58·33. Respiratory diseases as usual were the cause of the largest mortality, the death-rate per mille having been 3·91. These diseases have of late years given rise to comparatively high death-rates. During 1879 and 1880 the rates were 10·0 and 12·30, respectively, due probably to exposure of a large number of troops whilst on active service. The ratio of 1883 does not differ much from the ratios of 1877 and 1878, which were 2·12 and 3·83. The next highest mortality resulted from fevers, namely 1·41 per mille. This is the lowest rate on record since 1877; the next lowest having been, in 1882, 1·76, and the highest, in 1880, 6·73. Cholera gave rise to the next highest ratio, namely, 1·15 against 1·02 in 1882.

61. The results as respects the Bengal Native army which are tabulated in the following statement show that both as regards sickness and mortality the year 1883 was very favourable;—the admission-rate 985, daily sick-rate 32, and death-rate 10·55 among those present with their regiments, were among the lowest on record since 1867:—

#### REGULAR NATIVE ARMY OF BENGAL.

*Sickness and Mortality during the ten-year period, 1867 to 1876, and of the years 1877 to 1883, compared.*

YEAR.	Average strength.	RATIO PER 1,000.				Mortality, including absent deaths.
		Admissions into hospital.	Daily sick.	DEATHS FROM		
				Cholera.	All causes.	
1867-76 .	39,598	1,360	42	2.12	13.84	17.25
1877 .	39,649	1,097	34	0.35	10.32	13.63
1878 .	41,116	1,645	49	2.09	22.59	25.57
1879* .	31,116	2,023	63	2.50	31.78	53.61†
1880* .	30,365	1,609	65	1.52	33.85	53.15†
1881* .	36,196	1,495	51	0.92	19.76	27.73†
1882 .	40,256	1,250	41	0.72	13.34	16.49
1883 .	40,932	985	32	0.56	10.55	13.98

\* Including troops in Afghanistan.

† These ratios are calculated on the total regimental strength, including the army in Afghanistan.

As regards the prevalence of sickness, the admissions due to the chief diseases were less numerous than those of the preceding year, except in the cases of remittent fevers, apoplexy, hepatitis, phthisis, and wounds and accidents, but in all of these the excess during 1883 was trivial. Compared with the average admission-rates of the period 1867—76, respiratory diseases, phthisis, eye diseases, abscesses and ulcers, wounds and accidents, only gave rise to slightly higher ratios in 1883. The reduction in the admission-rate for intermittent fevers was particularly striking, namely 398 against 606 per mille in 1882, and against an average rate of 691 during 1867—76. Respiratory diseases, phthisis, and small-pox were the only diseases which gave rise to a higher mortality during 1883 than the averages of 1867—76. During 1883 the mortality from respiratory diseases was 3·20, whilst the average is 2·57, and for phthisis it was 1·07, against an average of 0·77. From small-pox the ratio was ·29 in 1883 against ·20 during 1867-76. Compared with the preceding year, however, the mortality from respiratory diseases was less. This is satisfactory as showing that the tendency to a diminishing mortality, noticed in the last two annual reports, still continued. The mortality from cholera was small; 28 cases occurred, of which 23 died, or a percentage of 60·53. The severity of the disease was therefore great. Small-pox was unusually

prevalent; 50 cases were treated (1·2 per mille of strength), of which 12 died, against 21 cases and 5 deaths in 1882. Enteric fever appears as the cause of 12 admissions, and of these 3 ended fatally, or a percentage of 25 of those treated. During the preceding year 11 cases were recorded, but 7 of them proved fatal, yielding the high death-percentage of 63·64. The cases of fever returned as enteric which occurred during the year under review were therefore comparatively mild.

62. The admission and death-rates among the troops of the several geographical groups of the Bengal Army for a series of years are given side by side in the following table:—

Health of troops in the various geographical groups of the Bengal Presidency.

Statement showing the Admission and Death-rates amongst the Regular Native Troops in Bengal, arranged in geographical groups, for 1883 and the sixteen preceding years.

YEAR.	RATIO PER 1,000.									
	BENGAL PROPER AND ASSAM.		GANGETIC PROVINCES.		ROHILKUND AND MEERUT.		AGRA AND CENTRAL INDIA.		PUNJAB.	
	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.
1867—76 .	1,523	19·13	1,062	8·38	987	11·19	1,588	9·61	1,459	14·24
1877 .	1,492	19·64	768	5·19	642	9·52	906	7·41	1,248	8·85
1878 .	1,527	22·13	1,036	7·88	1,008	9·83	1,581	12·96	1,896	18·33
1879 .	1,816	25·57	1,658	11·05	2,038	36·17	2,303	16·07	2,173	47·64
1880 .	1,757	40·63	1,222	20·50	1,395	24·46	1,884	28·52	1,687	38·02
1881 .	1,772	22·53	1,260	15·78	1,378	15·67	1,380	9·35	1,521	22·86
1882 .	1,569	18·22	1,081	10·01	1,083	9·98	1,248	7·18	1,268	13·30
1883 .	1,408	16·23	970	8·17	978	11·53	906	5·77	830	10·80

The results of the Agra and Central India group are again, as they were during the previous two years, the most favourable on the whole. The admission-rate in this group is certainly higher than it was in the Punjab; but the death-rate, 5·77 per mille, is remarkably low, being nearly one-half that in the Punjab, and one-third that in Bengal Proper and Assam. The Gangetic Provinces come next in order of favourable results. In this group the admission-rate was but slightly in excess of that in the Agra and Central India group; the excess in the mortality (8·17) was more marked. In the above table it will be seen that the average death-rate in this group during the period 1867—76 was the lowest of all the groups, and the mortality of the year under review is a little less than the average. In Bengal Proper and Assam as usual with the Native army sickness was most prevalent and the mortality highest. Comparing the death-rate of 1883 with the average death-ratios of 1867—76, the Rohilkund and Meerut group alone was in excess of the average, but the excess was small (0·34 per mille). In the Agra and Central India and Punjab groups the diminution of mortality was most marked: in the former group it was 3·84 per mille less than the average, and in the latter 3·44. In the Gangetic Provinces and Oudh the mortality was but slightly less than the average. In the Bengal Proper group the diminution was nearly 3 per mille.

63. In every group there was a diminished prevalence of fevers as compared with 1882; this was most marked in the Agra and Central India and Punjab groups, where the admission-rates for 1883 were nearly half those of the preceding year. If the admission-rates for fevers given below are compared with the average admission-rates of the ten-year period 1867—76, it will be found that in the first group alone

Chief causes of admission into hospital in each of these groups.

the rate of 1883 exceeded the average ten-year ratio. The rates in Agra with Central India and in the Punjab were considerably less than the average rates, which are 877 and 873 per mille respectively. In every group bowel complaints were also less prevalent than in 1882, and still less so than the average of 1867—76. Compared with this average the diminution was most marked in the Agra with Central India and in the Punjab groups, where the admission-rates of 1883 were less than a half of the average ratios of the ten-year period (92 and 102 per mille, respectively). Respiratory diseases were, on the whole, less prevalent than in 1882, but only in the Punjab group was the diminution at all marked. Compared with the ten-year averages (1867—76) the admission-rate in the Punjab under this head was somewhat less; in the Rohilkund and Meerut group it was the same, but in the remaining groups the ratios of 1883 were higher.

Chief Causes of Sickness in the several Groups of Cantonments of the Bengal Presidency.

GROUPS.	RATIO OF ADMISSIONS PER MILLE OF STRENGTH.					
	Fevers.	Bowel complaints.	Spleen diseases.	Respiratory diseases.	Rheumatism.	Abscess and ulcer.
Lower Bengal and Assam .	708	181	10	74	33	79
Gangetic Provinces .	336	47	5	53	48	133
Rohilkund and Meerut .	418	49	3	38	33	119
Agra and Central India .	321	35	7	44	33	192
Punjab .	351	46	10	49	29	92

64. Cholera gave rise to the largest mortality in Lower Bengal and Assam; here it equalled 1·80 per mille against 3·01 in 1882. The average during 1867—76 was 3·10.

Chief causes of deaths in the different groups.

In the Gangetic Provinces and Oudh the death-rate from cholera was 1·17 against 0·85 in 1882, and 1·49 the average mortality of the ten-year period. In the Rohilkund with Meerut and in the Punjab groups the loss from cholera was small, and in the Agra and Central India group there were no deaths from this disease. In the preceding year all three of these groups were without any death from cholera. Fevers contributed most largely to mortality in Lower Bengal and Assam. The death-rate was 2·46 against 3·01 in 1882. There was a great reduction in the mortality from this cause in the Punjab, where the death-rate was only 0·79 against 2·11 in 1882, and an average of 3·32 during 1867—76. In every group, except Rohilkund and Meerut, the death-rate during 1883 was less than in 1882, and in that group the excess was trifling—1·90 in 1883 against 1·82 in 1882. As usual bowel complaints were most fatal in Lower Bengal and Assam. The death-rate there was 3·28 against 4·97 in 1882; but the latter ratio was greater than the average of the ten-year period 1867—76, which was 3·80. In every other group the ratios of 1883 are considerably lower than the ten-year averages. The mortality due to respiratory diseases was in all cases less than it had been in 1882, but in all the groups, except Agra and Central India, it was greater than the averages of the ten-year period. The total mortality from all causes was highest in Lower Bengal and Assam, 16·23. Next in order come Rohilkund and Meerut, Punjab, Gangetic Provinces, and lastly Agra and Central India. With the exception of Rohilkund and Meerut, all groups compare favourably with the results of the preceding year, and with the average results of 1867—76. In this group the mortality of 1882 was 9·98, and the average mortality 11·19.

Chief Causes of Mortality in the several Groups of Cantonments of the Bengal Presidency during 1883.

GROUPS.	RATIO PER MILLE.				
	Cholera.	Fevers.	Bowel complaints.	Respiratory diseases.	Total.
Lower Bengal and Assam .	1·80	2·46	3·28	2·46	16·23
Gangetic Provinces . .	1·17	1·30	0·26	1·82	8·17
Rohilkund and Meerut . .	0·34	1·90	0·34	2·75	11·53
Agra and Central India . .	0·00	0·99	0·40	1·59	5·77
Punjab . . . . .	0·07	0·79	0·72	4·97	10·80

65. Omitting hill stations, which were occupied only for a portion of the year, Edwardesabad was the only place in which the admission-rate exceeded 2,000 per mille. Here it equalled 2,217 against 2,297 in 1882. In seven stations the admission-rate varied between 1,500 and 2,000. In the preceding year six stations recorded admission-rates above 2,000, and fifteen stations between 1,500 and 2,000. Detailed information regarding the causes of sickness in stations will be found in Table XXVIII of the Appendix.

Admission-rates of individual stations of Bengal Presidency.

66. The highest death-rates occurred in the following stations :—

Mortality in individual stations of the Bengal Presidency.

Edwardesabad and outposts . . . . .	39·19
Shillong and outposts . . . . .	25·92
Dharmsala and Kangra . . . . .	25·91
Kohat and outposts . . . . .	25·86
Mooltan . . . . .	24·76
Baxa . . . . .	21·79
Dera Ismail Khan . . . . .	20·81

There were thus seven stations in which the mortality exceeded 20 per mille against 6 in 1882. In Edwardesabad, of the 70 deaths which occurred in all, 59 were due to respiratory diseases; in Kohat 45 of 65, in Mooltan 20 of 26, and in Dera Ismail Khan 23 of 40, were due to the same cause. In Dharmsala 11 of 15 deaths were due to phthisis. In Shillong and Baxa the mortality was due to various diseases, regarding which further information will be found in Table XXXI of the Appendix.

67. In Table XXXIII of the Appendix detailed information is given regarding the health of individual regiments. Of the regiments of the Bengal Presidency, the 33rd Native Infantry and No. 5 Garrison Battery, Kohat, recorded the highest mortality. The head-quarters of the 33rd Native Infantry were at Baxa, and there the mortality was 46·37. These men arrived at their station in June 1882 from Barrackpore. A wing of the regiment proceeded to Alipore in the same year, and the mortality among them was even greater, namely 55·34. At Baxa 10 men died in hospital, and 13 while absent from the regiment. Of the 10 deaths in hospital, 3 were due to pneumonia and pleurisy, and 3 to dysentery and diarrhoea. At Alipore 8 deaths occurred in hospital, and 6 men died while absent. Of the 8 deaths in hospital, 6 were due to cholera. The health of the men at Alipore must have deteriorated considerably, since they lost 99 per mille of their strength by invaliding for discharge alone. The average strength of the Kohat Battery was 60, and 4 deaths among them gave rise to the ratio of 54·79. Three of the deaths were due to pneumonia and pleurisy. The 2nd Punjab

Sickness and mortality in individual regiments.

Infantry at Edwardesabad and the 4th Sikh Infantry at the same station suffered the next highest mortality. In the former regiment there were 29 deaths in hospital, and of these 25 were due to pneumonia and pleurisy. In the Sikh Infantry there were 30 deaths, 23 of which were due to the same cause. No less than 26 regiments of the Bengal Presidency recorded death-rates below 10 per mille. The 21st Native Infantry at Rawal Pindi with a small detachment at Murree Hills for 5½ months recorded the lowest ratio, namely 1·23. One death only occurred, and that in the case of an absent soldier.

68. The reduction in the sickness and mortality among the small body of Bengal troops serving in Southern Afghanistan, as shown in Table XII, is satisfactory. The mortality among these troops during the preceding two years was very great, but during 1883 it fell from 36·10 during three months of 1882, and 106·30 for the year 1881, to 3·21 during seven months of occupation in 1883. The average strength of the force was only 624, and two deaths, one in hospital and one out of hospital, gave rise to the ratio. The death in hospital was due to respiratory disease. The admission into hospital equalled 910 per mille. The chief causes of admission were intermittent fevers, wounds and accidents, and bowel complaints.

Army of Bengal in Southern Afghanistan: great reduction in sickness and mortality.

69. With a considerable reduction in the admission and daily sick-rates, as compared with previous years since 1877, there was an increased death-rate among men present with the Punjab Frontier Field Force as compared with the two preceding years. The chief causes of admission were intermittent fevers, respiratory diseases, abscesses and ulcers, and bowel complaints. The admission-rates for intermittent fevers, bowel complaints, and abscess with ulcers were less than the average rates during 1867-76; but the rate for respiratory diseases was greater,as under this head the rate of 1883 was 109, whilst the average for the ten years was only 66. In this force there were in all 224 deaths, of which no less than 148, or 14·18 per mille of strength, were due to respiratory diseases. During the preceding year, out of 169 deaths, 93, or 8·77 per mille, were due to the same cause. The excess of mortality during 1883 over that of the preceding year was almost wholly due to the increased mortality from respiratory diseases. The largest number of these deaths took place in Kohat and Edwardesabad with their outposts, as was the case in 1882. In these stations 104 of the whole 148 occurred.

Punjab Frontier Force: sickness less prevalent, but mortality increased.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

*Sickness and Mortality during the last seven years, compared.*

YEAR.	Average strength.	RATIO PER 1,000.				Mortality, including absent deaths.
		Admissions into hospital.	Daily sick.	DEATHS FROM		
				Cholera.	All causes.	
1877 . .	10,359	1,404	41	...	12·26	14·55
1878 . .	11,266	2,247	64	...	26·19	28·25
1879 . .	7,221*	2,009*	67*	2·91*	32·41*	37·94
1880 . .	8,490*	1,874*	60*	0·24*	24·03*	28·56
1881 . .	10,307	1,718	55	...	17·95	22·64
1882 . .	10,605	1,992	60	0·00	15·94	18·89
1883 . .	10,438	1,419	45	0·00	21·46	23·35

\* Excluding troops in Afghanistan.

70. The statistics of the Central India regiments were extremely favourable, as may be seen from the following table :—  
Central India Regiments: health statistics extremely favourable.

CENTRAL INDIA REGIMENTS.

*Sickness and Mortality during the last seven years, compared.*

YEAR.	Average strength.	RATIO PER 1,000.				Mortality, including absent deaths.
		Admissions into hospital.	Daily sick.	DEATHS FROM		
				Cholera.	All causes.	
1877 . .	5,046	810	25	0·79	9·71	10·59
1878 . .	5,262	1,177	34	2·47	15·77	18·09
1879 . .	5,192	1,198	35	4·62	24·27	23·60
1880 . .	5,463	1,131	38	...	25·08	28·52
1881 . .	5,039	815	26	...	12·11	13·34
1882 . .	5,119	697	23	0·39	9·96	10·58
1883 . .	5,197	595	19	0·39	7·89	10·16

The ratios for 1883 in every column, excepting that showing cholera mortality, are the lowest of the series. They are also favourable when compared with the average results of 1867—76, during which time the admission-rate was 1,020, the daily sick-rate 35, and the death-rate 11·10. Remittent and continued fevers gave rise to the largest number of deaths, viz., 10; whilst respiratory diseases proved fatal in 7 cases. The admissions for guinea-worm, which were remarkably numerous in 1882, were much fewer during 1883—only 88 cases against 155. More than one-half the total number of these cases occurred in the Meywar Bheel Corps in Kherwarra.

71. As in the preceding year, the statistics of these regiments of the Hyderabad Contingent were more favourable than those of any other section of the Native army. The admission and daily sick-rates were lower than in any year since 1877, as will be seen in the following table :—  
Hyderabad Contingent: health statistics most favourable.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

*Sickness and Mortality during the last seven years, compared.*

YEAR.	Average strength.	RATIO PER 1,000.				Mortality, including absent deaths.
		Admissions into hospital.	Daily sick.	DEATHS FROM		
				Cholera.	All causes.	
1877 . .	7,220	806	27	4·43	9·42	9·61
1878 . .	7,229	1,055	37	3·18	13·69	16·80
1879 . .	6,915	976	27	0·29	7·81	9·89
1880 . .	7,253	1,030	30	...	7·86	8·67
1881 . .	7,068	673	24	0·57	7·78	8·52
1882 . .	7,061	630	21	0·29	3·12	4·47
1883 . .	6,983	572	20	2·15	7·59	9·31

The mortality, though still very low, was much greater than the exceptionally low mortality of the preceding year. The greater mortality during 1883 was due mainly to a larger number of deaths from cholera, diarrhoea, hepatitis, and anæmia. Details regarding the sickness and mortality of this force will be found in Table XX of the Appendix.

72. The health of the Madras troops was good. Both sickness and mortality were less than in any of the previous six years. The chief causes of admission were intermittent fevers, abscesses and ulcers, wounds and accidents, and bowel complaints. From all these, however, the admission-rates were lower than those for the preceding year. Cholera and small-pox gave rise to a greater number of admissions than in 1882. There were in all 173 cases of cholera with 81 deaths, or a percentage of 46·82 of those treated. During the preceding year there were 116 cases with 73 deaths, or a percentage of 62·93. In 1883 there were 77 cases of small-pox against 40 in 1882, and only 4 of the 77 proved fatal.

Madras Army: sickness and mortality diminished.

NATIVE ARMY OF MADRAS.

Sickness and Mortality during the last seven years, compared.

YEAR.	Average strength.	RATIO PER 1,000.				Mortality, including absent deaths.
		Admissions into hospital.	Daily sick.	DEATHS FROM		
				Cholera.	All causes.	
1877 . .	28,304	861	28	2·79	11·80	14·36
1878 . .	28,728	841	29	2·23	12·25	15·49
1879 . .	27,314	1,269	43	3·19	18·89	21·23
1880 . .	28,710	1,399	54	0·10	15·57	19·54
1881 . .	28,533	997	41	1·37	12·02	16·75
1882 . .	27,654	879	30	2·64	12·01	14·99
1883 . .	27,703	737	27	2·92	10·76	12·51

73. The sickness and mortality in the various regiments of Madras troops will be found detailed in Table XXXIII of the Appendix. The highest admission-rate occurred in the detachment of the 2nd Native Infantry at the Nicobar Islands. This small detachment of 51 men registered an admission-rate of 7,216. They suffered almost exclusively from fevers. The next highest rate, 1,752, occurred in a wing of the same regiment at Port Blair. Omitting small bodies of men, the highest admission-rates occurred in the following: the 16th Native Infantry at Raipur, 1,391 per mille; the 24th Native Infantry at Secunderabad, 1,099; and the Sappers and Miners at Bangalore, with detachments at Sitabaldi, Rangoon, and Ootacamund, 1,000. At Raipur, fevers, anæmia, abscesses with ulcers, and injuries gave rise to the largest number of admissions. At Secunderabad the 24th Native Infantry suffered mostly from fevers, abscesses and ulcers, dysentery and diarrhoea, and venereal diseases. In the Sappers and Miners, in addition to fevers, numerous admissions took place from injuries, abscesses with ulcers, dysentery and diarrhoea, and rheumatic affections. The largest number of deaths, 29, occurred in the 9th Native Infantry at Secunderabad. Three of these deaths were due to beri-beri and 9 to respiratory diseases; 21 deaths occurred in the 5th Native Infantry at Kamptee, 8 of which were due to cholera. In the 10th Native Infantry at Vellore and in the 30th Native Infantry at Trichinopoly 20 deaths occurred. In the one 18 of the total were due to cholera, and in the other 15. In the 29th Native Infantry, which was quartered during the greater part of the year at Vizagapatam, there were 31 cases of beri-beri, 5 of which proved fatal. The statistics of that portion of the Madras Army serving in Hyderabad and Nagpur were not so favourable as in 1882. Sickness was somewhat more prevalent and the death-rate higher, viz., 18·50 against 11·58. There was a very considerable improvement in the health of the troops serving in the Northern Division of the Madras Army as compared with the preceding year. The admission-rate fell from 1,559 to 710; the daily sick from 44 to 27, and

the death-rate from 13·97 to 7·93. There was an improvement also in the health of the troops in Southern India and in Burma and the Andamans.

74. The health of the Bombay Army was on the whole much the same as it had been in 1882. The admission and daily sick-rates were slightly less, but the death-rate somewhat higher. These results are set forth in the following table :—

Bombay Army: statistics much the same as during the previous year.

NATIVE ARMY OF BOMBAY.  
*Sickness and Mortality during the last seven years, compared.*

YEAR.	Average strength.	RATIO PER MILLE.				Mortality, including absent deaths.
		Admissions into hospital.	Daily sick.	DEATHS FROM		
				Cholera.	All causes.	
1877 . .	23,388	1,074	33	1·93	10·90	12·96
1878 . .	23,672	1,702	45	2·36	15·12	17·95
1879 . .	22,854	1,663	51	3·11	20·22	21·90
1880* . .	15,328	1,283	45	...	10·44	56·53‡
1881* . .	18,349	1,166	41	1·85	14·01	25·93‡
1882† . .	23,772	1,067	36	0·46	12·16	13·41
1883 . .	23,576	994	35	0·47	12·81	14·96

\* Excluding Afghanistan. † Including troops in Southern Afghanistan.  
‡ These ratios are calculated on the total regimental strength, including the army in Afghanistan.

Throughout the army of the Presidency there were only 21 cases of cholera, and of these 11 were fatal. Small-pox gave rise to 104 admissions against 25 in 1882. Of these, however, only 2 proved fatal. Bowel complaints were also more prevalent than in 1882, having equalled 70·2 against 64·0 per mille. The other chief diseases were less prevalent. Respiratory diseases caused the largest number of deaths—109 out of a total of 302 from all causes. Of remittent and continued fevers, 36 proved fatal against 16 in the preceding year.

75. Of the several portions of the Bombay Army, the force serving in Southern Afghanistan suffered most. The admission-rate in it was 1,741 per mille, the daily average sick 56, and the death-rate 37·64. All these ratios considerably exceed the ratios for the Bombay Army as a whole. Both the admission-rate and the daily average sick ratio of 1883 were, however, smaller than in 1882, but the death-rate was greater—37·64 against 35·80. Intermittent fevers, respiratory diseases, and bowel complaints gave rise to the largest number of admissions; the numbers admitted from the first two causes were, however, considerably less than they were during 1882. There were in all 149 deaths, 74 of them being due to respiratory diseases; 15 were due to remittent and continued fevers, against 6 in 1882. Enteric fever was entirely absent from among them. Next in order of sickness comes the Northern Division, in which the admission-rate was 956, and the daily sick-rate 33 per mille. Both these ratios are a little in excess of those for 1882. The death-rate, however, was small—5·47 against 7·78 in 1882. The admission-rates in the remaining three divisions of the Bombay Army were much the same; in Aden and Sind 779 per mille, in Konkan 774, and in Khandeish 754. Small-pox was most prevalent in Khandeish, 71 of the whole number of cases in the Bombay Army (104) having occurred there. In Aden and Sind

Health of the various portions of the Bombay Army.

the death-rate was 13·91 against 7·19 in 1882; in Konkan it was 9·74 against 11·17, and in Khandeish 5·33 against 6·26.

76. The highest admission-rate (2,241) was recorded in the Sappers and Miners at Kirki with detachments at Quetta and Aden; but the death-rate was only 10·25. High admission-rates prevailed in all the regiments serving in Southern Afghanistan. The 12th Native Infantry suffered most, with an admission-rate of 2,010 and a death-rate 67·50. Fevers and respiratory diseases contributed most largely to this mortality. Sickness was very prevalent in No. 2 Mountain Battery at Poona; the admission-rate was 1,891 per mille, but there was no death. Scurvy gave rise to the largest number of admissions in the Southern Afghanistan force, and especially in the 7th and 12th Native Infantry regiments; in the former 60 cases were admitted, of which 8 died; and in the latter 70 cases with 5 deaths. With regard to sickness in particular stations, it may be noted that as usual the highest proportion of admissions is recorded in the stations on the Persian Gulf, the ratio during 1883 having been 1,846 against 1,785 in 1882. The next highest ratios occurred in Mehidpur, 1,514; Rajkot, 1,349; Dwarka, 1,345; and Surat, 1,302. At Dwarka and Mehidpur, however, there were very small detachments of 84 and 35 men, respectively. The highest death-rates were in Hyderabad, 19·23; Surat, 12·24; and Kaladgi, 12·05.

77. The main facts regarding the sickness and mortality in the Native army of the three Presidencies are compared in the following table:—

Statistics of Native Troops in the three Presidencies compared.

*A Summary of the Statistics of Sickness and Mortality amongst the Native Troops of the three Presidencies.*

PRESIDENCY.	Total deaths per mille, including absentees.	Average strength present with regiments.	RATIO PER MILLE.			
			Admissions into hospital.	Daily sick.	Deaths from cholera.	Deaths from all causes.
Bengal Native Army . . .	13·98	40,932	985	32	0·56	10·55
Madras „ „ . . .	12·51	27,703	737	27	2·92	10·76
Bombay „ „ . . .	14·96	23,576	994	35	0·47	12·81
Central India Regiments . . .	10·16	5,197	595	19	0·39	7·89
Punjab Frontier Field Force . . .	23·35	10,438	1,419	45	0·00	21·46
Hyderabad Contingent . . .	9·31	6,983	572	20	2·15	7·59
India . . . . .	14·31	114,830	923	31	1·15	11·76

It will be seen that in respect of both sickness and mortality the troops of the Punjab Frontier Field Force, as has frequently happened, suffered most. Next to the Punjab Frontier Field Force the Bombay troops recorded the most unsatisfactory results. The most favourable results were yielded by the Hyderabad Contingent and the Central India and Rajputana regiments. Compared with the preceding year, the statistics of the Bombay Army were on the whole much the same; those of the Bengal Army, the Madras Army, the Central India Regiments, and the army of India as a whole, were more favourable; whilst in the Punjab Field Force and Hyderabad Contingent there was an increase in mortality.

78. Towards the close of the year a military expedition against the Akas was organised. The force was composed entirely of Native troops. It consisted in all of 30 officers, 1,028 men and 1,993 followers, and it crossed the frontier on the 17th December 1883. The object was speedily accomplished, and on the 21st January 1884 the troops began to return. By the 1st February nearly all of them were back at Tezpur. Surgeon-Major E. R. Johnson, the principal medical officer with the force, submitted a very carefully-prepared medical history of the expedition,

The Aka Expedition.

which will be found in full in the Appendix. The report besides contains much useful information regarding the natural history of the country, and the remarks regarding the Pipsu fly and the nature of the poison used by the Akas in their arrow-heads are especially interesting. The bites of the Pipsu flies caused considerable inconvenience. The poison used on their arrows is believed to be derived from a species of monk's-hood (*Aconitum ferox*). The chief causes of admission into hospital among the troops were ague and dysentery; but the followers suffered in addition considerably from diarrhoea and respiratory diseases. Only one death from disease occurred among the soldiers, and that was from pneumonia.

79. Since the publication of the last Annual Sanitary Report, in which details regarding the health of the troops engaged in Egypt during 1882 were given, the Principal Medical Officer of the Indian Division has submitted a full report of the medical transactions of that division. As this report would doubtless interest many medical officers, it is reproduced in the Appendix.

80. An abstract of the sanitary sheets supplied by medical officers in charge of regiments is given below. These sanitary sheets were devised to elicit information regarding the local causes of sickness in individual regiments and stations, but in many cases the information given is meagre and sometimes not to the point.

Summary of the Sanitary Sheets of Native Troops in the three Presidencies.

STATION.	Corps.	RATIO PER 1,000.		Sanitary Defects, Improvements, Suggestions, &c.
		Ad-missions.	Deaths.	
BENGAL TROOPS.				
Fort William .	17th N. I. .	1,295	22·03	Regimental latrine was improved and heavy duty brought to notice. The undress clothing being light for the cold weather, compulsory adoption of wadded coats is suggested.
Alipore . .	33rd N. I. L. W.	1,712	55·34	During the cold weather personal cleanliness is not so well cared for, as it ought to be. More fresh vegetable diet is suggested. Site of latrine was changed and drainage improved. Heavy guard duty brought to notice.
Ditto . .	4th N. I. .	1,854	28·12	Long and narrow barracks. Cases of scurvy due to a deficient consumption of vegetables. Recommendations were made in regard to the heavy duty and to men guarding against chills more carefully.
Barrackpore .	40th N. I. .	1,060	22·09	Overcrowding. Efficient drainage is difficult. The country is low-lying, damp, and unhealthy. Duties were heavy. Barracks and cook-rooms were repaired, and the barrack-floors raised above the ground.
Shillong . .	43rd A. L. I. .	1,391	27·19	Barracks are too small, with irregular mud walls, and their re-construction on improved principles has been recommended.
Dibrugarh . .	42nd A. L. I. .	1,260	10·87	The huts are ill-ventilated and dark, and have no corresponding openings for ingress and egress of air. The Goorkhas are dirty in their persons and habits; bathing parades have been recommended for them. Surroundings consist of tea gardens, rice-fields, and jungle, which may act injuriously during the rainy season.
Kohima (Naga Hills).	44th S. L. I. .	1,243	17·90	Wattle-and-daub huts with thatched roofs.
Silchar (Cachar) .	12th K. I. G. .	1,867	36·32	The surroundings are low and marshy. During the rains the parade-ground was sometimes flooded; there was an excessive rainfall, and the country was generally inundated in May and August. The latrines have been improved.
Sadiya . .	42nd A. L. I. .	Included in the figures for Dibrugarh.		There are no latrines; men and women resort to the surrounding jungle. Water is supposed to produce goitre, from which some of the men have suffered. Lines have been improved, wells cleaned out, and huts repaired.

*Summary of the Sanitary Sheets of Native Troops in the three Presiden-  
cies —continued.*

STATION.	Corps.	RATIO PER 1,000.		Sanitary Defects, Improvements, Suggestions, &c.
		Ad- missions.	Deaths.	
BENGAL TROOPS —contd.				
Baxa . . .	33rd N. I. Hd. Qrs. and R. W.	1,283	46·37	Latrines require repairing. Goitre is common, and is probably caused by water. Antiscorbutics and warm undress clothing for all the men recommended.
Dinapore . . .	18th N. I. .	1,310	14·65	Some slight overcrowding during the year. Family quarters are deficient in ventilation. The floors of many houses are level with the ground, and when the river is falling the drying up of the ground may have a bad effect. A new well was constructed on the parade-ground, and some recommendations regarding the wells in the lines were made.
Segowlie . . .	6th B. C. .	1,017	7·46	Efficient drainage after very heavy rains is impracticable. On the north and east sides of the lines there are irregular strips of low-lying damp ground. Every man of the detachment that remained ten days in the Nepal <i>terai</i> suffered from intermittent fever of a grave type. Bowel complaints were chiefly due to chills or injudicious food.
Benares . . .	10th N. I. .	901	8·51	Slight overcrowding. Villages in the neighbourhood and ground around are in an insanitary condition. Diet is deficient in antiscorbutics, and attention was called to the admissions for scurvy.
Gorakhpur . .	9th N. I. .	806	16·39	Great overcrowding. The surface drainage of the station is difficult on account of the level nature of ground. A masonry drain was made from hospital well to outside the hospital entrenchment. There are several large holes in the ground about lines and station always containing more or less water, and often emitting so offensive a smell as to be perceptible at some distance. One which lay close to the hospital was filled in.
Fyzabad . . .	16th N. I. .	737	17·03	Sickness and mortality partly due to exposure to cold and damp. The floors and walls of all the huts have been raised, and separate cooking-rooms built for each company.
Lucknow . . .	2nd B. C. .	969	9·23	Ventilation imperfect. Water hard. Hospital repaired.
Ditto . . .	11th N. I. .	850	13·30	Diet is not sufficiently varied. Use of <i>amchur</i> (dried mangoes) and other antiscorbutics, and wearing of socks to avoid injuries from ill-fitting boots, recommended. Bathing on the parapets of the wells was forbidden. The malarial air which is drawn through the <i>kutchra</i> floors (scarcely higher than the ground outside) of the huts is, aided by exposure to chills, perhaps the main cause of malarial fevers and dysentery.
Cawnpore . . .	1st B. C. .	723	...	The cubic air space is small. High crops have been removed from the surroundings.
Ditto . . .	2nd Q. O. B. L. I.	857	13·46	Overcrowding. Latrine accommodation insufficient. Duty was heavy while at Barrackpore. Various sanitary recommendations were made.
Banda . . .	3rd N. I. L. W.	991	6·06	The drains have been considerably improved. Tamarinds were recommended, as there were some signs of scurvy.
Allahabad . .	7th B. C. .	816	3·65	The locality being very flat, drainage is imperfect after the rains. All the wells are uncovered, and several of them are not lined with masonry. Surface filth must occasionally fall or be blown into them. A number of windows were built in the hospital wall.
Ditto . . .	28th P. N. I. .	1,615	13·56	Duty hard. Water highly calcareous. Cinchona febrifuge was issued prophylactically from 19th October to 13th December.
Shahjahanpur .	6th B. L. I. .	1,109	12·20	Ventilation is defective, especially in the smaller huts, where the cubic space is also insufficient. Four large cook-houses have been added to the lines.
Bareilly . . .	13th N. I. .	881	13·29	Drainage is open to improvement.
Ditto . . .	5th B. C. .	1,068	5·46	Hospital latrine was altered and improved. Cases of scurvy were treated with antiscorbutics.
Moradabad . .	6th B. L. I. Hd. Qrs. and R. W.	815	19·40	Deficiency of under-clothing was pointed out.
Almora . . .	3rd Goorkhas .	985	11·26	Family and other rooms are alike. Lines are insufficiently ventilated. There is no conservancy; the men resort to the adjoining fields, which is objectionable. Before the rains there is a slight scarcity of water. Daily use of <i>amchur</i> (dried mango) was recommended.
Dehra Dun . .	Viceroy's Body Guard.	1,110	16·67	No latrines. More liberal use of fresh vegetables and the issue of lime-juice recommended.

*Summary of the Sanitary Sheets of Native Troops in the three Presiden-  
cies —continued.*

STATION.	Corps.	RATIO PER 1,000.		Sanitary Defects, Improvements, Suggestions, &c.
		Ad- missions.	Deaths.	
BENGAL TROOPS —contd.				
Dehra Dun .	2nd P. W. O. Goorkhas.	640	12·66	Imperfect ventilation. Ravines are resorted to for the purpose of nature. Goorkhas are naturally rather a dirty race. Water is hard. Windows have been built in each infectious disease ward, and the ventilation of servants' houses improved.
Roorkee . .	Sappers and Miners.	1,028	11·30	The huts are inconveniently shaped, and there was for a few days slight overcrowding. Since October duty was heavy. A new water tank was made for protection from fire.
Meerut . .	30th P. N. I. .	938	8·68	Two wards for the accommodation of infectious cases constructed.
Ditto . .	13th B. L. .	803	10·91	Overcrowded for a short time only. New huts are being built affording increased accommodation.
Delhi . .	15th Sikhs .	1,689	28·43	Barrack accommodation deficient. The causes of intermittent fevers are the proximity of low-lying and often flooded ground and the contamination of the water-supply. It is suggested that the natives, like the European troops, should be supplied with water from the Delhi Bank well. A crowded bazar adjoins the lines on west side.
Agra . .	29th N. I. .	1,136	6·19	Water saline. Ward for contagious cases re-floored.
Ditto . .	14th Sikhs .	816	15·87	Men were forbidden to sleep outside the huts during the rains. Glazed pots for urinals, tatties for the hospital and guard-room, and the closure of the hospital, recommended.
Morar and Cawn- pore.	39th N. I. .	1,179	15·68	Ridge ventilation would be an improvement. Occasionally milk was poor.
Ditto . .	27th P. N. I. .	1,096	17·83	Some overcrowding has existed throughout the year. Family quarters are ill-constructed and badly ventilated. The local cause of the most prevalent disease—viz., malarial fevers, is the climate of Morar acting on residents or natives of the Punjab, who have already occupied three unhealthy stations in succession. Barracks are being re-constructed with raised floors, walls, and roofs; hospital floor was re-laid and two new wards were being added to it. Sleeping out of doors at certain seasons was forbidden, and introduction of rum as a prophylactic against malaria was recommended.
Ditto . .	7th B. N. I. .	867	6·72	Floors are low; capacity below the regulation; huts insufficient. There was great overcrowding throughout the year. Ventilation is imperfect and drainage insufficient. Owing to the scarcity of water, sinking of two more wells was suggested. The lines are surrounded by the European cemetery and the villages of Kheria and Puddampur. The proximity of river errors in diet, chills, &c., were considered the cause of disease. Various recommendations were made as regards barracks, duties, clothing, feeding, conservancy, comfort of the men, and precautionary measures of all kinds. Efforts were being made to improve the lines, but sufficient funds were not available.
Morar . .	14th B. L. .	650	10·87	The troop-lines are too close to one another.
Jhansi . .	5th B. L. I. .	810	8·52	Overcrowding. Infectious disease ward was being erected, and a new hospital has been sanctioned.
Ditto . .	12th B. C. .	487	10·07	Drainage improved.
Nowgong . .	3rd N. I. .	1,074	...	None.
Ditto . .	12th B. C. Wing	693	3·94	None.
Saugor . .	8th B. C. .	623	...	None.
Umballa . .	11th B. L. .	422	9·16	Slight overcrowding. A dead-house and two fireplaces have been constructed and a small garden made near the hospital.
Ditto . .	32nd Pioneers .	542	8·22	A system of ridge ventilation is being carried out. Bowel complaints, fevers, and chest affections were due to cold and irregularities in diet. An additional supply of water near the new family lines, constructed during the year, is suggested.
Jullundur . .	20th P. N. I. .	622	13·60	Recruits suffered from deficient clothing during the cold weather. Ague was due to open state of huts, and to men not sufficiently protecting themselves at night. Scarcity of good antiscorbutic vegetables gave rise to scurvy. Hospital flooring renewed, and the buildings surrounded by 6 feet broad masonry sloping to prevent the lodgment of water, &c.
Ferozepur . .	25th P. N. I. L. W.	727	16·03	Construction of a dead-house and infectious ward recommended.

*Summary of the Sanitary Sheets of Native Troops in the three Presidencies—continued.*

STATION.	Corps.	RATIO PER 1,000.		Sanitary Defects, Improvements, Suggestions, &c.
		Ad- missions.	Deaths.	
BENGAL TROOPS— <i>contd.</i>				
Mooltan . . .	25th P. N. I. .	...	...	The old barracks were being demolished on account of their insanitary condition and new lines constructed in their place.
Sialkot . . .	19th P. N. I. .	560	3·65	Proximity to Sadar Bazar and Lock Hospital objectionable. Doorways were provided with <i>jhamps</i> as a protection from heat and cold. Family quarters have been enlarged and improved, but the usual single-storeyed, low-roofed mud huts with depressed floors were occupied by the unmarried.
Ditto . . .	10th B. L. .	585	...	Family and other huts are alike. There was great overcrowding throughout the year. Drainage of the family quarters improved.
Dharmsala . .	1st Goorkhas .	1,417	22·17	Ventilation defective. Family huts are old and in a very insanitary condition, and very much crowded. The <i>nullah</i> in the lines was paved. Warm coats for under-wear recommended.
Bakloh . . .	4th Goorkhas .	678	10·11	Overcrowded up to 1st April. Supplementary barracks were approaching completion.
Mean Meer . .	24th P. N. I. .	771	38·37	Huts repaired and <i>re-leaped</i> .
Ditto . . .	23rd Pioneers .	1,221	6·77	Overcrowding existed for about a fortnight.
Ditto . . .	22nd P. N. I. .	1,340	9·79	The floors of the small hovels are sunk one foot below the outside level. No drainage. Lower branches of trees have been lopped. Recommendations regarding hours for bathing and parade, avoidance of chills, perfect drying after bathing, &c., were made.
Ditto . . .	3rd B. C. .	1,184	5·43	The huts are small, badly built, ill-lighted, and indifferently ventilated. No sanitation exists in the neighbouring villages. Ague was due to defective drainage and chills; this was pointed out, as well as the paucity of sweepers, want of an urinal cart, and verandahs for the wards for contagious cases.
Jhelum . . .	45th R. Sikhs .	683	9·76	Bathing at improper times and improper diet predisposed to disease. Lines were built on standard plan.
Ditto . . .	19th B. L. .	681	11·11	Overcrowding. Cooling of the hospital wards is suggested. There is good cooking accommodation, but no cook in the hospital.
Rawal Pindi .	21st P. N. I. .	691	1·23	Overcrowding has always existed. Ventilation not satisfactory. Pathans and Punjabi Mussalmans are not very cleanly. Mufti clothing is insufficient, and woollen jerseys for the cold weather would be beneficial. New hospital built and occupied. New barracks will probably be constructed during the next hot season. Lime-juice was issued.
Ditto . . .	1st B. N. I. .	1,378	15·93	The barracks are built on a very bad plan, with no opposite or roof ventilation, and they are always overcrowded. The local cause of disease is cold acting on men accustomed to much warmer climate. Clothing and diet were improved.
Ditto . . .	4th B. C. .	428	10·97	Irregularly built lines.
Rawal Pindi and Umballa.	15th B. C. .	...	...	Great overcrowding. The huts are badly ventilated, close and inadequate.
Nowshera . .	8th B. N. I. .	1,012	9·90	Urinals constructed and hospital latrine enlarged. Recommendations regarding food and clothing were made and complied with.
Ditto . . .	18th B. C. .	467	9·12	No family huts. Overcrowding existed for 5 months in the cold weather. Sickmess and invaliding were due to fevers caused by indiscretion in diet and injudicious exposure.
Peshawar . .	9th B. C. .	527	7·41	Mud huts, with mud floors, reed doors, and small windows. Latrines were being remedied. Recommendations regarding diet, clothing, and the improvement of urinals were made.
Ditto . . .	26th P. N. I. .	1,142	18·82	Family and other huts are alike. Overcrowding throughout the year. The necessity for providing sufficient accommodation for the men has been pointed out. Use of <i>posteens</i> for night duties and morning parades was suggested, as the regulation clothing is insufficient for the trying climate of Peshawar. One disused water tank was filled up.
Ditto . . .	38th N. I. .	1,179	21·88	Ill-ventilated mud huts; floors below the ground level. Overcrowding existed during the hot weather. Duty heavy. There is a <i>jheel</i> to the north-east of the lines. Recommendations regarding clothing, bedding, and diet were made and carried out. Out-houses for servants and wards for infectious diseases are required.
Ditto . . .	31st P. N. I .	743	15·21	Great overcrowding throughout the year.

*Summary of the Sanitary Sheets of Native Troops in the three Presidencies —continued.*

STATION.	Corps.	RATIO PER 1,000.		Sanitary Defects, Improvements, Suggestions, &c.
		Ad-missions.	Deaths.	
BENGAL TROOPS — <i>contd.</i>				
Abbottabad .	5th Goorkhas .	831	14·89	Overcrowding especially in the family quarters, which are besides ill-ventilated. Drainage is inefficient and there is no system of conservancy. Recommendations regarding diet and clothing were made and complied with. Hospital accommodation is deficient; special wards for the treatment of pneumonia and kindred diseases are urgently wanted, and also some means for dieting the sick sepoys in special cases.
Do. .	No. 1 Mountain Battery.	1,299	10·87	Ventilation was inadequate for the overcrowded state of the barracks. Monotony of diet caused scurvy, and use of <i>amchur</i> (dried mango) was ordered as a prophylactic.
Murdan .	Q. O. Corps of Guides.	1,782	15·03	Great overcrowding existed particularly in the cold season when all the men are present. No conservancy arrangements; men resort to the fields for the purposes of nature. The building of a new hospital was begun and it will be ready for occupation by October 1884. Drainage improved.
Kohat .	1st P. I. .	1,188	18·87	Overcrowding existed from January to the middle of April and for four weeks in November and December. There are no day latrines, and the men resort to the fields defiling the surroundings. Unroofed mud screens are used as urinals and as night latrines. Meat and milk were dear; instances of under-feeding and slight scurvy were not uncommon. Duty is generally heavy. Irrigation of the cultivated land in the neighbourhood is a probable cause of malaria.
Ditto .	2nd Sikh Infy.	1,203	24·60	Barracks overcrowded with faulty ventilators and no windows. Duty was severe throughout the year.
Ditto .	6th P. I. .	1,157	35·80	Overcrowded for about a month. Ventilation is bad. Duty severe. The lines are exposed and too near the city.
Ditto .	No. 5 Garrison Battery.	883	54·79	One barrack is badly ventilated. A cooking place was built.
Ditto .	3rd P. Mount. Battery.	1,927	16·76	Slight overcrowding in the cold season.
Ditto .	1st P. C. Wing	800	...	Recommended that a night latrine be built in the lines.
Ditto .	3rd P. C. R. W.	1,582	16·46	Horses are sometimes stabled in the verandahs of the barracks the men occupy. Duties were heavy. The diet being deficient in vegetables, the native officers were told to see that the men used a proper proportion of them.
Edwardesabad .	No. 2 Derajat Mount. Battery.	2,905	11·76	Overcrowding. Irrigated fields encroach upon cantonment roads. One night privy was constructed.
Ditto .	3rd Sikh Infy.	802	18·32	Surface drainage was defective. Water-supply contains a large proportion of salines, mostly chloride and sulphate of sodium.
Ditto .	2nd P. I. .	2,052	43·48	There was overcrowding. Surface drainage inefficient. Personal cleanliness defective in the cold weather, and vegetables were scarce during the hot weather. Duty was severe at the outposts. As the well-water (which at times has an unpleasant smell) has to be drawn up more than 100 feet, the men, no doubt, frequently use the water from the irrigation channels. The adjoining fields are generally resorted to for purposes of nature both by the sepoys and villagers. Well was cleaned out and barracks whitewashed.
Ditto .	4th Sikh Infy.	2,070	42·29	Some overcrowding during the first four months of the year and again in December. Faulty construction of barracks does not allow of sufficient ventilation. Duty on the frontier is always severe. Many use the water flowing through the fort, which is impure. The land all round the cantonment is constantly under cultivation, freely manured and irrigated. Increased barrack accommodation is required.
Ditto .	3rd P. C. Head Quarters.	2,587	36·18	Considerable overcrowding. Ventilation is insufficient owing to faulty outlets. Diet deficient in green vegetables. Duty heavy. Lines and barracks are rendered damp and unhealthy by numerous irrigation waterways and leakage from them.
D. I. Khan .	1st P. C. .	1,128	7·72	Married men are badly accommodated. New standard hospital occupied in April. Recommendations regarding warm clothing and later hours for parade in cold weather made.
Ditto .	5th P. I. .	1,931	22·50	Very great overcrowding.
Ditto .	1st Sikh Infy.	722	18·23	Ventilation deficient, drainage indifferent, and duty severe.
Ditto .	No. 4 Hazara Mt. Battery	3,203	37·74	Overcrowding existed for about 6 weeks.

*Summary of the Sanitary Sheets of Native Troops in the three Presidencies —continued.*

STATION.	Corps.	RATIO PER 1,000.		Sanitary Defects, Improvements, Suggestions, &c.
		Ad- missions.	Deaths.	
BENGAL TROOPS —concl'd.				
D. I. Khan .	4th P. I. .	1,564	29·48	Waste lands are resorted to for the purposes of nature. Water is brackish in most of the wells. Old hospital was abandoned, and a new one on the standard plan erected and occupied on 29th May.
D. G. Khan .	2nd P. C. .	1,238	11·05	Overcrowded. Improvements in the surface drainage were sanctioned.
Rajanpore .	5th P. C. .	807	16·39	No latrine. Cleaning the wells and repairing their wooden covers recommended and carried out.
Agar .	1st C. I. H. .	623	22·59	There is a tank full of dirty water to the south of lines, about 50 yards off, which is thought to be a prolific source of guinea-worm.
Goona .	2nd C. I. H. .	451	10·16	Boots ill-fitting. Duty was excessive at the commencement of the year.
Sirdarpore .	Malwa Bheel Corps .	813	3·41	Overcrowding existed in case of men with large families. There is no latrine for the lines, but 6 have been built for the regimental bazar and village of Sirdarpore.
Kherwara .	Meywar Bheel Corps.	799	14·14	Guinea-worm very common, derived probably from drinking and using the water of stagnant wells and pools in the neighbourhood. Five servants' quarters added to the lines. The addition of an isolated ward to the hospital recommended.
Erinpura .	E. Irregular Force.	604	8·04	Great and permanent overcrowding. Lines are not well constructed and their ventilation is defective. Urinal arrangements improved.
Deoli .	D. Irregular Force.	333	6·90	Duty occasionally heavy. Sickness due to irregular diet and exposure to sun.
Sehore .	Bhopal Battalion.	650	9·68	Ventilation almost wanting in family huts. There are no latrines; men go to a cultivated plain about 500 yards to leeward of the lines. Vegetables were scarce in the hot weather. There is a great deal of rank vegetation about the cantonment which may account for the prevalence of fever after the rains.
Ajmere .	Merwara Battalion.	532	10·42	Great-coats are too light. A regimental garden and tank for bathing were made and two new wells constructed.
BOMBAY TROOPS.				
Aden .	Aden Troops .	934	...	Sandy desert in the surroundings, and also a creek within a quarter of a mile from the lines which is liable to cause malaria at certain states of the tide.
Ditto .	4th B. Rifles .	598	4·88	The lines are low, overcrowded, and the houses too close to each other. There is no system of drainage, not even surface drains, and the refuse water is allowed to soak into the surface at one end of the house. Diet was deficient in vegetables and water brackish.
Hyderabad .	30th N. I. (3rd Belooch).	918	18·32	Some overcrowding for a few months. Family huts not very well ventilated. Water is muddy in hot weather.
Karrachi .	29th N. I. .	691	12·55	A wall was erected in front of the dead-house to screen it from the public.
Quetta .	No. 1 Mountain Battery.	1,059	27·03	Ventilation is too free. The men as a rule are not cleanly.
Ditto .	1st Sind Horse	1,298	28·83	Duty is always heavy, sometimes excessively so. Water is brought from Quetta, a long way from the lines. The latrines were moved to a greater distance.
Ditto .	1st Lancers .	545	9·16	Family and other huts are alike. Recommended that the hospital roof be rendered water-tight.
Ditto .	2nd N. I. .	1,411	12·84	Diet deficient in fresh vegetables. Hospital was completed and occupied in November. Lime-juice issued.
Ditto .	3rd N. I. .	1,736	19·83	Vegetables deficient. Duty excessive. Erection of a hospital recommended.
Ditto .	26th N. I. .	877	13·85	Overcrowding in cases of married men with large families. No windows of any sort in the houses. Drainage might be improved. New quarters for hospital assistant and orderly constructed in the lines. Band rooms also built.
Bolan Pass .	23rd Pioneers, L. Wing.	...	...	None.
Jacobabad .	27th or 1st Belooch N. I.	...	...	No drainage owing to the level nature of ground. Vegetables were scarce in the hot weather.
Ditto .	2nd Sind Horse	795	27·22	Ditto. Ventilation is hardly sufficient. Duty was very heavy during the year. Water contains some saline impurities. Sickness partly due to deficient warm clothing. The floors are low and dampness existed always in the barracks.
Pishin .	12th N. I. .	2,010	67·50	Fresh vegetables deficient. Water seemed to produce diarrhoea. Sickness and mortality were chiefly due to exposure to cold. <i>Amchur</i> (dried mango) was issued with rations.

*Summary of the Sanitary Sheets of Native Troops in the three Presidencies—continued.*

STATION.	Corps.	RATIO PER 1,000.		Sanitary Defects, Improvements, Suggestions, &c.
		Ad-missions.	Deaths.	
BOMBAY TROOPS — <i>contd.</i>				
Bhuj . .	25th N. L. I. .	1,090	7.43	Ventilation defective. Food was expensive, especially the cereals. Water is contaminated with chlorides derived from the soil.
Rajkot . .	13th N. I. .	1,355	15.85	Several rooms built for hospital assistants.
Deesa . .	3rd Q. O. L. C.	947	7.30	Mud huts low and very badly ventilated. Amongst the families overcrowding existed throughout the year. Pans are required for women's latrine. Recommended that the hospital floor be paved or covered with asphalt.
Ahmedabad . .	23rd N. I. .	985	4.88	Overcrowding. Ventilation defective. The nature of the ground is such that even with better drainage the lines would always remain damp. The staff of sweepers was far too small, and consequently the conservancy arrangements unsatisfactory. Duties were heavy. Sickness was partly attributed to the want of sufficient and suitable food and clothing. These defects were pointed out, but not remedied. It was observed that some men, in the hope of being invalided, lowered their vital energy by under-feeding, and thus became susceptible to disease requiring admission into hospital.
Poona . .	2nd Lancers .	901	7.27	Always more or less overcrowded. The huts are without plinths, and the floors below the outside level. Ventilation insufficient and drainage bad. Irrigated fields of sugarcane are too near. These defects were the causes of fever.
Poona . .	16th N. I. .	955	7.24	Huts are bad, faulty in construction, and ill-ventilated. Drainage is inefficient during the rains. Quarters are required for hospital assistant and Native medical pupil.
Nusseerabad . .	8th N. I. Hd. Qrs. and R. W.	627	27.40	Rooms for married and unmarried soldiers are of equal dimensions. Line-building in the hot weather was somewhat trying.
Ditto . .	8th N. I. L. W.	627	27.40	The water was at times rather bad. Sickness and mortality were attributed to the effects of the cold and early morning marching through heavy sandy country. It was suggested that Native troops when called on to march in the cold weather ought to be supplied with good blankets similar to those issued to Europeans, seeing that they are more susceptible to the effects of the cold. They ought also to be given good English ammunition boots.
Neemuch . .	17th N. I. .	882	8.50	The huts are old, low, ill-ventilated, greatly overcrowded, and damp. The men have no warm undress clothing; they go about in thin cotton clothes even in the cold weather, expose themselves to chills and get fever. Latrines improved and urinals supplied.
Mhow . .	5th N. I. .	747	7.33	The huts are old, ill-ventilated, and have all the faults of the old method of construction. Overcrowding in January and February. Small surface drains acted very imperfectly. No carts to remove excreta from the lines. Masonry latrine system recommended.
Ditto . .	1st Grenadiers	1,151	3.70	Huts repaired.
Tanua . .	10th N. I. Dett.	Included in the figures of Bombay.		The huts are low and without verandahs. Ridge ventilation would be an improvement. No subsoil drainage. Duty heavy.
Bombay . .	10th N. L. I. .	686	14.37	The huts are badly built and become very wet and damp during the monsoon. Overcrowding existed throughout the year. Ventilation not very good. Cases of underfeeding were observed. The sewage pumping station at the north-east corner of the lines and the fish market on the west are very objectionable. The construction of a contagious disease ward was suggested.
Ditto . .	21st N. I. .	896	13.12	Very old, small, dirty huts, with little or no ventilation. Tents were used to obviate overcrowding. Proximity to dhobi taláo (washing tank) and the smell from the Back-bay drain are very objectionable. Hospital is too near the lines and roads. No isolation ward.
Ahmednagar . .	7th N. I. .	1,706	56.60	In tents while on field service in Afghanistan. Hospital always overcrowded. Sickness partly attributed to exposure. Parade hour changed from 7 A.M. to noon owing to the severe cold in the morning.
Sirur . .	Poona Horse .	489	5.43	Floors are 4" below ground level. Overcrowding will continue till more capacious and better lines are built. Ventilation defective. Drains are bad and have little or no outfall.

*Summary of the Sanitary Sheets of Native Troops in the three Presidencies —continued.*

STATION.	Corps.	RATIO PER 1,000.		Sanitary Defects, Improvements, Suggestions, &c.
		Ad- missions.	Deaths.	
BOMBAY TROOPS —concl'd. Poona and Bom- bay.	Governor's Body Guard.	1,358	...	Family and other quarters alike. Overcrowding in cases of men with large families. Ventilation defective at Ganeshkhind and in the old lines at Parell. A new and improved water-supply was introduced at Ganeshkhind. Ridge ventilation recommended.
Poona . . .	2nd Mountain Battery.	1,891	...	Overcrowding will continue till the completion of new barracks.
Ditto . . .	9th N. I. .	618	6·34	Married and unmarried are equally accommodated. Slight overcrowding. Refuse water soaks into the ground in the vicinity of the huts. Drainage was slightly improved during the year. The men on guard at Yeroda Jail were provided with planks to sleep on. Woollen socks were recommended.
Ditto . . .	14th N. I. .	758	11·02	There is no difference between the married and single men's rooms. In some cases there was overcrowding. No masonry drains and bathing water lodges until dried up by the sun. When poured into the carts much urine is spilt, causing saturation of the ground around.
Ditto . . .	28th N. I. .	540	4·09	Blisters due to ill-fitting boots.
Malegaon . .	19th N. I. .	816	8·47	Married and unmarried occupy similar huts. There is only roof ventilation. It was suggested that cultivation within cantonments and quite close to the lines should be forbidden. Fevers were attributed to want of plinth to the huts and sleeping on the ground. Filthy state of latrines was brought to notice.
Dharwar . . .	28th N.I.L.W.	842	...	Ventilation and drainage defective; water and other sullage often saturated the ground in the vicinity of the huts.
Satara . . .	22nd N. I. .	681	21·61	Ventilation defective. Cooking was carried on in a single room, the smoke escaping through the doorway. Sickness was attributed to the climate and to the insanitary condition of lines, site, and the town of Aden.
Belgaum . . .	20th N. I. .	534	12·05	None.
Ditto . . .	24th N. I. .	722	6·86	Surface drainage was fairly efficient, but a small quantity of water sinks into the ground.
Dharwar . . .	22nd N. I. L. W.	812	...	Owing to the scarcity of water in the hot weather personal cleanliness was not attended to. Duty hard.
Kirki . . .	Sappers and Miners.	2,241	10·25	Drainage was being improved.
HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.				
Ellichpore . .	No. 2 F.B.H.C.	1,103	32·00	None.
Ditto . . .	2nd I. H. C. .	657	11·24	None.
Aurangabad .	1st I. H. C. .	417	5·08	Only door ventilation. In the hot weather most of the wells dry up and there is a scarcity of drinking water. Drains were being dug and new latrines built in all the huts. Old public latrines destroyed.
Ditto . . .	4th Battery H. C.	783	8·77	None.
Ditto . . .	4th Cavalry H. C.	898	1·82	Increased hospital accommodation recommended.
Jalna . . .	3rd I. H. C. .	794	16·01	Public latrines built of masonry and brought closer to the lines than before. Latrines and bathing places in the married men's huts altered according to plan recommended by the Deputy Surgeon General.
Hingoli . . .	No. 1 Field Battery H. C.	850	18·52	No ventilation except by door.
Ditto . . .	2nd C. H. C. .	620	10·99	Ditto ditto.
Ditto . . .	5th I. H. C. .	632	16·11	None.
Mominabad .	3rd Cavalry H. C.	713	7·30	Family and other huts alike. Ventilation might be improved. The adjoining town of Amba is very dirty. Sickness partly attributed to the state of drainage in low parts of cantonment. Hospital and courtyard latrines improved.
Lingsagur . .	6th I. H. C. .	212	8·55	Overcrowding especially in family quarters. Many of the huts have only door ventilation. Vegetables and fresh-fruits were scarce. One latrine was removed to a greater distance from the lines.
Bolarum . . .	1st Cavalry H. C.	274	1·86	Improvement of conservancy arrangement recommended.
Ditto . . .	No. 3 F. B. H. C.	686	...	Covered way for protection of sentry constructed.
Ditto . . .	4th I. H. C. .	355	6·00	Family quarters sometimes overcrowded. Ventilation defective. Boots were not of good make. Drainage of hospital latrine improved.

*Summary of the Sanitary Sheets of Native Troops in the three Presidencies —continued.*

STATION.	Corps.	RATIO PER 1,000.		Sanitary Defects, Improvements, Suggestions, &c.
		Ad-missions.	Deaths.	
MADRAS TROOPS.				
Secunderabad	1st Pioneers	632	21·81	Some overcrowding.
Ditto	3rd M. L. Cavalry.	871	10·61	Huts are low; overcrowding existed in 12. Fevers due to exposure to sun. In some instances clothing was found extremely dirty. Ulcers caused by ill-fitting boots. A new and improved system of sewerage was introduced. Another barrel cart for removal of fluid filth, and dry earth-shed for regimental latrine required. Dry earth-shed for the municipal latrine, and a large enclosure constructed.
Ditto	9th N. I.	928	40·97	Overcrowding. Ventilation is bad. Men with large families cannot procure sufficient food. Cases of itch due to uncleanness and ulcers to ill-fitting boots. A good system of drainage throughout the lines was recommended.
Ditto	24th N. I.	1,099	11·73	The air entering through doorways becomes contaminated with the foul exhalations from the latrines, which are generally close by. The house drainage sinks into the soil outside, but its improvement was suggested. Owing to its faulty construction, the well containing the purest water is liable to be contaminated by surface impurities and the water-carriers have to walk into it to draw water. Sickness was due to exposure of lines, early rising during the cold and rainy seasons, non-acclimatisation of the recruits, too severe gymnastic exercises, want of cleanliness, and to insufficient clothing. The last two defects were pointed out. A shed for the storage of dry earth was built, and young trees planted through the lines. Construction of a public latrine in an adjoining village was recommended.
Ditto	31st L. I.	991	17·17	No ventilation except by door. Vegetables were scarce during the hot weather. Duty was heavy at times. Low-lying ground exists on the west of the lines, which is swampy during the rains, and was a cause of ague. Recommended that the latrines be asphalted. Recruits suffered much during the rains.
Ditto	Q. O. Sappers and Miners.	(Included in the figures for Bangalore.)		A few huts overcrowded. There is low-lying marshy ground on the west, and paddy cultivation on the north of the lines, malarious emanations from which probably affected injuriously the health of the men and their families. Drainage could not be improved owing to the want of funds.
Kampti	4th L. C.	725	23·67	In respect of drainage, the looseness of the soil is a defect. Precautionary measures during the existence of cholera carried out. Ventilation, &c., improved.
Ditto	5th M. N. I.	676	26·38	Huts are ill-ventilated, built chiefly of black-cotton soil and are alike for married and unmarried men. Drainage consists of trenches dug in the soil, and passes along the sides of the huts; as the ground is porous, water and other liquid material sink into the earth. Precautionary measures during the prevalence of cholera and small-pox were adopted.
Ditto	20th N. I.	474	17·46	Guard duties were rather heavy. The chatty system for removing dirty water and filth from the lines was introduced.
Sitabuldi	23rd L. I. Head-Quarters.	800	8·91	The floors of the huts are, as a rule, below the level of the road, and consequently the lines are very damp. Drainage is not good, and private latrines were defective. Light clothing was worn during the cold weather.
Hoshangabad	23rd L. I. Wing	757	2·79	Sickness was due to climatic changes acting upon constitutions ill-nourished and to want of suitable clothing. Drainage improved, and recommendations regarding private latrines and water-supply were made.
Raipur	16th N. I.	1,391	10·32	Non-regulation quarters with low roofs. Drainage of hospital latrines defective. A new well for the hospital was sunk, and a good dry earth-shed erected. Use of warm clothing at the approach of cold weather, clearing out of all water channels and drains before monsoon, also removing grass and weeds, cutting off lower branches of trees, trimming hedges, removal of cholera patients into camp and fumigation and whitewashing of the affected blocks, were the recommendations made during the year.
Doranda	14th M. N. I.	976	23·94	The lines having been condemned for successive years as defective in sanitary arrangement and accommodation, new lines were commenced. Two rows of houses were completed before the regiment left for Bangalore. The old huts were ill-ventilated and badly drained.
Saugor	8th N. I.	740	2·67	In the hot weather the supply of water was somewhat scanty. Wells were cleaned out and deepened. Sleeping on the damp floors induced sickness.

*Summary of the Sanitary Sheets of Native Troops in the three Presidencies —continued.*

STATION.	Corps.	RATIO PER 1,000.		Sanitary Defects, Improvements, Suggestions, &c.
		Ad-missions.	Deaths.	
MADRAS TROOPS — <i>contd.</i>				
Jubbulpore .	13th M. N. I. .	793	5·05	Family quarters are almost always overcrowded.
Sambalpur .	7th N. I. L. W.	1,463	14·88	A few huts with large families overcrowded. Ventilation defective. Drains in the lines were repaired.
Cuttack .	32nd N. I. .	695	10·81	A few huts overcrowded. Ventilation and drainage defective. Conservancy arrangements of the station were much improved, and other improvements were in course of progress.
Berhampur .	7th N. I. R. W.	555	18·91	Huts not of regulation pattern; some overcrowding in the case of large families. Ventilation bad, a small low door is the only way for ingress or egress of the air. House drains are very faulty. There is no regimental latrine, each hut has a small enclosure within its compound which is used as a private latrine. This is very objectionable. Town bazar is very near, and the houses of the civil population are allowed to encroach upon the lines; there are also two tanks in the surroundings which during the rains make some of the houses very damp; they dry quickly in the hot weather, leaving a good deal of decomposing matter which must add to the causes of fever in the lines. Hospital repaired and improved by converting an old building into a bath-room, erecting a compound wall round it, and re-roofing bath-wards and the latrine.
Vizianagram .	17th N. I. .	932	16·88	Family and other huts are alike. The huts are very much crowded together. During the march from Vizianagram to Secunderabad duties were heavy. A dirty bazar exists to the north of the lines. Want of personal cleanliness, defective conditions of lines as regards ventilation and overcrowding, insufficient food (in case of large families) and clothing and ill-fitting boots, were the causes of sickness. Clothing has been improved and a second latrine recommended.
Samalkota .	Dett. 17th N. I.	1,355	...	Soil is porous; huts same for single and married men without proper ventilation. Errors in diet were the cause of sickness. Sanitation of the station was improved to some extent. Windows for the huts of Native Commissioned and Non-Commissioned officers, removal of prickly pear hedges, and the levelling down of old standing ruined walls, were recommended and carried out.
Vizagapatam .	29th N. I. .	506	10·78	Water was brackish, undrinkable and hard, and showed excess of chlorides. The lines were defective in site, construction and in surroundings; owing to these and other insanitary conditions and imperfections the lines as well as the station were abandoned.
Bellary .	27th N. I. .	538	3·65	Ventilation defective.
Ditto .	25th N. I. .	517	3·75	Non-regulation huts. Cases of diarrhoea were due to cold and damp. A well was being deepened. Drainage was improved by digging a ditch near the lines. Change of site where the regimental refuse is buried was recommended.
Ditto .	2nd L. C. .	565	...	Huts are not built according to regulation. The lines have not sufficient accommodation, and consequently most houses are overcrowded. Ventilation, drainage, and conservancy bad. The dirty native bazar and pensioner's lines are too close. A masonry compound wall erected in front of the hospital.
Madras .	Governor's Body Guard.	919	15·15	None.
Ditto .	22nd N. I. .	502	3·69	Ventilation defective. Blisters of feet due to badly fitting shoes, and scabies to want of personal cleanliness. Recommendations were made concerning the improvement of the conservancy of the lines and the necessity of regimental latrines.
Royapooram (Madras).	26th N. I. .	819	7·31	Ventilation defective in sepoy's huts. Cases of under-feeding observed. Dense bazars exist in the surroundings in which sickness usually prevails.
Palavaram and St. Thomas' Mount	12th N. I. .	654	3·68	No regimental lines at Palavaram, and the men house themselves in small ill-ventilated places. At St. Thomas' Mount ventilation is defective. Better drainage, construction of platforms round wells with conduits leading from them, recommended.
Palavaram .	N. I. Dépôt .	...	...	None.
Vellore .	10th N. I. .	639	27·33	Capacity of huts below regulation. Left wing huts are defective in ventilation; they are too small and too closely crowded together. Drainage imperfect and conservancy of latrines very bad. Owing to the number of dependents many men suffer from insufficient food. Surroundings unhealthy.

*Summary of the Sanitary Sheets of Native Troops in the three Presidencies —concluded.*

STATION.	Corps.	RATIO PER 1,000.		Sanitary Defects, Improvements, Suggestions, &c.
		Ad-missions.	Deaths.	
MADRAS TROOPS —concl'd.				
Bangalore . .	1st L. C. .	841	11·53	Much of the sickness was attributed to the want of lines. Most of the men live in the bazars and villages.
Ditto . .	2nd Sappers and Miners.	1,000	10·80	At times water-supply runs short. The adjoining part of the native bazar is generally in a very bad sanitary condition. Scabies was attributed to defects in personal cleanliness. Hospital bath-room enlarged, and an office room made by enclosing a portion of the office verandah.
Ditto . .	4th N. I. .	440	7·54	Non-regulation huts and no regimental latrines. Ventilation very defective. There are no masonry drains, and consequently the sub-soil is saturated with the refuse water used for cooking purposes and in some measure with the urine escaping from the house drains. Under-feeding was observed among men with large families.
Ditto . .	15th N. I. .	394	7·54	None.
Mangalore . .	33rd N. I. .	359	7·57	In some few huts the occupants have large families. Ventilation is defective and animal food dear and bad in quality. The men live largely on fish. Some of the huts were rebuilt, and the general condition of the lines improved by construction of better roads and better drains.
Cannanore . .	19th N. I. .	695	8·66	Married and unmarried men occupy the same description of huts.
Quilon . .	6th N. I. .	408	8·29	Occasional overcrowding. Drainage and conservancy were noted as indifferent, and so was also the quality of water-supply.
Trichinopoly .	21st N. I. .	440	4·82	Drainage and the general sanitary condition of the surroundings unsatisfactory. A rubbish depôt in close proximity to the lines and hospital was removed.
Ditto . .	30th N. I. .	765	26·38	The barracks although well ventilated and clean are not suitable for Native troops as they are close to paddy fields and to an objectionable irrigation channel. The town of Trichinopoly is very near, and the water too hard to be wholesome.
Salem . .	21st N. I. L. W.	(Included in the figures for Trichinopoly.)		Sickness partly due to defects in diet and to personal uncleanliness.
Trichoor . .	6th N. I. Dett.	(Included in the figures for Quilon.)		Generally overcrowded. Ventilation insufficient and drainage and conservancy arrangements imperfect. The detachment is placed in the centre of a large native town in which no attention is paid to sanitation. Exposure on night duty during the prevalence of land winds, want of cleanliness and badly fitting boots, were the causes of admission.
Trevandrum .	6th N. I. Dett.	Ditto.		Conservancy arrangements improved and permanent latrines recommended.
Rangoon . .	11th N. I. .	593	15·56	A few men do not attend to personal cleanliness. Undress clothing was thin. Insufficiency of animal food was said to be the principal cause of increased sickness and mortality. The issue of a meat and nutritious ration with other dietary improvements were very strongly recommended. Construction of latrines on a better plan was recommended.
Ditto . .	H. Company, Sappers and Miners.	(Included in the figures for Bangalore.)		Deficient amount of animal food; irritating articles of diet and exposure to cold were the predisposing cause of disease. Construction of regimental and hospital latrines on a better plan recommended.
Moulmein . .	2nd N. I. Head-Quarters and L. W.	529	16·67	Certain alterations regarding tethering of mules, the removal of litter, and the prohibition to excavate gravel within cantonment limits, recommended.
Toung-hoo . .	3rd L. I. .	781	18·75	Drainage was sometimes imperfect during the rains, and latrines are too far from the lines. On analysis water was found to contain a high proportion of solids. A new well was sunk. Recommendations regarding systematic examination of rations, and drinking water, use of socks, great coats, and the erection of loftier and better ventilated apartments for the regimental main guard, were made. Insufficiency of animal food was said to have affected the men injuriously.
Thayetmyo . .	28th N. I. .	535	3·01	Ill-fitting boots and insufficient undress clothing. Diet defective in nitrogenous elements and vegetable acids. Issue of meat at least once a week suggested. Conservancy arrangements were much improved. Two large latrines, each with 40 seats, on an improved plan, and stables for regimental transport mules were constructed.
Port Blair . .	2nd N. I. R. W.	1,752	12·74	Various recommendations were made bearing on the health of the troops and the sanitation of the lines and station.
Nancowry and Nicobars.	2nd N. I. Dett.	7,216	19·61	None.

SECTION IV.

JAILS OF INDIA.

81. Throughout India, the prisoners were, on the whole, very healthy. The admissions into hospital equalled 996 per mille—a considerable reduction upon the ratios of recent years and somewhat less even than the average of the 5-year period 1872-76, which preceded the famine. Compared with the results of the five years, 1877-81, which includes the famine, the reduction in 1883 has been in every respect most marked. The daily average sick-rate was 36, the lowest on record since 1877, when the statistics of all the jails in India were for the first time amalgamated. The diminished sickness as compared with the year previous is mainly attributable to the reduction in intermittent fevers; whilst in 1882 the admissions from fevers equalled 513 per mille, they fell in 1883 to 352. There was also a very satisfactory reduction in bowel complaints and respiratory diseases.

Jails of India as a whole: sickness much diminished.

Statement showing the Strength, Sickness, and Mortality among the Prisoners of India during the years 1872—76, 1877—81, and the years 1880 to 1883.

YEAR.	Average Strength.	RATIO PER 1,000.				
		Admissions into hospital	Daily sick.	DEATHS FROM		
				Cholera.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	All causes.
1872—76 . .	99,758	1,016	?	2·86	13·48	36·24
1877—81 . .	112,670	1,189	44·9	4·48	24·97	63·01
1883 . . .	88,174	996	36	2·28	10·64	31·37
1882 . . .	94,063	1,214	42	2·75	15·21	39·96
1881 . . .	100,844	1,214	45	3·03	16·92	44·03
1880 . . .	106,763	1,213	46	0·74	19·43	48·31

82. The mortality from cholera was 2·28 per mille—a ratio but little less than that of the preceding year (2·75), but somewhat under the average for the period 1872-76 (2·86). It was, however, but one-half of the average of the years 1877-81 (4·48). Excluding cholera the deaths from other causes equalled 29·09. The mortality due to bowel complaints fell during 1883 to 10·64 per mille, a smaller ratio than for any year on record since 1877. During the ten years 1872-81, the mortality under this head was 20·55.

Deaths from chief causes.

83. The average strength of prisoners yielding these results was 88,174, or less by 11,584 than the average during 1872-76 before the famine—evidence not only of the complete subsidence of the disturbing influences of that calamity, but also of general prosperity among the people. Whilst in 1882 the proportion of prisoners to the general population was 4·6 per 10,000, it fell in 1883 to 4·5. The

Jails of India: average strength of prisoners much reduced;

general results in relation to the population of the three Presidencies are shown in the following table:—

Ratio of Prisoners per 10,000 of population in each of the three Presidencies for 1883, 1882, 1881, 1878, and 1872—76, compared.

PRESIDENCY.	Period.	General population according to census of 1881.	PRISONERS.		
			Average number.	Proportion to 10,000 of population.	Deaths per mille of average strength.
Bengal . . . . .	1872-76	...	68,328	4·6	39·39
	1878	...	78,116	5·3	65·85
	1881	147,215,384	63,478	4·3	44·42
	1882	...	59,489	4·0	42·56
	1883	...	54,982	3·7	34·28
Madras . . . . .	1872-76	...	9,607	3·1	32·37
	1878	...	21,315	6·8	125·92
	1881	31,170,631	10,332	3·3	41·91
	1882	...	8,752	2·8	42·62
	1883	...	7,666	2·5	29·87
Bombay . . . . .	1872-76	...	8,011		26·61
	1878	...	13,139	8·0	118·27
	1881	16,454,414	9,910	6·0	41·88
	1882	...	8,845	5·4	33·35
	1883	...	7,806	4·7	34·33

84. The deaths from all causes equalled 31·37 per mille—a ratio which is considerably less than that of 1882 (39·96), and is and also the mortality. also lower than the average of the period 1872-76 (36·24) preceding the famine. In the succeeding five years, which include the famine period, the mortality (63·01) was more than double what it was in 1883.

85. As has frequently happened in former years, the statistics of the Bengal Presidency are on the whole unfavourable when compared with those of Madras and Bombay. In the following table it will be observed that the ratios of the Bengal Presidency are the highest under every head, except the total mortality, and here Bombay is in excess by a fraction:—

The health in Presidencies compared: results in the Bengal Presidency least favourable of the three.

Sickness and Mortality among Prisoners in the three Presidencies during 1883 compared.

PRESIDENCY.	Average Strength.	RATIO PER MILLE.				
		Admissions into Hospital	Daily Sick.	DEATHS FROM		
				Cholera.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	All causes.
Bengal . . . . .	54,982	949	32	2·35	12·93	34·28
Madras . . . . .	7,666	861	32	1·96	12·78	29·87
Bombay . . . . .	7,806	734	27	2·05	6·79	34·33

Although the admission-rate for Bengal (949) is highest, it does not exceed the ratios of Madras (861) and Bombay (734) so much as in 1882. Compared with Madras the excess is small, but it is much greater when compared with Bombay. The daily average sick-rate in the Bengal and Madras Presidencies was practically the same, 32 per mille; in Bombay it was only 27. In the mortality from cholera there was no great difference in the three Presidencies, for in Bengal the ratio equalled 2·35 per mille, in Bombay 2·05, and in Madras 1·96. The mortality from bowel complaints was much smaller in all three Presidencies than in 1882. It equalled 12·93 in Bengal, 12·78 in Madras, and 6·79 in Bombay. The most marked reduction occurred in Madras. In the Madras Jails the death-rate from these diseases in 1882 had been 20·91 per mille; in the year under report it was reduced to 12·78. As already men-

tioned, the total death-rate from all causes was greatest in Bombay, although the admission and daily sick-rates were the lowest in this Presidency. The type of sickness prevailing among the Bombay prisoners must therefore have been more severe than in the other two Presidencies. Compared with 1882 the jails of the Bengal and Madras Presidencies show a most satisfactory improvement in the death-rate, the reduction being most marked in the Madras jails, where it amounted to 12·75 per mille. In the Bengal jails the diminution equalled 8·28 per mille, which also is gratifying. The Bombay jails show an increased mortality, as compared with the preceding year, of nearly 1 per mille.

Bengal Presidency : lessened prevalence of sickness,

86. The marginal table shows a very satisfactory diminution in both sickness and deaths among the prisoners of the Bengal Presidency. The results for 1883 on the whole

very nearly approach those of 1877. The admission rate especially for 1883, namely 949, was low, being less even than that for 1877; whilst the daily average sick-rate (32) was reduced by 8 per mille as compared with the preceding year. The mortality from cholera was 2·35. This is on the whole a low ratio for the jails of this Presidency. The average cholera mortality for the Bengal

Jails of the Bengal Presidency.

YEAR.	Average Strength.	RATIO PER MILLE.				
		Admissions.	Daily sick.	DEATHS FROM		
				Cholera.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	All causes.
1877—81	69,149	1,145	40	3·90	22·32	55·40
1877 .	63,600	967	30	3·07	10·59	31·88
1878 .	78,116	1,182	41	5·34	28·27	65·85
1879 .	73,801	1,285	46	6·38	30·65	77·90
1880 .	66,751	1,108	40	1·00	21·51	51·12
1881 .	63,478	1,151	41	3·10	17·91	44·42
1882 .	59,489	1,178	40	3·11	17·31	42·56
1883 .	54,982	949	32	2·35	12·93	34·28

Presidency during the years 1859-76 was 6·63; but the fluctuations in the mortality arising from this disease from year to year are so great that an average result has little meaning. If the period 1859-76 be divided into two equal periods 1859-67 and 1868-76, it will be found that whilst in the former nine-year period the average mortality was 10·77 in the latter it was only 3·28. It is better therefore to compare the death rate of the year under review with those of other individual years. Since 1865 the lowest mortalities recorded were 1·00 in 1880, 1·10 in 1871, and 2·35 in 1875; whilst the highest were 12·10 in 1866, 6·38 in 1879 and 6·24 in 1869. The very satisfactory decrease in the mortality from bowel complaints from 17·31 in 1882 to 12·93 in 1883 has already been noticed. The average death-rate from these diseases for the period 1859-76 was 21·83, but for the reasons just given it will be better to compare the results of 1883 with the results of single previous years. In only three other years since 1866 was the ratio lower than it was in 1883, namely 12·06 in 1868, 12·38 in 1875 and 10·59 in 1877. The highest ratios were recorded during very recent years, namely, 30·65 in 1879 and 28·27 in 1878.

87. The death-rate from all causes in the jails of the Bengal Presidency

and of mortality.

was 34·28. The average mortality in these jails for the 18 years (1859-76) was 54·24. The ratio for the year under review was among the most favourable on record, better results having been recorded only in the years 1868 (30·28), 1875 (33·65) and 1877 (31·88). Compared with the high rates which prevailed since 1877 the reduction is most marked.

88. The following table shows the chief diseases which have caused admissions into hospital since the year 1873. It will

Bengal Presidency: chief causes of sickness: diminished prevalence of fevers.

be observed that while the same order of diseases is maintained as in 1882, in every case the ratios of 1883 are lower. Compared with the average results of the ten-year period 1873-82 also the results of 1883 are very favourable, the admission-rates in only two classes of disease having exceeded

the decennial averages, namely, Atrophy with Anæmia and Venereal Diseases, and in both cases the excess in 1883 is trifling. The greatest reduction occurred in fevers, and here it equalled 99 per mille. Compared with the admission-rate for 1882 the total admission-rate for all the ten chief causes noted in the table was less by 213 per mille and less by 133 per mille than the average of the preceding ten years. A comparison of the total admission-rates from all causes in 1883 with the preceding year and with the ten-year period (1873-82).is also very favourable, showing a reduction of 229 per mille as compared with 1882, and 142 as compared with the ten-year period.

Statement showing the Chief Diseases which have caused Admissions into Hospital in the Jails of Bengal Presidency from 1873 to 1883.

Number.	DISTRICTS.	Decennial average, 1873-82.	ADMITTED PER 1,000 OF AVERAGE STRENGTH. .										
			1883.	1882.	1881.	1880.	1879.	1878.	1877.	1876.	1875.	1874.	1873.
1	Fevers . . . . .	488	389	541	528	458	660	556	371	457	398	445	450
2	Abscess and Ulcer . . . . .	116	102	123	127	133	114	113	122	115	99	107	110
3	Dysentery . . . . .	112	100	117	105	116	129	137	98	104	96	101	110
4	Diarrhœa . . . . .	103	100	108	106	117	112	107	94	86	90	96	108
5	Respiratory Diseases . . . . .	44	39	45	48	48	21	45	43	41	37	45	44
6	Wounds and Accidents . . . . .	41	36	39	40	37	36	43	48	39	43	44	43
7	Atrophy and Anæmia . . . . .	23	27	28	28	28	29	28	24	19	16	15	19
8	Venereal Diseases . . . . .	17	18	21	20	20	18	18	15	12	21	16	12
9	Rheumatism . . . . .	17	16	16	15	15	15	16	21	17	16	19	17
10	Eye Diseases . . . . .	13	13	15	13	14	11	13	12	11	11	12	13
	TOTAL OF THE TEN . . . . .	973	840	1,053	1,030	986	1,166	1,076	848	901	827	900	927
	TOTAL FROM ALL CAUSES . . . . .	1,091	949	1,178	1,151	1,108	1,285	1,182	967	1,017	943	1,028	1,043

89. The reduction in the diseases which chiefly contribute to the total mortality, is equally satisfactory.

Satement showing Diseases which have been the chief causes of Mortality amongst Prisoners of the Bengal Presidency from 1873-1883.

Number.	DISTRICTS.	Decennial average, 1872-82.	DIED PER 1,000 OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.										
			1883.	1882.	1881.	1880.	1879.	1878.	1877.	1876.	1875.	1874.	1873.
1	Dysentery and Diarrhœa . . . . .	18.90	12.93	17.31	17.91	21.51	30.65	28.27	10.59	14.75	12.38	16.38	16.63
2	Respiratory Diseases . . . . .	7.18	6.00	7.26	7.62	9.38	9.53	8.82	5.41	5.45	5.01	6.02	7.00
3	Fevers . . . . .	5.29	2.38	3.53	4.65	4.45	13.82	7.14	1.97	2.36	4.20	3.72	5.47
4	Cholera . . . . .	3.46	2.35	3.11	3.10	1.00	6.33	5.34	3.07	4.24	2.35	2.48	2.97
5	Atrophy and Anæmia . . . . .	3.10	2.02	3.64	2.58	3.66	5.43	5.01	2.69	2.19	1.65	2.37	1.94
6	Phthisis Pulmonalis . . . . .	2.50	2.31	1.98	2.24	2.53	3.00	2.76	2.36	3.24	1.86	2.51	2.33
7	Dropsy . . . . .	.80	0.80	0.88	.68	1.05	0.99	0.83	0.71	0.73	0.67	0.85	0.55
8	Wounds and Accidents . . . . .	.68	0.44	0.62	.55	.63	0.66	0.95	0.75	0.52	0.62	0.69	0.73
9	Apoplexy . . . . .	.66	0.60	0.30	.58	.88	0.76	1.02	0.80	0.59	0.52	0.31	0.81
10	Spleen Diseases . . . . .	.35	.34	0.19	.22	.57	0.31	0.23	0.20	0.29	0.77	0.37	0.23
	TOTAL OF THE TEN . . . . .	42.91	30.17	38.22	40.13	45.66	71.53	60.63	28.55	34.36	30.03	35.70	38.76
	TOTAL FROM ALL CAUSES . . . . .	47.36	34.28	42.56	44.42	51.12	77.90	65.85	31.88	37.51	33.65	39.90	43.08

The total death-rate from the ten chief causes of mortality was 30.17 against 38.22 in 1882, and against 42.91, the average of the last ten years. In every disease, with the exception of dropsy, the ratio of 1883 was lower than the average ratio of the ten-year period 1873-82; in the case of dropsy the ratio was equal. The most marked diminution occurred in dysentery and diarrhœa. During the preceding ten years these yielded an average of 18.90, but in 1883 the mortality due to them fell to 12.93. This result is not only satisfactory in comparison with the ten-year average, but also when compared with individual years, for it is the lowest which has been recorded since 1859, with the exception of 1875 and 1877, when it was 12.38 and 10.59. The next largest diminution occurred in fevers, the mortality from them was 2.38, less by 2.91 than the ten years' average. With the exception of the years 1876 and 1877, when the

mortality was 2·36 and 1·97, the death-rate for 1883 is lower than for any year since 1865. There was also a diminution in the mortality from respiratory diseases as compared with recent years; but the reduction in them is not so marked as in bowel complaints and fevers. They caused a death-rate of 6·00 against an average of 7·18 for the ten-year period. The average death-rate of the last ten years has been raised considerably by the high ratios of recent years. Moreover, the average of the ten-year period (1863-72) was only about one-half that of the previous ten-year period; and when individual years are compared, it appears that the deaths caused by respiratory diseases in 1883 were in higher proportion than in 18 out of the 24 years since 1859.

90. Of the various geographical groups into which the Bengal Presidency has been divided, sickness was least prevalent in  
Agra and Central India and in the Gangetic Pro-  
vinces with Oudh, and most prevalent in Lower  
Bengal and Assam. The same general result was observed in 1882. In order  
of unhealthiness the several groups arrange themselves as follows: Bengal with  
Assam, Central Provinces, Punjab, Rohilkhund and Meerut, Gangetic Provinces  
with Oudh, and Agra with Central India. The admission-rate in Lower Bengal  
with Assam was nearly three times as high as it was in Agra and Central India,  
and more than twice as high as it was in the Gangetic Provinces with Oudh  
and in Rohilkhund with Meerut.

Bengal Presidency: sickness and  
mortality in the various groups  
compared.

Statement showing Sickness and Mortality amongst the Prisoners of the Bengal Presidency (arranged in groups in accordance with their geographical positions) from 1877—81, 1882 and 1883.

GROUPS.		Average Strength.	RATIO PER MILLE.					Difference between average mortality and year's mortality.
			Admis- sions into hospital.	Daily sick.	DEATHS FROM			
					Cholera.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	All causes.	
I.—Lower Bengal and As- sam.	1877—81	14,788	1,519	50	7·43	31·63	67·50	} —14·98
	1882	13,327	1,693	54	8·25	25·44	59·95	
	1883	12,414	1,630	53	4·03	22·64	52·52	
II.—Gangetic Provinces and Oudh.	1877—81	22,769	695	25	3·21	13·98	33·29	} —7·53
	1882	13,515	724	28	3·19	14·36	33·70	
	1883	16,846	616	23	3·32	8·67	25·76	
III.—Central Provinces (ex- cluding Jubbulpore and Saugor).	1877—81	3,002	983	36	11·39	26·11	69·88	} +18·66
	1882	2,833	1,106	48	4·24	49·42	89·66	
	1883	2,609	1,003	41	4·22	60·56	88·54	
IV.—Agra and Central India	1877—81	5,338	1,063	49	2·89	17·16	51·33	} —29·77
	1882	4,513	763	28	0·89	6·65	27·92	
	1883	4,359	556	21	2·75	6·19	21·56	
V.—Rohilkhund and Mee- rut.	1877—81	9,072	935	40	0·35	15·30	37·59	} —19·33
	1882	7,187	1,007	38	...	7·65	25·46	
	1883	6,627	753	31	...	3·62	18·26	
VI.—Punjab . . . .	1877—81	14,180	1,674	51	2·38	31·64	88·13	} —59·02
	1882	13,115	1,546	45	...	15·25	41·63	
	1883	12,128	951	27	...	6·18	29·11	

The daily sick-rate in Bengal and Assam was also high—53 per mille. Next comes the Central Provinces with 41 per mille, a ratio somewhat lower than that of 1882, but higher than the average of the five-year period 1877-81. Third comes Rohilkhund and Meerut with 31 per mille, and then the Punjab with 27, the Gangetic Provinces with 23, and lastly Agra with Central India with a minimum of 21. The mortality from all causes as compared with the averages for the period 1877-81 fell in every group, with the single exception of the Central Provinces, where the death-rate was 18·66 per mille greater than the five-year average. A similarly unsatisfactory result was noted in the report for 1882. The highest mortality, 88·54 per mille, occurred in the Central Provinces; and next in order of high mortality come Bengal with Assam, 52·52, Punjab, 29·11, Gangetic Provinces with Oudh, 25·76, Agra and Central India, 21·56, and Rohilkhund and Meerut, 18·26. In the last column of the statement

given above, the differences between the death-rate for 1883 and the average mortality for the five-year period 1877-81 are given. It will be observed that the greatest reduction occurred in the Punjab, the next in Agra and Central India, Meerut and Rohilkhund, Bengal and Gangetic Provinces with Oudh. It will be noticed that the death-rate in only the first and third groups exceeded the average death-rate from all causes for the whole Presidency. The mortality from cholera was much the same in the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd groups—4·03, 3·32 and 4·22. In the Agra and Central India group it was 2·75; no deaths from this disease occurred in the Rohilkhund and Meerut and Punjab groups. The jails of these two groups enjoyed a similar immunity from cholera during the preceding year, 1882. Dysentery and diarrhoea caused by far the largest mortality in the Central Provinces group—60·56 per mille against 49·42 in 1882, and 26·11 the average of the preceding five years. The causes of this will be referred to in a subsequent paragraph. In all the other groups there was a satisfactory reduction in the death-rates from dysentery and diarrhoea.

91. Some improvement took place in the health of the prisoners in Lower Bengal as compared with former years. This is clearly shown in the marginal table. The admission-rate, 1,498, was less than it had been in any of

Lower Bengal: improvement in health of prisoners as compared with recent years: mortality reduced.

the four preceding years, but was nevertheless higher than the average of the five years, 1877-81. The daily average sick ratio, 50, is also lower than that of the preceding year by 4 per mille, but greater than the five years average by 2 per mille. Sickness was thus but little less prevalent than it had been during the four preceding years, but the mortality was much less. The total death-rate was 52·21, against 69·21 in 1882 and 70·05 the average of the preceding five years. The mortality from cholera (4·27) was less than half that of the preceding year and was below the results of most previous years. The average cholera mortality during the 18 years 1859-76 was 13·31. The comparison, however, is not quite exact, for in these years Assam was included in Bengal. A marked reduction also occurred in the death-rate from bowel complaints, which equalled 23·44. In only eight former years since 1859 was the result more favourable, in two of which, however, the difference is only nominal. In the marginal table the admission and death-rates from fevers and bowel complaints are given since 1876. In regard to both the results of 1883 were favourable. The mortality due to fevers was 3·15, the average fever mortality for the period 1859-76 having been 4·12.

92. If the jails of Lower Bengal be judged by admissions into hospital sickness prevailed most in the Khulna Jail. There the admission-rate was 3,983 per mille and the daily average sick-rate 86. But the mortality from all causes was only 17·24

Lower Bengal: individual jails.

YEAR.	Average Strength.	RATIO PER MILLE.				
		Admis- sions.	Daily sick.	DEATHS FROM		
				Cholera.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	All causes.
1877-81	17,317	1,457	48	9·34	32·94	70·05
1877	17,862	1,276	39	8·29	18·98	49·66
1878	17,718	1,291	43	11·85	31·60	70·89
1879	17,771	1,573	51	18·91	45·92	97·57
1880	17,218	1,569	53	1·69	33·74	64·64
1881	16,014	1,594	53	5·37	34·72	67·13
1882	15,330	1,642	54	9·78	32·16	69·21
1883	14,288	1,498	50	4·27	23·44	52·21

The results here given for the years 1880 and 1881 differ somewhat from those given in the same table in former Annual Reports, in which they were for Bengal and Assam combined. Those now given are for Bengal alone.

YEAR.	RATIO PER 1,000			
	FEVERS.		BOWEL COMPLAINTS.	
	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.
1876*	483	2·67	356	17·68
1877	457	3·09	399	19·24
1878	472	3·22	404	31·60
1879	565	2·53	470	45·92
1880	574	4·65	467	33·02
1881	624	4·16	445	33·48
1882	598	5·74	505	32·16
1883	546	3·15	477	23·44

\* Assam included.

per mille. This jail was opened during the year: the number of prisoners was small, and the accommodation of a temporary nature. The next highest admission-rate occurred in the Russa Jail, 3,581. The Furreedpore Jail is the only other with an admission-rate exceeding 3,000 per mille. During the preceding year the admission-rate in only one jail, Moorshedabad, exceeded 3,000. Of the 47 jails of this province 3 recorded admission-rates over 3,000, 10 over 2,000 and 23 over 1,000 per mille. Only 3 of the 47 jails show a smaller admission-rate than 500. The highest death-rates were recorded in the Jalpaiguri (299·15), Ranchee (187·50), Rungpur (183·33), Bogra (115·04), Kishnaghur (107·95) and Midnapur (102·89) Jails. In Jalpaiguri the average strength was 117 and the above death-rate was the result of 35 deaths, of which 19 were due to cholera, 10 to dysentery and diarrhoea and 6 to respiratory diseases. In Ranchee the average strength was 160; 30 deaths took place, of which 20 were due to dysentery and diarrhoea. In Rungpur the average strength was 240 and 44 deaths occurred, of which 19 were due to dysentery and diarrhoea and 13 to phthisis. In Bogra the strength was 113 and deaths 13: 7 of these were due to dysentery and diarrhoea. In Kishnaghur the strength was 176 and the number of deaths 19; 8 of these were due to dysentery and diarrhoea. Midnapur is a large jail with an average strength of 797; 82 deaths occurred, no less than 54 of which were due to bowel complaints. No deaths took place in the Darjeeling, Noakhally, and Balasore Jails; but these are small jails, containing few prisoners. The lowest mortalities were recorded in the Bhagalpur Central Jail (12·78), Maldah (14·08), Chybassa (15·87), Khulna (17·24), Buxar (18·40), and Cuttack (19·69). Of these jails the Bhagalpur Central Jail and the Buxar Jail are large; the former with an average strength of 1,017, the latter of 924. Nearly half the mortality of the Bhagalpur Jail was due to diseases of the lungs, whilst nearly one-half the deaths in the Buxar Jail was due to dysentery and diarrhoea. The largest number of cases of cholera occurred in Jalpaiguri: 23 cases with 19 deaths. In Alipur there were 17 cases with 8 deaths, in Patna 12 with 6 deaths, Buxar 13 with 2 deaths. The largest proportion of admissions for dysentery and diarrhoea took place in Khulna (1,328) Jalpaiguri, (1,205) Bogra (1,274); 20 other jails showed an admission-rate under this head of above 500 per mille; 23·44 of the total mortality, namely, 52·21, was due to these diseases.

93. The statistics of the jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh show a great improvement as compared with those of the five previous years. The admission-rate

North-Western Provinces and Oudh: reduction in sickness and mortality very marked.

563 per mille was considerably below that of 1882 (724). The daily average sick fell from 29 in 1882 to 23 per mille. The total mortality from all causes was 19·76, a ratio but little exceeding that of the year 1877 (17·54) which was the lowest recorded. Excluding cholera, the death-rate of 1883 still remains the second lowest on record. The death-rate from cholera was 2·18, a high ratio for these Provinces when compared with recent years. The average mortality from cholera during 1859-76 was 4·11, but this average was much raised by the exceptionally high rates recorded in 1860 (15·98), in 1861 (27·36), and in 1863 (9·76). The average death-rate from cholera for the nine years, 1868-76, was only 1·45. The mortality from

North-Western Provinces and Oudh Jails.

YEARS.	Average Strength.	RATIO PER MILLE.				
		Admissions.	Daily Sick.	DEATHS FROM		
				Cholera.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	All causes.
1877-81.	31,551	754	31	0·91	12·03	31·64
1877 .	28,394	528	20	1·09	4·65	17·54
1878 .	38,982	719	29	2·41	16·65	40·97
1879 .	34,081	991	40	0·15	17·87	41·87
1880 .	28,711	735	31	0·38	10·00	28·32
1881 .	27,589	764	32	0·11	7·97	23·78
1882 .	25,125	724	29	0·84	6·21	22·93
1883 .	22,924	563	23	2·18	4·32	19·76

dysentery and diarrhœa was 4·32, the lowest on record since 1859. This result was most nearly approached in former years, in 1877, when it was 4·65. The highest death-rates recorded from these diseases were 51·81 in 1859 and 44·94 in 1861.

94. Of the 53 jails in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, 12 show a higher admission-rate than 1,000 per mille: Unao (1,195), Allahabad District Jail (1,128), Banda (1,073), Mirzapur (1,057), Bahraich (1,044), Muttra (1,112), Etah (1,250), Shah-jahanpur (2,034), Budaon (1,175), Saharanpur (1,258), Almorah (1,008), and Muzaffernagar (1,412). Twenty-two others show above 500 per mille, leaving 19 or nearly 36 per cent. of the 53 jails with an admission-rate below 500. The highest death-rates were recorded in the following jails: Gorakhpur (146·62), Dehra Dun (127·27), Banda (64·52), Orai (60·15), Mirzapur (56·70), and Almorah (56·45). In all the others the mortality was below 50 per 1,000. In Gorakhpur, out of an average strength of 607, 89 deaths took place, of which 38 were due to cholera and 25 to dysentery and diarrhœa. At Banda, out of an average strength of 248, 16 deaths occurred, of which 7 were due to dysentery and diarrhœa. Cholera attacked only the Gorakhpur, Muttra, and Agra Jails. At Gorakhpur, where the outbreak was most severe, there were 57 cases in all, and of these 38 proved fatal; 54 of the cases took place in September, and the remaining 3 in October. In these Provinces only 4·32 of the total mortality (19·76) was due to dysentery and diarrhœa. Respiratory diseases gave rise to the highest death-rate, 4·66. They were most prevalent in Mirzapore (196 admissions per 1,000), Almora (121), Etah (97), Mozuffernagar (87), and Orai (83).

95. The statistics of the Punjab jails are also very favourable. The admissions equalled 951 per mille, a ratio considerably smaller than that of recent years, as will be observed from the marginal table.

Judged by this test there was less sickness in only 1866 (893), 1868 (790), and 1871 (825). The daily average sick-rate was 27 per mille, which is also below the average since 1865. The death-rate from all causes was 29·11 per mille, a reduction of 12·52 upon that of the preceding year, when it equalled 41·63, and a reduction of 20·46 upon the average mortality of

Punjab Jails.

YEAR.	Average Strength.	RATIO PER MILLE.				
		Admis-sions.	Daily Sick.	DEATHS FROM		
				Cholera.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	All causes.
1877-81 .	14,180	1,674	51	2·38	31·64	88·13
1877 .	12,129	1,504	38	0·08	10·64	33·80
1878 .	15,230	2,193	66	0·39	50·17	109·72
1879 .	15,141	1,736	57	4·16	43·99	140·08
1880 .	14,324	1,353	42	0·07	27·71	78·82
1881 .	14,075	1,519	48	6·96	20·39	65·15
1882 .	13,115	1,546	45	...	25·25	41·63
1883 .	12,128	951	27	...	6·18	29·11

the last 20 years, which was 49·57. The average total mortality from all causes for the period 1859-76 was 38·93. During the last 20 years better results than these were recorded only in the years 1871 (27·19), 1868 (12·39), 1867 (24·66), and 1866 (18·32). During 1883 cholera was again entirely absent as it had been in 1882. The average death-rate for cholera during the last 20 years was 1·16 per mille. The mortality from bowel complaints in 1883 was 6·18, or less than half that of the preceding year or of the average of the last 20 years, which was 14·09. It was still, however, higher than it had been in several single former years since 1859,—e. g., in 1865 it was 4·77; in 1866, 2·43; in 1867, 5·62; in 1868, 3·08; and in 1874, 5·88.

96. In the Punjab, as in the North-Western Provinces, respiratory diseases caused the greatest mortality or 9·73 per mille. Next came dysentery and diarrhœa with 6·18. The mortality arising from respiratory diseases continued to be higher than usual. During

the years 1859-67 the average was 2·81: in the succeeding nine-year period, 1868-76, it rose to 8·00, whilst since that time, namely, 1877-82, the *average* has been 16·66—a large increase on former years. The highest mortality, 21·59, was recorded in 1879, but in the years preceding and succeeding that year it was nearly as high, having been 20·42 in 1878 and 20·87 in 1880. Of the 35 jails in this Province, 2 recorded an admission-rate for all diseases above 2,000, namely, Abbottabad and Dera Ismail Khan. The former is a small jail with an average strength of only 77 prisoners: the latter had an average strength of 496. Ten other jails recorded ratios above 1,000 per mille; in 8 it was below 500. During 1882, 8 jails recorded ratios above 2,000 and only 5 below 500. In Dera Ismail Khan the chief diseases causing admission were intermittent fevers (1,617), dysentery and diarrhœa (121), and respiratory diseases (107). The greatest mortality occurred in the following jails: Lahore Central Jail (65·99), Mooltan District Jail (47·13), Dera Ismail Khan (46·37), and Mooltan Central Jail 40·85. The Simla Jail also shows a death-rate of 50, but the strength was so small that this represents only one death during the year. In the Lahore Central Jail 123 deaths took place, 45 of which were due to dysentery and diarrhœa, 23 to respiratory diseases, and 15 to fevers. The death-rate in this jail, though again the highest among the Punjab jails, is still considerably lower than it was in 1882 (113·22). In the Mooltan District Jail 32 deaths occurred, 15 due to respiratory diseases and 9 to fevers; whilst in the Central Jail 25 deaths occurred, 18 being due to respiratory diseases, and only one to fever. The Rupar Jail was merged during the year into the Mooltan Central Jail. In Dera Ismail Khan 23 deaths occurred, 14 from respiratory diseases and 5 from dysentery and diarrhœa. Eight jails showed a higher mortality than the average of the Province, namely, Ferozepore, Amritsar, Lahore Central Jail, Lahore District Jail, Mooltan Central Jail, Mooltan District Jail, and Dera Ismail Khan.

97. In the report for 1882 very unfavourable results in the jails of the Central Provinces were noted. Those for 1883 are but little better. The admission and daily sick-rates, 919 and 36, were somewhat less than they

Central Provinces: statistics still unfavorable; mortality continued unusually high.

were in the preceding year, 966 and 41; but the death-rate from all causes was practically the same, namely, 70·97 against 71·05 in 1882. The death-rate for the last 20 years averaged 55·64, so that the mortality of 1883 exceeds this average by 15·33 per mille. This death-rate of 1883 has only been exceeded in six former years since 1859, namely in 1859 (72·81), 1863 (72·27), 1865

(125·77), 1866 (72·25), 1878 (118·11) and 1882 (71·05). The proportion of mortality due to cholera was practically the same as it was in 1882, namely, 2·84 against 2·91. These ratios are much below the average for the past 20 years which is 7·31. The high total mortality was mainly due to bowel complaints, and this chiefly in the Nagpur and Raipur Jails. They contributed no less than 46·71 per mille of the total. The mortality from bowel complaints is the highest since 1859 and exceeds the average of the last 20 years by 24·18 per mille. The mortality during 1882 was attributed to Kalahundi prisoners.

98. Of the 19 jails in the Central Provinces 4 record higher admission-

Jails of the Central Provinces.

YEAR.	Average Strength.	RATIO PER MILLE.				
		Admis-sions.	Daily sick.	DEATHS FROM		
				Cholera.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	All causes.
1877-81	4,347	938	38	8·37	24·71	65·56
1877 .	3,484	907	37	0·29	12·92	45·06
1878 .	4,445	1,148	48	22·72	41·62	118·11
1879 .	4,988	860	36	11·03	23·26	67·76
1880 .	4,756	974	39	5·26	29·65	60·13
1881 .	4,062	790	29	...	12·31	29·30
1882 .	4,124	966	41	2·91	37·10	71·05
1883 .	3,875	919	36	2·84	46·71	70·97

rates than 1,000, *viz.*, Sambalpur (1,260), Raipur (1,315), Seoni (1,458), Nagpur (1,051). In these dysentery and diarrhœa caused the largest number of admissions, excepting in the small jail at Seoni, where fevers were the most prevalent form of sickness. The highest mortality was in the Raipur (143·40), Nagpur (108·49), Sambalpur (62·99), Chhindwara (62·50), and Nimar (50·00) jails. In the Raipur and Nagpur jails, the only large jails included in the above, the chief causes of death were dysentery and diarrhœa. In the Raipur Jail, of the 113 deaths which occurred, 87 were due to these causes; and in the Nagpur Jail, 57 of the 92 deaths were due to the same. In the Sambalpur Jail 8 deaths occurred, of which 6 were due to bowel complaints. At Jubbulpore, the admission-rate was 778 and total death-rate 36·66. Cholera appeared in the Nagpur and Bhandara Jails: in the former there were 13 cases with 10 deaths, and in the latter 2 cases with 1 death.

99. In Berar sickness was somewhat greater than it had been in the preceding year. The admission-rate was 558 against 449 in 1882, and the daily average sick-rate 14 against 12. These results, though less favourable than those of 1882, are still very favourable when compared with years preceding 1882. The increase in sickness was almost entirely due to the greater prevalence of malarial fevers in the Amraoti Jail. The mortality from all causes was almost identical with that of the preceding year, 8·49 against 8·50 in 1882. The statistics of these jails are available since 1870, and the

Berar Jails.

YEAR.	Average Strength.	RATIO PER MILLE.				
		Admissions.	Daily Sick.	DEATHS FROM		
				Cholera.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	All causes.
1877-81	1,169	978	31	2·74	9·41	33·37
1877 .	963	938	26	...	1·04	15·58
1878 .	1,025	1,284	44	14·64	17·56	75·12
1879 .	1,209	951	26	...	11·58	27·30
1880 .	1,375	942	33	...	13·82	35·64
1881 .	1,272	825	24	0·79	2·36	16·51
1882 .	1,177	449	12	...	...	8·50
1883 .	1,060	55	14	...	1·89	8·49

average mortality from that time to 1882 is 31·39. The ratio for the year under review was therefore  $3\frac{1}{2}$  times less than this average. The ratios of 1882 and 1883 are by far the lowest on record, the next lowest having been 15·58 during 1877. The highest ratio recorded was 75·12 in 1878. Cholera was exceptionally prevalent in that year and caused 14·64 per mille of this total ratio. During 1883, as in the preceding year, no deaths occurred from cholera. The mortality due to bowel complaints was 1·89; in 1882 there was no death under this head. The average death-rate from these diseases since 1870 was 6·81. The highest ratio on record was 17·56 in 1878.

100. In this Province there are only six jails. The highest admission-rate was recorded in the Ellichpur Jail, a small jail with an average strength of only 59 prisoners. The largest jails are those at Amraoti and Akola. The admission-rates in these were respectively 722 and 218. The highest admission-rates were due to fevers (292 per mille), abscesses and ulcers (56), and dysentery and diarrhœa (44). Three of the jails recorded deaths: Ellichpur and Amraoti 2 deaths each, and Akola 5.

101. The results in the Burma jails were much the same as in 1882. The admission-rate continued high, 1,159 against 1,168 in 1882; the death-rate, 28·94, though slightly greater than that of 1882, was considerably less than the average since 1869

Central Provinces: individual jails.

Berar: vital statistics very favourable.

British Burma: sickness prevalent, but mortality less than usual.

(37·75). During this period the highest death-rates were recorded in the years 1878 (57·71) 1877, (56·76), and 1869 (51·9), and the lowest in 1875 (23·5), and 1880 (24·89). Of the total mortality of 1883, 7·96 were due to cholera. This is somewhat less than the average for the years since 1869 (8·78). Considerable fluctuations occur as usual in the death-rates from cholera in these jails. In 1871 there was an entire absence of such mortality, whilst in 1878 it equalled 25·27. From bowel complaints the death-rate was 7·96, which, though a little greater than that of the preceding year, is yet below the average of past years (9·53).

British Burma Jails.

YEAR.	Average Strength.	RATIO PER MILLE.				
		Admis-sions.	Daily sick.	DEATHS FROM		
				Cholera.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	All causes.
1877-81 .	4,626	833	35	11·15	12·36	43·67
1877 .	4,686	845	39	19·63	18·56	56·76
1878 .	4,748	898	41	25·27	11·16	57·71
1879 .	4,410	660	29	0·45	13·61	32·20
1880 .	4,659	871	30	1·29	6·44	24·89
1881 .	4,627	883	36	8·21	12·10	45·82
1882 .	4,279	1,168	39	8·41	6·31	27·81
1883 .	5,149	1,159	39	7·96	7·96	28·94

102. Of the 12 jails in British Burma four, namely, Akyab, Rangoon, Shwe-gyeen, and Moulmein, record admission-rates above 1,000; in four it was below 500 per mille. In Akyab, Shwegyeen, and Moulmein, the rate was higher than in 1882, but in Rangoon it was less. The chief causes of admission in these jails were fevers, injuries, and dysentery and diarrhœa. The highest death-rates occurred at Kyaukpyu (169·23) and Akyab (132·77). In both these jails the mortality was greatly raised by deaths from cholera. In the former jail 115·38 per mille of the total mortality was due to this cause, and in the latter 73·45. No cholera deaths occurred in any of the other jails.

Burma : individual jails.

103. Sickness and mortality were greater in the jails of Assam than in 1882. The increased sickness is attributed to in-creased unhealthiness generally throughout the

Assam: results as regards both sickness and mortality not satis-factory.

Province. The admission-rate 2,125 and the daily sick-rate 56, are the highest since 1877, when Assam was separated from Lower Bengal. Judged by these rates sickness was more prevalent in the jails of Assam than in any other Province of India, the next highest admission-rates, 1,498 and 1,454, having been recorded in Bengal and the Convict Set-tlement, Andamans. The total

Jails of Assam.

YEAR.	Average Strength.	RATIO PER MILLE.				
		Admis-sions.	Daily Sick.	DEATHS FROM		
				Cholera.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	All causes.
1877-81 .	1,259	1,382	44	6·67	25·89	58·78
1877 .	1,261	1,382	40	11·10	23·00	56·30
1878 .	1,188	1,630	51	4·21	31·15	60·01
1879 .	1,282	1,437	46	9·36	34·32	85·80
1880 .	1,257	1,173	43	0·79	23·05	52·46
1881 .	1,307	1,305	42	7·65	18·36	39·02
1882 .	1,300	1,735	45	1·54	15·38	33·08
1883 .	1,206	2,125	56	5·80	16·58	43·12

mortality in Assam was 43·12 against 33·08 in 1882. The mortality from cholera was 5·80 or nearly equal to the unfavourable average of the five years 1877-81, which was 6·67. The disease was present in four of the five jails, Gauhati alone having escaped entirely. The mortality from bowel complaints (16·58) also somewhat exceeded the ratio of 1882, which was 15·38. This mortality is, however, considerably less than that of the jails of Lower Bengal, 23·44, and than the average mortality since 1877 (24·21). Since 1877 the highest mortality from bowel complaints was 34·32 in 1879. In Assam as in Bengal the prevalence of dysentery and diarrhœa contributes largely to sickness and death. Of the total admission-rate (2,125) 517 were due to these diseases.

104. Although the admission and daily sick-rates in the jails of Madras show greater sickness than in the three preceding years, yet the mortality was considerably less.

Madras : sickness prevalent but mortality much reduced.

This was mainly due to the reduction in the mortality of the Trichinopoly Central Jail. The admission-rate was 861 and the daily average sick 32 against 795 and 29, respectively, in 1882. The mortality from all causes fell considerably: it was 29·87 against 42·62 in the preceding year, and 63·98 the average death-rate of the 20 preceding years. The highest death-rates recorded since 1863 were 176·01 in 1877, 126·3 in 1865, and 125·92 in 1878; the lowest 17·9 in 1871, and 22·2 in 1872. Cholera was less prevalent than usual and yielded a mortality of 1·96, which is considerably below the average death-rate of the past 20 years, namely, 7·73. A very great reduction in bowel complaints is also to be noticed. The deaths from this cause equalled 12·78 against 20·91 in 1882, and an average of 25·72 for the 20 previous years. The mortality from these diseases during the last 20 years has ranged between a minimum of 5·2 in 1871 and a maximum of 85·15 in 1877.

Jails of the Madras Presidency.

YEAR.	Average Strength.	RATIO PER MILLE.				
		Admis-sions.	Daily Sick.	DEATHS FROM		
				Cholera.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	All causes.
1877-81 .	15,788	898	42	8·83	47·78	102·37
1877 .	20,328	967	41	26·12	85·15	176·01
1878 .	21,315	941	52	5·16	54·80	125·92
1879 .	15,310	888	47	1·44	27·17	56·30
1880 .	11,657	851	33	0·09	20·93	44·95
1881 .	10,332	737	28	3·19	20·62	41·91
1882 .	8,752	795	29	3·20	20·91	42·62
1883 .	7,666	861	32	1·96	12·78	29·87

105. Of the 30 jails in the Madras Presidency, 11 show admission-rates above 1,000, and 6 below 500. The chief causes of admission were fevers, abscesses and ulcers, and dysentery and diarrhœa. The greatest sickness occurred in the Cuddapah (1,992), Rajamundry Central (1,716), Kurnool (1,608), and Chingleput (1,562) Jails. All these, however, with the exception of the Rajamundry Central Jail, are small jails. In the Rajamundry Central Jail fevers gave rise to 1,122 per mille of the total admission-rate. The highest death-rates were recorded in the following jails: Tanjore (86·21), Bellary (74·30), and Cuddalore (73·86). In Tanjore 10 deaths took place, 8 of which were due to dysentery and diarrhœa; in Bellary 24 deaths, of which 10 were due to the same cause, 4 to respiratory diseases, and 4 to anæmia and debility. In Cuddalore there were 13 deaths, 9 due to cholera and 4 to dysentery and diarrhœa. In the Tranquebar, Madras Debtors', Nellore and Guntoor Jails, there were no deaths. In the Trichinopoly Central Jail, which, in 1882, suffered the high mortality of 164·77, a total death-rate of 55·16 was recorded, 3·56 of which was due to cholera. In this jail there were 31 deaths in all against 145 in 1882; 15 of them were due to dysentery and diarrhœa. Cholera appeared in seven of the jails; there were in all 34 cases with 15 deaths. It was most severe in the Cuddalore Jail, where of the 21 attacked 9 died.

106. Among the prisoners of the Bombay Presidency there was a considerable reduction in the admission-rate. This was 734 as compared with 843 in 1882, and 1,158 the average of the five-year period, 1877-81. But the daily sick

Bombay : sickness less prevalent : mortality much the same as in preceding year.

and total mortality ratios were somewhat greater than in 1882. The daily sick-rate rose from 26 in 1882 to 27, and the total mortality from 33·35 to 34·33. Although the total mortality was greater than that of the preceding year by nearly 1 per mille, it was yet considerably lower than the average for the 18 previous years, for which statistics are available, and which equalled

Jails of the Bombay Presidency.

YEAR.	Average Strength.	RATIO PER MILLE.				
		Admis-sions.	Daily Sick.	DEATHS FROM		
				Cholera.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	All causes.
1877-81 .	11,772	1,158	40	3·47	27·56	76·83
1877 .	11,531	935	28	3·64	26·19	54·37
1878 .	13,139	1,328	43	7·08	44·14	118·27
1879 .	12,875	1,256	51	2·10	33·79	109·59
1880 .	11,405	1,150	41	0·44	16·31	45·16
1881 .	9,910	1,076	34	3·73	12·01	41·88
1882 .	8,845	843	26	1·13	7·46	33·35
1883 .	7,806	734	27	2·05	6·79	34·33

47.15. This average is made up of ratios varying from a minimum of 21.0 in 1876 to a maximum of 118.27 in 1878. The death-rates from 1877 to 1881 were exceptionally high, the average being 76.83. The average for the five years immediately preceeding was 26.60. The results of the last two years are satisfactory, as showing a tendeney to revert to the more favourable results of former years. Cholera prevailed more extensively in 1883 than it did in 1882, the deaths from it having equalled 2.05 in 1883 and 1.13 in 1882. Deducting these from the total of each year the result of 1883 is almost the same as that of 1882, the ratios standing 32.22 in 1882 and 32.28 in 1883. The mortality from dysentery was 6.79. This is somewhat less than it was in 1882, and about half the average for the previous 18 years which is 13.77. This last average is made up of ratios varying from a minimum of 4.3 in 1868 to a maximum of 44.14 in 1878.

107. In the Bombay Presideney there are 32 jails. Of these only one, the small jail at Sawantwari, reeorded an admission-rate higher than 2,000, and 7 above 1,000. Of these seven the Mahaswud Gang is the only large jail; it had an average strength of 579. The admission and daily sick-rates for this jail were 1,100 and 40. The chief causes of admission were fevers, dysentery and diarrhoea, and respiratory diseases. The next largest of the seven jails is that at Poona. The admission and daily sick-rates in this jail were 1,284 and 37, and the same diseases which gave rise to them in the Mahaswud Gang prevailed here also. In the Bombay jails, as a whole, fevers gave rise to the largest number of admissions, and next in order come dysentery and diarrhoea, abscesses and ulcers, and respiratory diseases. Only seven jails reeorded admission-rates below 500. The highest total mortality occurred in the Shikarpore Jail, 100.61 per mille, and this large mortality does not include any deaths from cholera. Sixty-six deaths occurred, and of these 15 were due to respiratory diseases, 13 to fevers, 8 to apoplexy, and 5 to dysentery and diarrhoea. The next highest mortality occurred in the Nara Jail, viz., 67.66, and here too there was no cholera. Of the 41 deaths registered in this jail, 16 were due to respiratory diseases and 14 to fevers; in five jails no deaths were recorded, and in 10 less than 25 per mille. Cholera attacked 9 of the jails, but in 4 of them only single eases oeeurred. The largest number of cases occurred in the Mahaswud Gang, namely, 11, and of these 6 died. In the Dhulia Jail 6 cases oeeurred with 4 deaths, and in the Yerrowda Jail, the largest in the Presideney, 5 cases with 2 deaths.

108. The results among the conviets in the Andamans are most satisfactory.

Andamans: statistics very fa-  
vourable.

In the following table it will be observed that the results are the most favourable on reeord. The

admission-rate, 1,454, was considerably lower than it had been during any of the four previous years. The daily siek ratio was 67 against 80 in 1882 and 95, the average of the years 1877-81. The total death-rate, 19.63, was about one-half that of the preceding year, which was itself a favourable result as compared with the majority of the years preceeding it. The death-rate from bowel complaints was notably reduced and was only 2.87. These favourable results are doubtless due, in a very large measure, to the careful observance of the measures which were noted in the Annual Report for 1882. Among the most important of these measures is gradual acclimatization and the avoidance of exposure on reclamation works during the rainy season. In connection with this last point the Principal Medical Officer reports that "during the year (1883) in-door work all through the rainy season was provided for as many prisoners as was found possible." A satisfactory feature in the medical history

Convict Settlement, Andamans.

YEAR.	Average Strength.	RATIO PER MILLE.				
		Admis- sions.	Daily sick.	DEATHS FROM		
				Cholera.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	All causes.
1877-81	10,165	2,162	95	None.	12.12	49.94
1877 .	9,039	1,688	77		5.20	34.30
1878 .	9,571	1,868	88		17.13	69.79
1879 .	10,075	2,346	92		6.75	47.54
1880 .	10,916	2,493	113		14.57	49.65
1881 .	11,225	2,308	99		15.86	48.02
1882 .	11,521	2,104	80		10.85	37.32
1883 .	11,511	1,454	67		2.87	19.63

of the year was the freedom from gangrene, which formerly caused many admissions. During the year only two cases occurred. This is attributed to the careful attention paid to all cases of wounds and injuries, however trivial.

109. The foregoing remarks have reference only to the vital statistics of the prison population of India, and are based upon the information compiled by the Statistical Officer. Should further information of this kind be desired it will be found in the tables of the Appendix. With a view to ascertain the local causes of disease in individual jails a form of sanitary sheet was specially devised in 1878 to be filled up by medical officers. Although the questions to which these officers were requested to reply were set in the simplest form, it is disappointing to find the results on the whole still meagre and unsatisfactory. In some few instances distinct and valuable details have been given ; but in others the questions have been misunderstood and the information given is either irrelevant or so little to the point as to be of no value.

A Summary of the Sanitary Sheets received from the Jails of the Three Presidencies.

JAILS.	Average Strength.	PER MILLE.		Sanitary defects, improvements, suggestions, &c.
		Admis-sions.	Deaths.	
BENGAL PRESI-DENCY.				
LOWER BENGAL.				
Alipore . . .	1,854	2,377	46·93	Occasional overcrowding. The work-sheds are badly ven-tilated and altogether unsuitable. Food has been very variable in quality. Labour is hard, and punishments for short work numerous. Dysentery, pneumonia, phthisis and fever are the chief causes of mortality.
Presidency : Europeans	...	...	...	Diarrhœa is attributed to change of diet and chill.
„ Natives .	1,116	1,413	29·57	There was overcrowding throughout the year, more parti-cularly in the winter months. Intermittent fevers and dysentery were due to chills.
Midnapur . . .	797	1,487	102·89	Convict wards numbers 3 to 8, female ward and hospital ward No. 1, were overcrowded. Respiratory diseases were due to chills. The following improvements were made—masonry washing platforms constructed in con-nection with the latrines; protection against spillage in drawing water from main well; additional window to female hospital; planting of fruit trees in the jail en-closures, and re-adjustment of occupants of wards in accordance with revised measurements. Recommenda-tions were made regarding diet; change to river water from well water for drinking purposes at the time of prevalence of bowel complaints; punishment labour, transfer of prisoners, and cleansing out of the main well.
Bhagalpur Central .	1,017	727	12·78	Overcrowding existed for 18 days in February and the whole of March. The boys' ward was also crowded in April and May. The <i>Sonthals</i> , <i>Pahariahs</i> , and <i>Domes</i> are with difficulty made to keep themselves clean. Since the introduction of Ganges water for cooking and drink-ing purposes, there has been a marked decrease in cases of dysentery and diarrhœa.
Bhagalpur District .	156	2,378	44·87	A large part of the ground within the jail has been planted with grass.
Buxar . . .	924	1,087	18·40	Temporary drains were made during rains. Improve-ment in the existing diet scale was suggested by the medical officer with a view to reducing the mortality from bowel complaints.
Hazaribagh . . .	457	1,348	41·58	Open drains were cut in the swampy lands near the jail.
Rajshahye . . .	662	983	61·93	Ventilation defective; most of the sleeping wards in the inner enclosure lie too close to one another, thus inter-fering with the free circulation of air. In the rainy season, when the atmosphere is heavy with moisture, some of these wards become very stuffy. The drainage of the jail is much impaired by defective drainage of the station, and is the cause of sickness and mortality in the jail as well as in station. A new filter has been con-structed.
Dacca . . .	802	1,022	76·06	Great overcrowding existed for seven months pending the construction of new buildings; sickness was partly

*A Summary of the Sanitary Sheets received from the Jails of the Three  
Presidencies—continued.*

JAILS.	Average Strength.	PER MILLE.		Sanitary defects, improvements, suggestions, &c.
		Admis- sions.	Deaths.	
LOWER BENGAL— <i>continued.</i> Dacca— <i>continued.</i>				
Burdwan . . .	146	2,603	47·95	attributed to this. Lower floors of old barracks have been improved by making ventilating openings in the wooden doors. Exposure to sun and rain while on work is to some extent considered the cause of high mortality. The new hospital was occupied on the 4th March; ventilation of the hospital latrine was remedied. Four new bathing platforms (one in the hospital compound) have been brought into use during the year. Other recommendations bearing on the health of the prisoners were made.
Hooghly . . .	449	704	24·50	An ablution platform near the day latrine is in course of construction; 70 iron bed-stands were purchased, and are now in general use in nearly all the wards. One of the wards was converted into a hospital, and the old hospital utilised as a female ward.
Moorshedabad . .	148	2,763	67·57	Extra fish was allowed to all prisoners losing weight. During the cold weather <i>gunny</i> cloth curtains were put up against the hospital windows to prevent the cold draughts blowing on the sick prisoners.
Dinagepur . . .	184	2,424	92·39	There are throughout the district extensive <i>jheels</i> that were formerly the beds of the Bhagirathi river. Some of them having banks as high as those of that river, retain large volumes of water, which necessarily add to the humidity of the atmosphere and of the soil—two prolific sources of disease. A privy washing platform inside the jail and an arch over the water filter for protecting the filtered water, which formerly got a large quantity of dust and other matters mixed with it, were constructed.
Gya . . .	266	902	56·39	Ablution platform and a standard water filter constructed. The walls of the solitary cells were lowered, allowing sun and air to the cells, which formerly were damp and dark. The guard-room floor has been cemented.
Bankura . . .	154	1,104	45·45	The jail buildings have been completed, the wards are now well ventilated, and the surroundings of the jail are satisfactory.
Soory . . .	124	1,589	72·58	Civil ward is badly ventilated. A cistern is being provided for the washing platform in connection with the day latrines. Bathing water is obtained from the tank in the garden, which is but the drainage water caught from the jail yard.
Nuddea . . .	176	1,074	107·95	High walls obstruct the perflation of wind. The principal drain needs repair; other drains being shallow, surface cuttings are objectionable, especially the one leading out of the hospital. The improvement in the health of the prisoners is chiefly due to the reduction of oil-mill labour, which it is thought was a cause of sickness and mortality. Masonry drains have been recommended.
Jessore . . .	272	1,599	36·76	Overcrowding was frequent throughout the year. Deficient ventilation; sleeping on earth-beds and the use of a suspicious water supply, drawn from an old tank within the drainage area, are probably the causes of bowel complaints, which have been more fatal this year.
Khulna . . .	58	3,983	17·24	Issue of woollen trowsers for the cold weather is suggested. Diet has been improved.
Rungpore . . .	240	2,854	183·33	Sickness and mortality are attributed to defective ventilation during the greater part of the year; insufficient drainage, periodical overcrowding, bad sanitary condition of the surroundings and dampness of the climate of the station. Alterations and additions have been made in the jail buildings, and the ventilation and drainage much improved.
Bogra . . .	113	1,982	115·04	Cold, resulting from confinement in the large new upper storey, is said to be a principal factor of disease and mortality. The internal surface drains of the jail have been completed. A liberal dietary for the weak and sick prisoners is suggested.
Fureedpur . . .	208	3,072	33·65	New building was occupied on the 9th July.
Backergunj . . .	300	1,297	46·67	Overcrowding. Two windows were opened on the north and south walls of Civil Ward to improve ventilation. The well in the hospital compound was filled up, as it emitted an offensive smell. In the rainy season, on account of the rise of the river, water lodges around the jail.
				Under-trial ward was slightly overcrowded for about three weeks. The drainage of the jail is very insufficient. Almost all the barracks are without drains. The estimate submitted by Department Public Works for remedying

*A Summary of the Sanitary Sheets received from the Jails of the Three  
Presidencies—continued.*

JAILS.	Average Strength.	PER MILLE.		Sanitary defects, improvements, suggestions, &c.
		Admis- sions.	Deaths.	
LOWER BENGAL— <i>continued.</i> Backergunj— <i>continued.</i>				this defect has not yet been sanctioned. Only one additional masonry drain has been made during the year and some surface drains in the garden. Monotony of diet, especially in the case of long-term prisoners, tends to produce diarrhoea; this and other intestinal diseases are doubtless aggravated by the imperfect system of drainage, accumulation of a large number of people in a confined space, and the absence of luxuries to which they were accustomed in free life. A tank has been dug in the jail compound, which will be connected through another one with the river. All the low-lying land, which used to be water-logged during the rains, has been raised by utilising tank-earth. New walls were built round Assistant Jailor's and Native Doctor's yards, grass planted in west yard of godown enclosure and a covered feeding platform provided for use during the hot weather and rains, and nearly all the rubbish from dismantled buildings removed.
Mymensing . . .	394	1,457	58·38	Occasional overcrowding. The lands surrounding the jail compound are very low-lying and badly drained. Two new double-storeyed barracks were completed, the jail yard levelled and thoroughly drained, and sub-soil drainage of jail land, surrounding the main enclosure, attended to.
Chittagong . . .	149	1,302	40·27	All weakly men were given animal-food or other extras.
Noakhally . . .	106	434	...	The drains around the sleeping wards are defective in construction and in urgent need of repairs. Cells have been somewhat improved and they are now better suited for use. The bathing platform has also been repaired.
Patna . . .	239	619	83·68	The masonry filter was covered with a masonry roof during the year.
Shahabad (Arrah) .	192	1,052	26·04	The conservancy of the surroundings is capable of improvement. The water filter was protected by a masonry arch; a privy platform, for purposes of ablution, was built; small stands for drinking-water vessels in the sleeping ward were constructed, and various petty repairs were also carried out. Drainage kept in perfect order, trenched land cultivated, &c.
Muzafferpur . . .	160	1,300	50·00	Drainage defective.
Sarun (Chapra) . .	242	1,384	37·19	Main drain is too deep. Warders were not supplied with new winter clothing. The construction of the railway line obstructs the free water-way during the rains by constituting an embankment right across the district, so that water is apt to accumulate in low lands which, equally with irrigation, tends to produce malaria, rheumatism, and bowel diseases.
Champaran . . .	218	2,179	55·05	Estimates for two small masonry drains for the two main enclosures and a day latrine for the hospital are in course of preparation. A small drain outside the solitary cells is also required. The water of the jail well is so bad that it is not used for cooking and drinking purposes. The jail building was finished and occupied during the year. One large masonry drain was finished in the jail enclosure: the ground inside the jail was raised; two washing platforms were connected with the two day latrines in main enclosures, and a day latrine was built in the Hajut ward.
Monghyr . . .	163	2,172	49·08	Rice has been substituted for Indian corn. The origin of the six cholera cases (with four deaths) could not be traced; the prisoners attacked were patients in hospital. A latrine platform for washing and a sentry-box close to the main gate of the Jail were constructed. The clearing of a large masonry well near the Jail godown, filled up many years ago, was recommended and sanctioned.
Purneah . . .	118	1,500	33·90	Overcrowding lasted eight months and two days. Under-trial wards defective in ventilation and have latrines inside the compartments. The water filter was arched over, and all the night privies entirely re-built with some improvements. Properly sloped drains and construction of a latrine platform in connection with the temporary day latrine recommended.
Cuttack . . .	254	862	19·69	Bowel complaints are due to indiscretion in eating. A new work-shed was completed and a new masonry well added to the jail.
Russa . . .	136	3,581	58·82	Surroundings low jungle covered and damp. The damp site and the prevalence of damp fogs at the beginning of the cold weather had much to say to the prevalence of fever, diarrhoea, and dysentery.

*A Summary of the Sanitary Sheets received from the Jails of the Three  
Presidencies —continued.*

JAILS.	Average Strength.	PER MILLE.		Sanitary defects, improvements, suggestions, &c.
		Admis- sions.	Deaths.	
LOWER BENGAL— <i>concluded.</i>				
Baraset . . .	79	835	50·63	Existence of low paddy-fields close to the jail, extensive <i>jheels</i> surrounding the station, imperfect drainage and conservancy of the town, &c., &c., are the causes of sickness and mortality. Pump water-supply was extended to the jail. Out-office verandah was constructed, and also a platform attached to the privy for ablution. The tank inside the jail walls was also drained out and cleaned.
Malda . . .	71	1,183	14·08	Wards Nos. I and III and female ward were slightly overcrowded for some months. Rs. 250 have been sanctioned for remedying the defective ventilation in the female ward.
Pubna . . .	138	1,558	28·99	Quality of rice and <i>dal</i> was inferior. The imperfect sanitation of the town must necessarily tell injuriously upon the jail, which is in the middle of it. Bowel complaints are chiefly due to the indifferent water which, besides being inadequate for all purposes, contains rather an excess of nitrates. The jail was completed and occupied during the year with all the latest sanitary improvements. Ten more seats were added to the latrine.
Darjeeling . .	91	2,308	...	Occasional overcrowding in the female ward.
Jalpaiguri . .	117	2,043	299·15	The external wall is too high and does not permit a thorough movement of air. In the rainy season the soil is water-logged. The new jail sleeping wards were occupied in February, and the old wards and old hospital buildings dismantled and removed from the enclosure. A masonry drain and some simple ones were made inside the jail. Levelling operations have been commenced, and a large portion of ground utilised for growing vegetables. Another portion has been laid out as a flower garden, mainly for providing healthy employment for the weakly and convalescent prisoners who form the majority of the inhabitants of this jail. Two milch cows have been sanctioned for supplying fresh milk to the weakly hospital prisoners. A plan has been submitted for the drainage of the surrounding lands with a view to lowering the subsoil water.
Tipperah . . .	136	1,029	41·71	Hospital ventilation improved by opening four new windows in the western wall.
Durbhunga . .	159	786	62·89	The completion of the jail has been energetically pushed forward during the year, and whatever remains to be done will be completed within the next three months (1884).
Puri . . .	94	1,745	21·28	Overcrowding existed throughout the year. The quality of water is not thoroughly good. The jail is surrounded by undrained lowlands. A guard-house with the cook-rooms attached and masonry well was constructed during the year. The following recommendations were made: construction of masonry dormitories for the different classes of convicts and of masonry work-sheds; extension of the wards for under-trial and civil prisoners.
Balasore . . .	78	154	...	Increased cubic and superficial space was given to each prisoner.
Ranchi . . .	160	1,881	187·50	Overcrowding. Sickness and mortality are due to the prisoners having slept, during the construction of the new jail, in damp and faultily-ventilated temporary sheds, and to the excessive allowance of <i>dal</i> , to which the prisoners were not at all accustomed in their free life. The new jail building was completed and occupied in July.
Singhbhum (Chybassa)	63	1,333	15·87	The old jail building, which was in occupation during 11 months, was damp during the rains, and this may be assigned as a local cause of disease. The new jail building was occupied on the 2nd December.
Manbhum (Purulia) .	109	257	45·87	A cook-shed erected in the Civil ward; a masonry drain made from the ablution platform to outside the jail; the front range of jail buildings, according to the standard plan, was commenced and is nearly completed; two family quarters for the head warders are being constructed outside the jail; the well outside the jail, near the north-west corner, is being bordered with masonry, and a small garden has been made inside the jail in the yard between the work-shed and the sleeping ward.
ASSAM.				
Dhubri . . .	...	...	...	Overcrowding. One latrine is connected with the sleeping ward and is very objectionable. The jail refuse is allowed to flow into an open trench just outside the jail

*A Summary of the Sanitary Sheets received from the Jails of the Three  
Presidencies—continued.*

JAILS.	Average Strength.	PER MILLE.		Sanitary defects, improvements, suggestions, &c.
		Admis- sions.	Deaths.	
ASSAM—continued. Dhubri—continued.				
Kamrup . . .	...	...	...	wall. The quality of rice supplied has not been good. During the rainy season a considerable portion of the surrounding country is inundated.
Tezpur . . .	144	3,153	48·61	The floors of the night latrines have been made moveable, ventilating pipes have been put into the new west sleeping barrack, and a large tank within the jail compound has been nearly filled up.
Nowgong . . .	...	...	...	None.
Sibsagar . . .	...	...	...	There was some difficulty in obtaining animal food of fair quality. Fevers are due to exposure to sun while employed on out-door labour, and diarrhoea and dysentery are partly attributed to errors in diet. No. 1 criminal ward was rebuilt and supplied with separate beds, and a separate ward was also built for female prisoners. The masonry wall, which separated the under-trial ward from the convict wards, was pulled down—thus allowing more space in the jail enclosure. Rice and <i>dal</i> of better quality were supplied, and the walls of all occupied wards were matted in the cold weather.
Dibrugarh . . .	...	...	...	Overcrowding existed for about a month. Curtains were attached to the windows of the sleeping ward. Hospital accommodation for the sick is very miserable. Another sweeper is much required, as the one man at present available cannot properly attend to the whole of the work.
Sylhet . . .	422	1,834	35·55	Overcrowding lasted one month and three days.
Cachar . . .	116	1,715	25·85	Water-supply has not been found good by the Chemical Examiner. The surroundings of the jail still remain in an unsatisfactory state. A bathing trough was put up in one of the yards for the use of the prisoners. The garden was cleaned and extended, and the drain through it was made partly of masonry. It was recommended that the jail wells should be covered in and pumps used for drawing the water from them.
Shillong . . .	48	3,104	41·67	Drainage and the sanitary condition of the surroundings much improved. Two latrines for male and female prisoners have been constructed. The water of the masonry well, constructed within the jail, was contaminated; the well was closed and is now being deepened.
Tura (Garo Hills) . . .	...	...	...	An excellent supply of pure drinking water is now obtained by means of iron pipes from the new water-works. Rice was more carefully cleaned, and vegetables were grown in the garden.
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.				Overcrowding, insufficient hospital accommodation, defective conservancy arrangements, and insufficient ventilation in the beginning of the year were the causes of sickness and mortality. In March ventilation was improved by fitting three large iron gratings to the wards. A site has been selected for a new building for accommodation of sick. Several other recommendations were made on sanitary grounds.
Meerut, Central . . .	867	512	12·69	The jail site and neighbourhood are low, feverish and unhealthy, and, on account of the want of fall, it is difficult to drain the place properly. Additional bathing accommodation was provided, also several masonry water cisterns with taps for holding drinking-water, and a number of masonry drains were constructed.
„ District . . .	288	365	...	The neighbourhood is low-lying and feverish. Two masonry water cisterns, with masonry outlet drains, were erected in the circles, two more were erected on the central well and in the cook-house—all four being furnished with brass cocks. The roofs of four godowns were re-timbered and tiled. The floor of the mill-house was made <i>pucca</i> .
Bareilly Central . . .	1,422	549	8·44	The new kneading-troughs were put up in the cook-house.
„ District . . .	732	378	12·30	A system of heating the hospital was perfected.
Agra Central . . .	1,683	452	17·83	Personal cleanliness of prisoners is maintained with difficulty in the cold weather. A new drain to carry off waste bathing water was constructed.
„ District . . .	426	502	14·08	Most of the wells have brackish water.
Fatehgarh Central . . .	853	348	9·38	None.
„ District . . .	267	374	14·98	A drainage scheme is under consideration for the ground outside the jail. During heavy rains the jail is occasionally standing in a flood of water.
Allahabad Central . . .	1,423	238	15·46	Outside drainage not good.
„ District . . .	493	1,128	8·11	None.
				Solitary cells require freer ventilation for the hot weather. Propinquity of village Malaka is objectionable. Two wells in and outside the jail wall repaired.

*A Summary of the Sanitary Sheets received from the Jails of the Three  
Presidencies —continued.*

JAILS.	Average Strength.	PER MILLE.		Sanitary defects, improvements, suggestions, &c.
		Admis- sions.	Deaths.	
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH— <i>continued.</i>				
Benares Central .	1,330	299	12·03	None.
„ District .	406	591	32·02	The sanitary arrangements of the native bazar, situated on one side of the jail, are indifferent.
Lucknow Central .	1,647	72	11·54	None.
„ District .	405	220	17·28	Sickness is partly attributed to the sudden withdrawal of opium from the prisoners, who were accustomed to it before admission.
Dehra Dun . . .	55	782	127·27	Overcrowding existed in male barracks for a short time in January, April, June, and October. The enclosure of the present jail is altogether too small and confined, but extensions are in rapid progress.
Saharanpur . . .	291	1,258	24·05	Overcrowding existed for short intervals. Drainage beyond the jail walls has always been unsatisfactory. Winter clothing defective.
Muzaffarnagar . .	160	1,412	25·00	Overcrowding lasted 104 days. A new cook-house was built.
Bulandshahr . . .	174	695	...	None.
Aligarh . . . .	488	596	20·49	A few days' slight overcrowding in May.
Bijnor . . . . .	187	626	10·70	The drain which carries off the surface washings outside the jail is in a bad state of repair.
Moradabad . . .	431	831	39·44	Some new buildings were constructed and old ones pulled down.
Budaun . . . . .	291	1,175	34·36	Barracks Nos. 1 and 14 were overcrowded for 13 and 24 days respectively. Winter clothing was inferior. Ventilation of hospital was improved by making eight new ventilators in the walls and removing an empty shed from the enclosure.
Shahjahanpur . .	320	2,034	6·25	Overcrowding.
Muttra . . . . .	197	1,112	35·53	None.
Etawa . . . . .	249	811	20·08	Overcrowding lasted for nearly two weeks.
Mainpuri . . . .	300	767	36·67	The badly-ventilated condition of the range of ten solitary cells is under consideration.
Etah . . . . .	248	1,250	28·23	Excessive ventilation during the rains and cold weather. Drainage is very defective in and around the jail during the rains and is a cause of disease. The floor of the custody ward was raised 18 inches and the yards of the custody and civil prisons were raised with earth one foot to prevent lodgment of water. Bathing platforms and drinking-water tanks erected in each barrack enclosure. Each solitary cell has been provided with a yard for ablution and other purposes. Hospital accommodation insufficient; a new hospital building is very much needed.
Cawnpore . . . .	310	558	29·03	Overcrowding. Water runs short during the hot weather.
Fatehpur . . . .	335	887	17·91	None.
Banda . . . . .	248	1,073	64·52	Water was rather scant from the dryness of the year. One well was deepened by sinking a tube into the centre for about 24 feet, and water-supply was thereby increased from 3 to 18 feet. The hospital in the female ward requires renewing altogether.
Hamirpur . . . .	191	817	15·71	Slight overcrowding from 4th February to 15th May.
Jaunpur . . . . .	211	739	14·22	None.
Mirzapur . . . .	194	1,057	56·70	Ventilation and bathing platforms deficient. 3rd class diet is insufficient for labouring prisoners. Water-supply is bad in all respects; the Chemical Examiner has reported that none of the intramural wells contained water fit for drinking. Surroundings are objectionable. New cook-house with improved ovens built. One well was cleared and water in it rendered fit for drinking purposes. Other improvements were being made.
Ghazipur . . . . .	465	363	15·05	Most of the wards had occasional overcrowding. Bathing arrangements deficient. 25 sleeping berths in barrack No. 12 and a new cook-house built.
Azamgarh . . . .	397	411	20·15	A few days overcrowding in September.
Gorakhpur . . . .	607	731	146·62	Quality of water suspicious, as the wells are nearly all sunk in ground more or less made up and containing much organic matter. Surroundings bad, site of the jail faulty—mostly built on an old burial-ground: these, together with the limited space of the jail itself, are the causes of disease. A second line of barracks has been re-roofed, the walls at the same time being raised and the ventilation improved. A deep well has been sunk 45 feet from the surface. Owing to the above defects, the frequent outbreaks of cholera and the prevalence of bowel complaints, the medical officer

*A Summary of the Sanitary Sheets received from the Jails of the Three  
Presidencies—continued.*

JAILS.	Average Strength.	PER MILLE.		Sanitary defects, improvements, suggestions, &c.
		Admis- sions.	Deaths.	
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH— <i>continued.</i> Gorakhpur— <i>continued.</i>				
Basti . . .	356	817	11·24	urges the construction of a new jail in a healthy situation. The present system of water-supply in open tanks and drains is faulty, but this is being remedied, and a plentiful supply in closed pipes is almost ready. Surroundings objectionable. Cold and damp were partly causes of sickness.
Almora . . .	124	1,008	56·45	Raised sleeping berths completed in all the wards. Ventilation of the barracks improved by fixing grating doors and adding grating windows. Two drinking-tanks which were below the surface level have been dismantled and in their places new ones above the surface level constructed. All buildings were repaired and whitewashed. The sanitary condition of the vicinity has been improved, and the Executive Engineer requested to submit an estimate for repairing the water-course which had got out of order.
Orai . . .	133	940	60·15	The objectionable condition of the surroundings is a source of danger to health. The ridge ventilators have been removed from all the sleeping barracks.
Jhansi . . .	150	233	6·67	None.
Lalitpur . . .	75	560	...	Curtains have been sanctioned for the prison dormitories.
Barra Banki . . .	398	774	12·56	Drainage improved.
Unao . . .	251	1,195	19·92	Female dormitories are low-roofed and ventilated. The new jail will be available for prisoners by April 1884.
Sitapur . . .	438	411	4·57	About 17 per cent. of the sickness has been ascribed to the conditions of jail life.
Hardoi . . .	288	288	6·94	Slight overcrowding existed occasionally. The ground around the jail is low-lying and water lodges during heavy rains.
Kheri . . .	170	535	5·88	Overcrowding lasted 15 days in July, August, and September.
Fyzabad . . .	372	476	16·13	None.
Gonda . . .	373	472	2·68	Distribution of water-supply to every inhabited enclosure, and the construction of bathing platforms were in progress.
Bahraich . . .	294	1,044	...	Overcrowding existed in August and September.
Rai Bareili . . .	374	385	8·02	None.
Sultanpur . . .	361	474	13·85	The women's sleeping barrack was used as a workshop in day time. Two new latrines are in course of construction. The deepening of the masonry well was expedited. The female enclosure was divided so as to accommodate both the females and the short-term prisoners. A new bathing platform nearly completed.
Partabgarh . . .	175	674	5·71	Supply of drinking and bathing water improved.
Ajmere . . .	562	374	10·68	Slight overcrowding existed throughout the year. Water is very deficient and brought from a distance. Pickled mangoes and tamarinds were supplied as antiscorbutics.
PUNJAB.				
Delhi . . .	411	431	24·33	Pneumonia is attributed to great cold, prisoners' carelessness, and draughty worksheds. New sleeping barracks for 130 prisoners have been constructed.
Gurgaon . . .	76	947	13·16	A new jail office has been built, cook-room re-roofed and provided with necessary ventilation and smoke-holes, and a masonry well constructed in the garden.
Karnal . . .	230	783	13·04	Defective ventilation is being remedied. The saturation of the soil in the vicinity of the old Western Jumna Canal during the rains is considered prejudicial to the general health of the prisoners. A new well for the jail garden has been constructed. A new female ward has been recommended but not yet sanctioned.
Hissar . . .	237	667	12·66	Four latrines have been attached to the sleeping barracks. Iron grated panelled doors in the female ward recommended.
Rohtak . . .	236	199	...	Overcrowding existed from 18th July to 15th October. The surroundings of the old tank, 100 yards to the east of the jail, are dirty and untidy with dilapidated huts, heaps of accumulated sweepings, &c., and ravines which are used as privies.
Sirsa . . .	190	1,595	10·53	Sickness and mortality are attributed to faulty drainage, which allows water to drain into the deep ditch surrounding the sleeping barracks, and to the prisoners exposing themselves, while overheated with exertion, to chills by throwing off coats, &c. There are no proper night latrines, and prisoners are obliged to utilise a corner of the building in which they sleep.

*A Summary of the Sanitary Sheets received from the Jails of the Three  
Presidencies—continued.*

JAILS.	Average Strength.	PER MILLE.		Sanitary defects, improvements, suggestions, &c.
		Admis- sions.	Deaths.	
PUNJAB— <i>continued</i> .				
Umballa . . .	557	657	8·98	Roof ventilation of east block of solitary cells is insuffi- cient. Antiscorbutics were added to the dietary from 15th May to 31st October. Water-supply bad and limit- ed. The local causes of disease are the large excavations in the precincts and near the city (which are being in- creased in size to make bricks), and the exhalations from them after rains, &c. Better cells and barracks are being constructed under the Department Public Works.
Ludhiana . . .	285	470	10·53	Tents were used to avoid overcrowding. Water is not of very good quality. A high reed-jungle occupies the greater part of the land near the jail on the south-east, and the earth is sandy. On the west side are cultivated fields. On account of the ruinous state of the buildings transfer of prisoners was recommended.
Simla . . .	20	...	50·00	None.
Jullundhur . . .	316	405	6·33	Five days overcrowding in July. Ventilation insufficient. The jail is too much hemmed in by dwelling-houses of the city, the drainage of which is very inadequate.
Hoshiarpur . . .	37	...	...	Ventilation of the wards defective. In the summer and autumn months the heat is intolerable.
Dharmasala . . .	108	1,880	...	Female ward was overcrowded for a short time. Drinking- water is obtained from an open spring near the bazaar, which is liable to pollution in various ways. Stream of water, running through the jail, is intended to be used only for manufacturing and washing purposes, but it is highly probable that, being easy of access, it is often used for drinking by the prisoners.
Amritsar . . .	364	613	30·22	Drainage is insufficient both in and outside the jail. Water-logged condition of the surroundings objectionable.
Gurdaspur . . .	236	390	16·95	The tank used for washing paper pulp as well as bathing purposes is at the mouth of the well supplying drinking and cooking water, and it is feared that any leakage from the former must flow back into the latter.
Sialkot . . .	346	564	14·45	Recommendations were made regarding the addition of grating doors and shutters to the solitary cells, and the construction of small masonry drains to replace the present <i>kutchas</i> ones, which are not efficient.
Lahore, Central . . .	1864	1,305	65·99	Workshops were used to relieve overcrowding. Some changes were made in the dietary.
„ Female . . .	180	1,861	27·78	None.
„ District . . .	525	830	38·10	None.
Gujranwala . . .	325	1,077	6·15	Certain barrack wards have been re-roofed and the defect- ive drainage of the low-lying plot, between the jail and garden, is being remedied.
Ferozepore . . .	318	368	31·45	None.
Rawalpindi . . .	768	1,056	28·65	Water-supply is insufficient for all purposes. Paper- making is considered a very unhealthy manufacture. Cases of erysipelas with four deaths are attributed to it. The ground within the jail enclosure has been levelled, and grass planted everywhere. The drainage has been further improved.
Jhelum . . .	267	933	26·22	Sickness attributed to chills caught at night.
Gujrat . . .	194	505	10·31	The well is shallow and the water-supply fails in the hot months. The drainage of the city escapes on the south and west sides of the jail enclosure and stagnates on the low ground in these directions after heavy rains. Propinquity of the town is a probable local cause of diseases. In the winter months curtains were used to keep off the cold. Enlargement of the small latrines was recommended.
Shahpur . . .	243	514	4·12	None.
Mooltan, Central . . .	612	1,306	40·85	The construction of the jail was completed during the year.
„ District . . .	679	421	47·13	Overcrowding. The hospital barrack-walls whitewashed.
Jhang . . .	283	166	7·07	Antiscorbutics were issued from 25th May to 1st Novem- ber.
Montgomery . . .	465	1,064	25·81	Hospital ward is badly ventilated; additional windows are required. There are no bathing arrangements. Sickness and mortality are due to exposure to heat and cold.
Muzaffargarh . . .	87	632	11·49	Overcrowding existed several times during the year, chiefly in the summer months. Recommendation was made for increased accommodation.
Dera Ismail Khan . . .	496	2,401	46·37	There is not sufficient fall for proper drainage. There is too much irrigation round the jail, and sickness, in conse- quence, has greatly increased since its introduction.
Dera Ghazi Khan . . .	291	728	13·75	None.
Bannu . . .	141	1,667	14·18	Overcrowding existed in January, part of August and September, and during last three months of the year. Ar- rangements for the personal cleanliness, especially of the

*A Summary of the Sanitary Sheets received from the Jails of the Three  
Presidencies —continued.*

JAILS.	Average Strength	PER MILLE.		Sanitary defects, improvements, suggestions, &c.
		Admis- sions.	Deaths.	
PUNJAB— <i>continued</i> . Bannu— <i>continued</i> .				under-trial prisoners are defective. Free and extensive irrigation of the surrounding country is a local cause of disease.
Peshawur . . .	512	1,154	13·67	There has been overcrowding from 13th to 23rd November. Ten new and more spacious solitary cells were completed. Lime trees were planted in the jail garden. From the 16th April drinking water was obtained from the station water works, instead of from the well within the jail. Issue of antiscorbutics and an increase of the salt ration recommended.
Abbottabad . . .	77	2,441	...	Overcrowding existed in September and October. Sickness is attributed to want of sufficient and efficient jail accommodation, means of ablution, clothing (to some extent) and to the accommodation of the prisoners in the rainy and cold seasons in the wooden shed, which has many defects, among others insufficient cubic space and insufficient protection against cold. There is no hospital accommodation whatever.
Kohat . . .	152	987	19·74	Overcrowded from March to December. Ventilation defective. The jail is shut in on three sides by the police station, the city and the Government distillery. Irrigation of the cultivated lands in the valley is supposed to be a cause of local disease. The drain for carrying off the water from the bathing tank has been improved.
CENTRAL PROVINCES. Nagpur . . .	848	1,051	108·49	Ventilation of some wards might be improved. None of the barracks, even the hospital, have any plinth, and consequently the floor is damp in the rains. Conservancy arrangements of solitary cells is not good. Some changes are proposed in the clothing. On account of scurvy, oil ration was increased from 1st November. The ground on which the jail is built is black cotton soil, undrained and water-logged in the rains. The presence of the sewage farm, about half a mile from the jail, is objectionable; operations in it were suspended during the prevalence of cholera in August and September. Want of pumps caused some inconvenience in the bathing arrangements and the distribution of water generally. A branch pipe has been laid down from Ambajhari Water-works inside the jail and a stand-pipe erected outside for the use of jail officials and the police guard. The proper classification of women and boys has been effected, and the former boys' barracks can now be utilised as quarantine cells. Enlargement of cook-house has been recommended.
Jabalpur . . .	1,091	778	36·66	A new scale of diet was introduced on the 1st April. Three new latrines were built; two barracks and solitary cells were re-roofed, and their walls and floors concreted, and the latter raised. There was a good deal of levelling, terracing and dressing of the ground, with great improvement of the surface drainage; a number of masonry drains were made and a deep trench is being dug to cut off the upper octagon from subsoil percolation of higher ground. Many other recommendations bearing on the health of the prisoners, were made and carried out.
Raipur . . .	788	1,315	143·40	Covered iron receptacles were introduced for the removal of sewage and Bradley's iron carts for carrying the filth to the garden.
Saugor . . .	127	591	23·62	Good masonry drains have been made on all sides of the male latrines.
Bhandara . . .	77	364	25·97	Overcrowding lasted about two months, particularly in the under-trial ward.
Chanda . . .	59	847	16·95	Barracks Nos. 2 and 3 are not well ventilated. There is a shallow tank in the vicinity of the eastern wall of the jail.
Wardha . . .	49	735	...	During the rainy season the damp rises from the ground, and, as the floors of the barracks are low, they invariably look wet and damp. Precautionary measures were adopted during the very severe prevalence of cholera in the city, and the prisoners were kept strictly to intramural labour; "but," the medical officer observes, "it would be rash to say that this seclusion protected the prisoners; the married warders of course go backwards and forwards to the village constantly, and if the human agency theory is to be maintained, here were agents ready to hand, but they did not serve as media of contagion in this instance."
Balaghat . . .	45	622	...	Three days' overcrowding in January. The gram given to short-term prisoners is indigestible and produces irrita-

A Summary of the Sanitary Sheets received from the Jails of the Three  
Presidencies—continued.

JAILS.	Average Strength.	PER MILLE.		Sanitary defects, improvements, suggestions, &c.
		Admis- sions.	Deaths.	
CENTRAL PROVINCES —continued. Balaghat—continued.				
Sironcha . . .	11	...	...	tion of the bowels. Flour was substituted for it. A work-shed was built. Construction of quarters for the jail officials, a cook-house and latrines to the civil barracks and under-trial hospital ward recommended.
Damoh . . .	48	437	20·83	None.
Seoni . . .	72	1,458	27·78	In some cases fetters caused abscesses.
				In the masonry arched buildings, the hospital, under-trial and female wards the roof ventilation is not good. The flooring of all the barracks being of “moorum” gets water-logged in the rains; subsoil drainage is impossible owing to the rocky and uneven surface. The proximity of two tanks tends to keep the jail damp and the subsoil water at a high level. The flooring of the hospital was made of masonry. Iron cots were introduced. All the old banks in the barracks were removed and new ones built. Other petty repairs and improvements were carried out as required. The erection of latrines for the sleeping barracks was recommended. Since the issue of the new diet scale the health of prisoners has been very good.
Mandla . . .	48	458	20·83	The drains are to be made of masonry when funds are available. New scale of diet was introduced on the 1st April. The solitary cells were completed during the year.
Chhindwara . . .	48	521	62·50	Ventilation of the sleeping barracks is sometimes defective. In the hot weather and in the rainy season the air is so still that the prisoners leave their berths and are found sleeping at the grated door ways facing the jail yard in order to get some fresh air. Diarrhœa cases occurred altogether among opium smokers; abscess and ulcers were due to irritation of fetters. The new enclosure wall round the jail, some 50 feet distant from the original jail building, is being constructed, making the institution more secure, increasing its area, and improving its ventilation.
Betul . . .	53	377	37·74	Ulcers and abscesses were all caused by friction from fetters. Drainage outlets were widened and the mouth of the well covered with a wooden dome.
Hoshangabad . . .	125	704	16·00	Night latrines are defective; cage latrines for dormitories have been recommended; the day latrines were re-built on an improved pattern, and the conservancy arrangements improved by the introduction of iron filth receptacles. The yards were levelled and consolidated. Several masonry drains were made, and the drain openings in the outer wall enlarged. Iron casks provided with stop-cocks were put up for the night supply of water in the two largest wards. Construction of a new work-shed has been recommended, as a number of prisoners work in the open throughout the year.
Narsinghpur . . .	87	253	11·49	None.
Nimar . . .	60	233	50·00	Water-supply fails in the hot months, when there is barely sufficient for drinking and cooking purposes, and none for ablution. Two of the barrack yards have been strewn with broken stone; two more remain to be done. A well has been begun near the jail. A small covered tank for drinking water has been erected. Night latrines were recommended.
Sambalpur . . .	127	1,260	62·99	Overcrowding existed throughout the year, but the extensions to the jail, now being completed with additional barracks and solitary cells will materially relieve it. New quarters for the jail establishment on a better plan and site are under construction. Drainage has been improved and a new site for a quarantine camp selected. In the hot months the water fell low and became impure, when the wells were cleaned out.
Bilaspur . . .	113	770	8·85	Wards for male prisoners were overcrowded for about three weeks. Many cases of dysentery and diarrhœa occurred among the opium-eaters. Night latrines of two barracks and hospital were improved.
BERAR. Amraoti . . .	400	722	5·00	Solitary cells are not properly ventilated. Sickness and mortality are attributed to dampness. Benares kitchen has been introduced. Female barrack was provided with a drinking water cistern.
Akola . . .	450	218	11·11	Ventilation of the solitary cells was improved by reducing the height of the front wall. A large concrete drain was constructed outside the jail.
Ellichpore . . .	59	2,288	33·90	Female ward was overcrowded from October to December.

*A Summary of the Sanitary Sheets received from the Jails of the Three  
Presidencies —continued.*

JAILS.	Average Strength.	PER MILLE.		Sanitary defects, improvements, suggestions, &c.
		Admis- sions.	Deaths.	
BERAR — <i>continued</i> . Ellichpore — <i>continued</i> .				
Buldana . . .	50	380	...	Sleeping cells have been separated from the rest of the jail by erection of two walls. One day's overcrowding. Drainage of some parts of the jail is defective during the rains. The jail garden well fails in the hot weather.
Basim . . .	61	590	...	Overcrowding existed from 1st January to 17th May. Although much improved, drainage is still far from satisfactory; drains are imperfect and the escape holes in the outer walls too small; the soil is becoming saturated slowly but effectually, and in a few years the evil result will be seen. The thin cap which the prisoners wear is not sufficient to protect their heads from heat or cold. The undrained condition of the civil station has an influence in producing fevers in the jail. The stone walls and the thin zinc roofing without plank ceiling afford insufficient protection against heat. Hospital and other accommodation very insufficient. New dormitory and solitary cells, under-trial ward outside the jail and a second well are under construction. Mat screens have been used to keep off the rain through the iron doors. Filtering the water at the well, making the roofing of the new cells perfectly water-tight; constructing six better quarters for the jail officials, and improving the kitchen ventilation were recommended during the year.
Yeotmahl . . .	40	375	...	There are no masonry drains, but it is proposed to construct saucer ones. Diarrhoea and pneumonia occurred in persons addicted to opium and <i>ganja</i> (hemp). The male and female wards and solitary cells have been enlarged. All the under-trial wards have been completed, but owing to the escape of a prisoner they are considered unsafe. The cisterns for each block with pipes and taps are under construction.
BRITISH BURMA. Rangoon . . .	2,294	1,455	18'74	The main drains should be of masonry. A large well in the centre of the main jail was constructed. An additional new masonry barrack was built and occupied. It was suggested that separate accommodation be provided for lepers; that a new door be fixed to the dead-house, &c., recommendations were made regarding the quality of vegetables, bread and <i>ngapee</i> .
Moulmein . . .	1,089	1,170	12'86	Slight overcrowding existed for a fortnight. The adjoining crowded part of the town known as <i>Nya busti</i> , which is in a most insanitary condition, is objectionable. Chafing of fetters are frequent causes of ulcers. The cells for the confinement of juveniles are under construction. Construction of a special jail for European prisoners is strongly urged.
Akyab . . .	354	1,539	132'77	There was overcrowding in January, and from October to December. Masonry drains remain to be laid down in the female, civil and under-trial wards. Prisoners are unused to work and debilitated by opium eating, which predisposed them to dysentery, diarrhoea and other diseases. Labor could not therefore be exacted from them, nor could they stand continued exposure. Bathing troughs were recommended.
Bassein . . .	432	481	16'20	Cases of dysentery and diarrhoea and almost all the deaths that occurred in this jail were among the confirmed opium-eaters. A few drains were cemented; floorings of some of the dormitories were repaired and a few were supplied with new fixed cots; the hospital was transferred to the more airy and roomy central tower, and the verandahs of some dormitories were made of masonry.
Thayetmyo . . .	273	483	25'64	High outer walls, which are too close to the wards and the work sheds, interfere with the free movement of air. Issue of warm blankets, instead of <i>gunny</i> bags, is suggested for the cold weather. Opium-eaters suffered most from general debility. The arrangements for pumping water from the river into a reservoir in the jail compound are almost completed. A new latrine was constructed in section 4. The usual annual repairs were carried out.
Tounggoo . . .	218	422	...	A new cook-house was constructed and usual repairs done.
Kyook Phyoo . . .	130	723	169'23	Sickness and mortality are partly attributed to the former opium-eating and smoking habits of the majority of the prisoners and to the sudden withdrawal of the drug.
Sandoway . . .	16	...	...	Overcrowding lasted three months.
Henadah . . .	152	651	46'05	Hospital barrack and work shed were used to avoid overcrowding which existed throughout the year. Five out of

*A Summary of the Sanitary Sheets received from the Jails of the Three Presidencies —continued.*

JAILS.	Average strength.	PER MILLE.		Sanitary defects, improvements, suggestions, &c.
		Admis- sions.	Deaths.	
BRITISH BURMA— <i>continued.</i>				
Henzadah— <i>continued.</i>				
Myanoung . . .	48	...	20·83	the seven deaths were due to malarious fever contracted at the coal-field.
Shwegyeen . . .	64	1,234	...	264 days' overcrowding. The land is low-lying and requires protection from inundation during high floods. No blankets were issued to healthy prisoners; gunny coverings are insufficient. The prisoners are chiefly lepers. The jail was repaired.
Tavoy . . .	80	187	12·50	Overcrowding existed for 8 months. Most of the bowel complaints occurred in persons previously addicted to the use of opium and deprived of the drug after admission into jail. Petty repairs done.
MADRAS PRESIDENCY.				
Russelcondah . . .	106	1,141	28·30	Drainage improved by constructing a new set of drains on an improved plan round the jail and two new grated iron doors have been put up over each cell door for the greater protection of condemned prisoners.
Berhampore . . .	113	336	17·70	None.
Vizagapatam . . .	181	232	27·62	Ventilation of hospital and solitary cells improvable; surface drains to carry off rain fall required inside the jail.
Rajahmundry, Central	753	1,716	19·92	On the southern side there is a small hamlet at a distance of about 200 yards in which small-pox prevailed. Hill-men readily succumb to any disease in a sea-border climate which is obnoxious to them.
„ District .	126	952	7·94	The filter is in use, but for want of more taps the supply of water is insufficient.
Guntur . . .	111	919	...	To avoid overcrowding temporary sheds were used. Oil is issued once a week for rubbing over the body before bathing.
Kurnool . . .	79	1,608	50·63	A large water filter on Clark's principle was erected during the year.
Bellary . . .	323	201	74·30	Lighting improved by substituting kerosine lamps for common oil ones. The filter has been supplied with a tap to prevent the necessity of dipping <i>chatties</i> (earthen vessels) into the water.
Cuddapah . . .	131	1,992	15·27	Prisoners suffering with lung affections were supplied with extra clothing. Water-supply is good and clear, except after the rains. All deaths, 24 against 9 in 1882, occurred during the rainy and cold seasons, both of which were abnormal, the latter particularly so, being the coldest season on record.
Chittoor . . .	172	866	...	Repairing of hospital floor finished. An estimate for the thorough repair of the cells and other buildings has been submitted for sanction.
Nellore . . .	124	1,024	...	Drains require repair. Salt might be increased with advantage. A masonry filter has been erected. The old insanitary latrine or open surface used for the purposes of nature has been turned into a garden, and a perfect latrine in connection with the jail constructed. The jail burial ground, which was on the borders of the tank which fed the springs of the jail well, was closed during the year, and a new burial ground made at a suitable distance from the tank.
Vellore . . .	967	491	17·58	The jail is surrounded on west and south sides by paddy-fields and irrigation channels in the wet weather; in the dry weather these lands lie waste and are with difficulty maintained in a sanitary condition. Two new wards and one office built during the year.
Salem . . .	463	862	17·28	The hospital, the quarantine wards, the cell work-sheds and No. 7 barrack were thoroughly repaired during the year.
Chingleput . . .	121	1,562	16·53	None.
Cuddalore . . .	176	1,097	73·86	Surface drains have been made to carry away storm waters. The food supplied is of a coarse nature and in many cases has a tendency to produce diarrhoea. The jail is situated in the middle of the native town and the close proximity of a tidal back water is objectionable as offensive odours are frequently exhaled from it.
Tranquebar . . .	111	730	...	Excepting the western wards and the solitary cells, the jail is very badly ventilated. The water of nearly all the wells is somewhat brackish, and the well used for drinking purposes is close to an old churchyard. Intermittent fever is attributed to exposure to rain.
Tanjore . . .	116	672	86·21	The jail is badly situated within the fort, and is surrounded by native houses and a moat behind. These contribute more or less to its unhealthy state. The sickness, as usual, began to show itself as soon as the rains set in,

*A Summary of the Sanitary Sheets received from the Jails of the Three  
Presidencies —continued.*

JAILS.	Average Strength.	PER MILE.		Sanitary defects, improvements, suggestions, &c.
		Admis- sions.	Deaths.	
MADRAS PRESIDENCY —continued. Tanjore—continued.				and the building became saturated with moisture, throwing off mephitic odours that have been collected for years in the walls and floors of this jail. <i>Varagu</i> grain was found to be unwholesome, and was replaced by <i>cumboo</i> in July. During the winter this also was stopped temporarily on account of its causing diarrhoea, to which 7 out of 10 deaths are due.
Trichinopoly, Central.	562	708	55·16	Drainage is very defective and water percolates into the ground. The blankets supplied during the cold weather are very open in texture and afford little or no warmth. For some time prisoners were given warm rice conjee with lime pickle in the morning in lieu of indigestible <i>ragi</i> cake. This improved their health and appearance. Well No. 1 has been condemned and closed. Sickness and mortality attributed to inferior and coarse grinding and bad cooking. Forty-six convicts were transferred to other jails on medical grounds. Recommendations regarding extra allowance of salt, change of food, and light work for those losing weight and supply of a better quality of mutton and vegetables were made and carried out.
„ District.	93	731	21·51	Overcrowding. Neighbouring grounds and densely populated native town objectionable.
Madura . . .	196	980	20·41	A new female block was completed and brought into use. Removal of filth depôt from the vicinity of the jail recommended.
Palamcottah . . .	208	466	33·65	Water contains an excess of oxidisable organic matter. Four blocks of cells on cellular system have been erected and occupied.
Calicut . . .	164	683	36·59	A new civil jail has been built
Tellicherry . . .	66	1,197	30·30	Friction of fetters produced boils.
Cannanore . . .	577	1,305	41·59	None.
Mangalore . . .	104	1,260	38·46	The scale of diet in use is insufficient. The construction of a dead-house was recommended and sanctioned.
Palghat . . .	...	...	...	None.
Coimbatore, Central .	625	372	28·35	None.
„ District .	141	645	21·28	Water-supply hard in quality.
Ootacamund (Europeans).	...	...	...	None.
Ootacamund District .	137	1,044	65·69	Ventilation and lighting of hospital wards improved by opening extra windows; separate tubs were provided for urine at night and blanket shields supplied to each prisoner to protect chest from cold. Construction of latrines on a new pattern recommended.
Madras Penitentiary (Europeans).	...	...	...	Diarrhoea is attributed to chill received while the body was heated. A new printing office is under construction.
Madras Penitentiary (Natives).	598	707	11·72	Simple continued fever was due to the foul odour from the river Coum, as it began soon after the smell was noticed. A new printing office is under construction.
Madras Grand Jail (Europeans).	...	...	...	Permanent brick walls were raised opposite the latrines in lieu of bamboo ones. General repairs and lime washing carried out.
Madras Grand Jail (Natives).	...	...	...	Ditto ditto ditto.
MYSORE AND COORG.				
Bangalore . . .	779	596	14·12	None.
Mysore . . .	227	907	17·62	Wards were enlarged and their ventilation improved by knocking down some partition wards.
Shimoga . . .	312	1,298	6·41	Lavatory building was used to accommodate the excess number of sick so as to avoid overcrowding in the hospital ward during the last three months of the year. Diet was not always of good quality. Re-erection of the wards which had fallen last year was completed and the wards re-occupied. Other repairs done.
Mercara . . .	110	1,145	90·91	Hospital ward was occasionally overcrowded. There is no sufficient workshop accommodation in the jail, and sleeping wards were used to a slight extent during the day in the monsoon. The night latrine in the main ward is not well ventilated; one has been sanctioned for the under-trial prisoners and the bath-room attached to the hospital has been converted into a night latrine. Another latrine which stood near the main gate, and which was most objectionable was removed. Two drains running down the fort have been covered over; construction of masonry drains throughout the jail is suggested. Drainage outside the jail is insufficient.

*A Summary of the Sanitary Sheets received from the Jails of the Three  
Presidencies —continued.*

JAILS.	Average Strength.	PER MILLE.		Sanitary defects, improvements, suggestions, &c.
		Admis- sions.	Deaths.	
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY. Yerrowda . . . .	1,015	830	12·21	Ventilation is imperfect. Drainage was not provided in the original plan of the lines, and it is with difficulty that these can be accomplished efficiently. Small drains have, however, been made. The proposal to construct masonry drains within the jail area being a very expensive one, it seems doubtful if the work will be completed for years. Personal cleanliness is much better attended to than it was. The excessive prevalence of malarious fevers which have shown themselves here so frequently since the establishment of the prison is attributed to the exposed position of Yerrowda.
Bombay, Common . .	275	480	21·82	Surroundings very bad, filthy and objectionable. Since the new scale of diet has been introduced the prisoners have somewhat improved in weight.
Bombay House of Cor- rection.	232	401	12·93	Cells Nos. 2, 3 and 5 are not well ventilated.
Poona . . . .	218	1,284	9·17	Female ward slightly overcrowded. Improved diet scale and gymnastic exercises, in addition to drill, were introduced for the juveniles. Owing to the dampness of the ground, due to badly constructed water courses, coir hammocks were provided for boys to sleep on. As it would be very expensive to drain the jail area, the Medical Officer for financial reasons, recommends its abandonment. All the drains were, however, cleared out and some of the irrigation channels repaired. Precautionary measures were taken during the prevalence of cholera in the city.
Ahmednagar . . .	102	1,010	39·22	Clothing and bedding are insufficient for the cold weather. A new cooking place on an improved plan, with chimney to carry off the smoke, was built.
Dhulia . . . .	210	557	33·33	Overcrowding.
Sholapur . . . .	108	861	27·78	Solitary cells are not properly ventilated. The floor of the factory shed and the double cells continue damp during the monsoon. Diet was increased slightly; issue of more condiments is suggested. The jail wells were analysed and found very impure; water for cooking and drinking purposes is now used from Ekruk tank. The inhabitants around the jail are poor and resort to the fields and open ground for purposes of nature, and consequently the surroundings of the jail are objectionable. Improved sieves were supplied for sifting flour. Imperfect clothing is the cause of dysentery and diarrhœa.
Mahaswud convict gang.	579	1,100	29·36	There is no side ventilation in the barracks. The irrigation tank on the western side causes moisture in the air. Contusions, wounds and ulcers are all attributable to the nature of work. Two barracks were pulled down. Fetters were removed from nearly all the convicts. Blankets and other extra clothing were issued in the cold and rainy seasons.
Satara . . . .	82	671	...	Ventilation of separate cells defective.
Belgaum . . . .	63	1,095	31·75	Overcrowding existed in the female ward. It is remarked, with regard to diet, that the majority lose weight but their health seems not to suffer. Diarrhœa, ague and cough are attributed to chills, and contusion and wounds to the nature of works.
Gokak Gang . . .	424	757	44·81	Water becomes muddy during the rainy season. The sickness and mortality in this gang have been due to the unsuitable and laborious nature of the work. Issue of milk instead of curd in the cold and rainy seasons was recommended.
Kaladgi . . . .	72	1,319	13·89	None.
Dharwar . . . .	202	520	19·80	There are no roof-ventilators in the life and long-term convict cells, and the barracks are generally deficient in ventilation. Women's latrine is badly situated and too much enclosed. Water-supply is deficient in the hot weather. Conservancy arrangements were improved and buildings thoroughly repaired.
Karwar . . . .	87	1,046	...	Diet scale of Brahmins has been improved. The prisoners work in a damp relaxing climate for some months of the year which accounts for the loss of weight to a great extent. A latrine has been recommended for the hospital.
Ratnagiri . . . .	70	1,343	...	Ventilation in the solitary cells is not thorough. Ague and diseases of the digestive system are due to the prisoners being exposed to wet, cold, and fatigue on the march from Khed during the rains.
Tanna . . . .	609	453	29·56	Ventilation of the hospital kitchen is defective. Subsoil drainage, if introduced, would improve the sanitary condi-

*A Summary of the Sanitary Sheets received from the Jails of the Three  
Presidencies —continued.*

JAILS.	Average Strength.	PER MILLE.		Sanitary defects, improvements, suggestions, &c.
		Admis- sions.	Deaths.	
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY —continued. Tanna—continued.				
Ahmedabad . . .	411	370	17·03	tion of the jail. The stagnant water nuisance in the surroundings continues as before. Sanitary condition of the adjoining city is not satisfactory; drainage and ventilation have been thoroughly supervised during the year. Warm clothing for females recommended.
Dhuliakot . . .	167	940	41·92	None.
Kaira . . .	144	611	34·72	Surroundings objectionable; night conservancy arrangements improved.
Surat . . .	137	679	21·90	Surroundings objectionable. Grinding and cooking sheds slightly improved.
Dohad . . .	117	530	34·19	All the jail buildings were lime washed.
Rajkot . . .	51	647	...	Cases of jaundice are attributed to cold. The jail accommodation is insufficient for the wants of the district.
Kurrachee . . .	340	388	5·88	The sleeping <i>pendalls</i> were enclosed with trellis-work all round.
Hyderabad . . .	534	470	50·56	None.
Shikarpur . . .	656	822	100·61	Drainage is defective during the rains. In consequence of the extramural labour there has been more exposure. Diet is considered insufficient for those employed on hard extramural labour, especially in the cold weather. Ventilation of hospital improved; latrines altered, and a bathroom built.
Nara . . .	606	825	67·66	Dampness and cold were partly causes of sickness.
Aden . . .	53	434	37·74	No drains. The soil of latrines is liable to pollution from urine and the water used for ablution. Grinding shed was repaired.
Kolhapur . . .	145	662	6·90	Surroundings objectionable. Sickness attributed to exposure to sun whilst employed on rigorous extramural labour. Cooking and eating shed was pulled down and rebuilt.
Savant Vadi . . .	...	...	...	Overcrowding existed from 1st January to 12th December, when the new jail was occupied. A separate asylum for lunatics has been sanctioned. Owing to the small-pox epidemic in the town all the prisoners were re-vaccinated.
Umarkot . . .	17	...	58·82	There is no drainage of any kind in use, nor any ablution place in the jail. Clothing was not issued during the cold season of 1883.
Alibag . . .	9	...	111·11	Water is slightly brackish. Colic and diarrhœa are probably due to dietetic changes.
Sadra . . .	22	...	...	Overcrowding existed from 26th February to 26th March and from 23rd July to 4th August. There are no latrines and lavatories.

SECTION V.

VITAL STATISTICS OF THE GENERAL POPULATION.

110. In Assam considerable progress was made in the registration of vital statistics of late years. The results are still imperfect, but the marked improvement is very satisfactory. The results in the North-Western Provinces with Oudh and Punjab also indicate that decided advance is being made. In both of them the birth and death registration extend over the whole province; in Assam the only parts excluded are some remote hill tracts. In the Central Provinces and Berar, registration has for some years been general, and the system has become established on a fair footing. On the other hand, the results obtained in Bengal and Burma are very imperfect. Registration in both provinces is restricted, and yet the records are less accurate than in other provinces where it is general. In the Madras Presidency, registration of births and deaths is not confined to selected areas; but there are still great imperfections. In Bombay also registration is general, and on the whole is fairly well performed. In the Sind Division, however, it is still backward, and the results of the Presidency as a whole are vitiated from this cause.

111. Excluding Mysore and Coorg, the highest birth-rate was recorded in the North-Western Provinces with Oudh and the lowest in Bengal; the rates in the Central Provinces and Berar very nearly approached the ratio of the North-Western Provinces: they were all above 40 per mille. The low birth-rate of 22·08 recorded in the municipalities of Bengal is evidently much below the truth. The greatest excess of male over female births was noted in the Punjab, this excess having been 15·14 per cent.; the smallest excess was recorded in Madras, where it equalled only 4·6 per cent. The highest death-rate occurred in Berar, 51·3 per mille, and the lowest in Burma, 14·67. The excess of male over female deaths was greatest in Bengal, where it equalled 18 per cent. In the North-Western Provinces with Oudh and in Assam the excess was nearly 16 per cent.; in Madras it was only 5·7 per cent. In all provinces the urban mortality exceeded the rural mortality. The excess was greatest in Burma, where it equalled 12·26 per mille; in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces with Oudh it was over 8; in the Central Provinces it was 1·08, and in Berar only 1·90. In the following table, the monthly mortality from all causes is summarised :—

Statement showing the Deaths from all causes according to Months in the different Provinces of India during the year 1883.

PROVINCES.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.	RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.	
														1883.	1882.
Bengal . .	114,446	87,634	89,628	98,218	90,491	83,360	91,173	100,169	101,659	108,138	134,038	146,722	1,245,676	18·82	20·41
Assam . .	9,786	7,594	7,898	10,779	14,349	14,926	11,002	9,185	9,234	8,821	9,261	10,097	122,932	27·14	25·85
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh . .	101,386	90,215	101,441	116,365	119,231	115,476	101,583	98,506	89,811	87,936	93,363	100,984	1,216,297	27·57	33·67
Punjab . .	54,040	41,750	39,170	33,578	38,578	38,622	34,276	35,217	35,181	38,581	42,764	44,034	475,741	25·25	26·79
Central Provinces . .	16,356	15,010	17,330	19,978	22,654	19,580	29,872	41,394	35,332	30,591	30,397	26,069	304,763	34·56	29·98
Berar . .	5,995	5,130	5,844	7,194	9,104	8,215	22,960	31,064	13,156	9,949	8,906	7,264	135,081	51·3	29·4
British Burma . .	5,816	3,921	3,800	3,696	3,838	4,375	5,129	5,533	4,740	4,321	4,257	4,157	53,583	14·67	16·14
Madras Presidency . .	48,505	40,696	39,613	36,642	38,515	37,389	45,769	46,638	41,421	42,439	52,074	72,229	541,930	19·0	16·2
Bombay Presidency . .	32,142	30,004	33,148	33,281	35,490	39,819	47,283	42,178	31,463	28,078	32,519	34,793	420,198	25·53	20·87
Mysore . .	6,293	4,825	4,896	5,052	5,055	5,346	5,491	4,935	4,814	4,944	5,491	6,101	63,243	15·11	16·93
Coorg . .	398	284	311	368	405	467	329	312	320	235	229	221	3,879	21·75	17·46
TOTAL . .	395,163	327,063	343,079	365,401	377,410	397,575	394,867	415,131	367,631	364,033	413,299	452,671	4,583,323	...	...

112. In Bengal Proper some steps were taken with a view to securing greater accuracy in the registration of vital statistics; but the results do not show any great advance. The average birth-rate in 46 selected areas in which alone births are registered was 22·08 against 22·65 in 1882. The ratio varied from 6·40 at Darjeeling to 49·17 at Jamalpur in Monghyr. In thirty out of the forty-six towns, the birth-rate was less than the death-rate. The death-rate of the province was 18·82 against 20·41 in the preceding year; but this total ratio is a mean of ratios varying from 9·93 in the Monghyr district to 36·07 in Nuddea. In only five districts did the mortality exceed 25 per mille. The mortality in rural circles was 18·49 and in towns 27·28. This last ratio is a mean of ratios varying from 9·56 in Sudharam to 46·97 in Gya. The chief diseases contributing to mortality are shown in the marginal table. In all cases the mortality was less than in the preceding year, but the reduction was most marked in the case of small-pox. This is the more remarkable when taken in connection with increased prevalence of this disease in India as a whole, as is more particularly indicated in the following section of this report. The last six months of the year were as usual the most unhealthy. Of these November and December were the worst. There was less sickness and mortality among European seamen in the port of Calcutta than in 1882. Both the admission rate and the death-rate (excluding cholera) were lower than they had been in any year since 1879. Cholera was less fatal than in either of the two preceding years, but was still twice as severe as in 1880. The health of the native floating population was much the same as it had been during the previous year. Cholera was the chief cause of death.

Bengal Proper.

*Chief Causes of Mortality in LOWER BENGAL during the last seven years.*

YEAR.	DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.				
	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel Com-plaints.	Total from all causes
1877 . .	2·58	0·13	11·85	0·98	17·96
1878 . .	1·58	0·20	12·38	1·08	17·73
1879 . .	2·27	0·38	10·37	0·87	15·85
1880 . .	0·66	0·38	11·51	0·75	15·40
1881 . .	1·32	0·40	15·71	0·95	20·96
1882 . .	2·75	0·20	14·06	0·92	20·41
1883 . .	1·36	0·14	13·81	0·83	18·82

113. In the North-Western Provinces with Oudh, the year, owing to a light rainfall, was remarkable for the dryness of its autumn months. It was a year of plenty and cheapness of food, accompanied by improved health and prosperity of the people. The average birth-rate for the province was 40·84 per mille, the highest on record since 1879, when registration was commenced, and the highest in any of the provinces of India. There were great variations in the birth-rates of the various districts of which it is a mean. These variations range from 58·24 (Lalitpur) to 20·39 (Dehra Dun). In all districts, except the Terai, where exceptional disturbing influences exist, the birth-rate exceeded the death-rate. In the province as a whole, for every 100 girls, 111·81 boys were born. The total death-rate was 27·57 per mille, which was less than in any year since 1877. The rates in the several districts varied from 17·49 to 48·33 per mille. The excess of male over female deaths was on an average 15·88 per cent. The rural mortality was 27·05, and the urban mortality 35·32. The largest number of deaths occurred in May, and the smallest in October. Cholera accounted for but a small proportion of the deaths, whilst small-pox contributed an unusually large proportion of them.

North-Western Provinces with Oudh.

*Chief Causes of Mortality in N.-W. PROVINCES and OUDH during the last seven years.*

YEAR.	DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.				
	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel Com-plaints.	Total from all causes.
1877 . .	0·7	0·8	13·4	1·9	19·6
1878 . .	0·5	3·9	22·9	3·8	35·6
1879 . .	0·8	1·7	37·8	1·7	44·8
1880 . .	1·6	0·2	23·1	1·8	29·99
1881 . .	0·58	0·39	24·9	1·8	31·7
1882 . .	2·02	0·60	24·9	2·12	33·67
1883 . .	0·41	3·14	18·82	1·51	27·57

114. Registration of births extends over the whole province of the Punjab

Punjab. The total birth-rate was 39·0. This ratio is probably not much under-estimated, as it corresponds closely with the ratios of municipalities, where registration is fairly accurate. In the 49 principal towns of the province, the average birth-rate was 41 per mille. Of the provincial ratio, 20·87 per mille represent male births, and 18·13 female; the number of boys born exceeding the number of girls by 15·14 per cent. The total death-rate of the province was 25 per mille against 27 in 1882. This decrease is attributed to the healthiness of the the year, but it is doubtless due also in part to imperfect registration. In the principal towns of the province the average death-rate was 30 per mille. Throughout the province, for every 100 female deaths there were 116·84 male deaths. The death-rate was greatest during the first two and the last two months of the year. In the marginal table the chief causes of mortality are set forth. The mortality from cholera was very small; that from small-pox was nearly double what it had been during the previous year. The mortality from fevers and bowel complaints was less than it had been in any year since 1877.

Statement showing the Mortality in the PUNJAB during the last seven years.

YEAR.	DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.				
	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel Com-plaints.	Total from all causes.
1877 . .	0·001	0·7	12·5	1·0	20·0
1878 . .	0·01	2·3	25·1	1·8	36·0
1879 . .	1·4	2·8	27·0	1·6	38·0
1880 . .	0·01	0·5	18·7	1·1	27·0
1881 . .	0·30	0·38	20·32	0·99	30·0
1882 . .	0·002	0·34	18·40	0·85	26·79
1883 . .	0·01	0·64	16·25	0·77	25·25

115. The area under registration in the Central Provinces was increased

Central Provinces. and the total population included was raised from 8,802,040 to 8,817,185. Food was abundant and cheap, and in the absence of any unusual prevalence of disease an increased birth-rate over that of the previous year might have been expected. But the total number of births registered—namely, 357,864—fell short of the number of the preceding year by 9,464. The decrease in the birth-rate extended to 11 out of 20 districts; in only four districts there was some increase, and in the remaining five the ratio was the same as in the year previous. The provincial birth-rate, which was 40·59, is a mean of district ratios varying from 34·15 to 54·29. Male births preponderated over female births by 7·61 per cent. The total death-rate was 34·56 per mille, a ratio almost identical with that of 1879, but greater than that of any of the intervening years. 109 males died for every 100 females. The rural mortality was 34·48 per mille, and the urban 35·56. From the marginal table it will be seen that all the chief diseases contributed a larger proportion of deaths than in any of the preceding three years.

Chief Causes of Mortality in the CENTRAL PROVINCES during the last seven years.

YEAR.	DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.				
	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel Com-plaints.	Total from all causes.
1877 . .	0·4	0·3	17·7	2·0	23·9
1878 . .	5·5	2·1	29·5	3·5	46·0
1879 . .	3·7	3·4	18·3	2·6	34·4
1880 . .	0·04	0·6	18·4	2·5	29·1
1881 . .	1·23	0·24	9·42	2·98	32·59
1882 . .	1·36	0·45	17·31	2·80	29·98
1883 . .	1·84	0·53	19·86	3·02	34·56

116. New rules for the registration of vital statistics in Berar were in force

Berar. during the year. The total birth-rate was 40·3 per mille, or less by 1·7 per mille than the ratio of 1882. The decrease was probably due to the greater unhealthiness of the year. Registration in some municipalities was still very backward,—e.g., in Khamgaon, where the birth-rate was only 9·5 per mille. The birth ratios of

districts were not so divergent as is generally observable in other provinces, ranging as they did from 37·8 to 43·2. Male births exceeded female births by 6·5 per cent. The total number of deaths registered was 135,081, or 57,867 more than in the previous year. The total death ratio for the province was 51·3, a mean of district ratios varying from 39·3 to 65·7. This mortality means a loss of a little over one-nineteenth part of the whole population. Mortality was heavy from all the usual chief diseases, as will be apparent from an examination of the marginal table: but that from cholera was specially severe. The mortuary statistics of individual districts show that although the causes which gave rise to this high death-rate operated to a great extent throughout the province, they did not operate with equal intensity everywhere, for while in Basim the mortality was nearly double, and in Ellichpur more than double that of 1882, in the Wun district the excess was only 13 per mille.

*Chief Causes of Mortality in BERRAR during the last seven years.*

YEAR.	DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.				
	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel Com-plaints.	All causes.
1877 . .	·4	2·9	15·8	4·8	28·1
1878 . .	15·6	2·7	38·9	12·6	81·5
1879 . .	·1	·03	14·8	3·8	23·7
1880 . .	·0004	·02	14·2	3·6	23·6
1881 . .	1·3	·1	15·8	4·5	29·1
1882 . .	1·4	·1	15·0	5·1	29·4
1883 . .	10·6	1·5	20·3	7·2	51·3

The rural and urban mortality did not vary much: it was 51·3 in rural circles and 53·2 in towns. One hundred and seven males died for every 100 females. The highest mortality occurred in August; nearly one-half of the total deaths of the year took place in July, August, and September. The Sanitary Commissioner is of opinion that the heavy mortality of the province, and particularly that due to cholera, was influenced largely by the heavy rainfall of the year.

117. During the year a further reduction was made in the area under registration in British Burma. It was found that reports from certain districts were so imperfect as to vitiate the results as a whole. A revised scheme was under consideration, the adoption of which it is hoped will result in more accurate statistics. The total birth-rate for the province was 22·92. This is manifestly much below the truth; it is, moreover, a mean of variations ranging from 16·60 to 31·65. The births of boys exceeded those of girls by 6 per cent. There were great variations also in the death-rates of the several districts, which ranged from 9·22 to 21·42. The total mortality for the province was 14·67. Deaths of males greatly exceeded those of females; 127 males died for every 100 females. The death ratio for the urban population was nearly double that of the rural population—25·50 against 13·24. The latter ratio is evidently under the truth. In the marginal table it will be seen that the death-rates from all the chief causes were among the lowest of the ratios there given.

*Chief Causes of Mortality in BRITISH BURMA during the last seven years.*

YEAR.	DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.				
	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel Com-plaints.	All causes.
1877 . .	2·47	10·41	8·85	2·34	17·44
1878 . .	2·29	0·47	9·76	1·57	17·37
1879 . .	0·59	0·74	8·52	1·07	14·74
1880 . .	0·85	0·73	8·86	1·12	17·72
1881 . .	1·42	0·48	7·51	1·03	15·75
1882 . .	1·96	0·21	7·39	0·90	16·14
1883 . .	0·60	0·19	7·19	0·76	14·67

118. In Assam, registration which had hitherto been confined to the six districts of the Brahmaputra Valley, was extended during the year to the two remaining districts of the Surma Valley as well as to portions of the Khasi Hills. The population

thus added embraced 4,527,934 persons out of a total of 4,881,426 in the entire province. Compulsory registration was introduced in the latter half of 1882, and was in force in all the 21 towns of the province throughout the year 1883. But, although registration in Assam has made decided progress of late years, the results of 1883 did not indicate any further advance. The birth-rate of the province, which in 1882 was 24·83 per mille, fell in 1883 to 23·91. All districts, except Goalpara and Sylhet, shared in the decrease. The birth of males exceeded the birth of females by nearly 10 per cent. The total death-rate was 27·14 against 25·92 in 1882. The extremes in districts varied from 16·27 to 41·89. Deaths were most numerous in May and June. In towns the mor-

tality was at the rate of 30·07, and in rural circles at the rate of 27·08 per mille. Male deaths exceeded the female deaths by 2·45 per mille. For every 100 female deaths, there were 116 male deaths. The proportions which different causes contributed to mortality are shown in the marginal table. Cholera gave rise to a smaller mortality than in 1882, but the ratio of deaths from it was still unusually high. Small-pox gave rise to a high rate of mortality, although, as above remarked, it was lower than usual in the Province of Bengal.

Chief Causes of Mortality in ASSAM during the last seven years.

YEAR.	DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.				
	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel Com-plaints.	All causes.
1877 . .	2·9	·3	4·9	1·5	10·9
1878 . .	1·8	·3	4·6	1·5	9·2
1879 . .	4·59	·37	7·05	1·79	15·25
1880 . .	·74	·59	8·24	2·06	13·61
1881 . .	1·12	·69	9·49	2·20	16·04
1882 . .	4·69	·71	13·43	3·14	25·85
1883 . .	3·29	1·36	14·90	3·19	27·14

119. The census results of 1881 have been utilised for the first time in computing the statistics of 1883 in the Madras Presidency. They show an increase of 86,370 over the total population in the preceding census. The total number of births registered was 791,774, which was more than in any year since 1869, when registration was commenced. These births yielded an annual rate of 27·7 per mille. In 18 of the 22 districts of the Presidency the birth ratio was between 20 and 40·9, and in only one district—Malabar—the death-rate exceeded the birth-rate. For every 100 girls born there were 104·6 boys. The total death-rate was 19·0 per mille against 16·2 in both 1882 and 1881. Both these ratios are manifestly under the truth. In 11 of 22 districts the death-rate was below the average of the Presidency, and in the rest it varied from 19·4 to 38·6. With the exception of three districts, the male deaths everywhere exceeded the female deaths, the average excess for the Presidency being 5·7 per cent. In urban circles the mortality was 24·9 per mille, and in rural circles 18·6. The largest number of deaths occurred in December, and the smallest number in April. In the marginal table it will be seen that the death ratios from all the chief causes of death were greater than in 1882. Cholera and small-pox were unusually prevalent and fatal as compared with recent years.

Madras.

Chief Causes of Mortality in the MADRAS PRESIDENCY during the last seven years.

YEAR.	DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.				
	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel complaints.	Total from all causes.
1877 . .	12·2	3·0	16·0	4·5	5·32
1878 . .	1·6	1·9	12·8	1·6	27·8
1879 . .	0·4	0·6	9·8	0·8	18·9
1880 . .	0·02	0·5	7·3	0·7	15·7
1881 . .	0·3	0·5	7·1	0·6	16·2
1882 . .	0·8	0·6	6·5	0·6	16·2
1883 . .	1·2	1·3	7·1	0·7	18·9

120. During the year 501,801 births were registered in the Bombay Presidency, or a ratio of 30·50 per mille of population. This is the highest ratio recorded since 1873. The district ratios show that this average was fairly maintained over the greater portion of the Presidency. In the Sind division it was still backward. In four of the five districts in this division the birth-rate varied from 15·92 to 18·81. For

Bombay.

every 100 female births there were 109·2 male births. The total death-rate of the Presidency was 25·53 per mille. It varied in districts from 9·19 in Upper Sind Frontier to 41·97 in Khandeish. There were 111·06 deaths among males for every 100 deaths among females. Deaths were most numerous in June, July, and August. Compared with 1882, there was considerable increase under all the chief causes of mortality. Cholera prevailed with great severity, but the area over which it was severe was restricted. Although the deaths from cholera numbered nearly five times as many as in the year previous, the number of villages affected by it was only 3,200 out of a total of 24,431. Details regarding this and other diseases will be found in the next section.

Chief Causes of Mortality in the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY during the last seven years.

YEAR.	DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.				
	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel Complaints.	Total from all causes.
1877 .	3·5	1·6	20·7	3·7	38·7
1878 .	2·8	0·2	22·0	2·5	32·9
1879 .	0·4	0·07	17·6	1·6	23·8
1880 .	0·04	0·06	15·2	1·5	20·2
1881 .	1·01	0·03	16·58	1·84	23·18
1882 .	0·48	0·10	14·80	1·72	20·87
1883 .	2·31	0·81	16·21	2·14	25·53

121. In respect of birth registration the results in Coorg were even less satisfactory than in 1882. Special difficulties have, however, to be contended with in those remote hilly tracts. Although the year was one of good harvest and cheap food-grains, the birth-rate was estimated at only 13·43 per mille. The total death-rate recorded was 21·75 per mille against 17·46 in the preceding year. Fevers are said to have been the chief cause of mortality, and deaths from them were most numerous during the months, January, May, and June. Cholera is said to have been totally absent.

Mysore and Coorg.

122. The death-rates in the Cantonments of the Bengal Presidency are given in the following table :—

Military Cantonments.

Death-rate amongst Natives in the Cantonments of the Bengal Presidency.

Cantonments.	Died per 1,000 of Population.	Cantonments.	Died per 1,000 of Population.	Cantonments.	Died per 1,000 of Population.
Fort William . . .	·6	Bareilly . . . .	15·7	Ferozepore . . . .	12·1
Alipore . . . . .	34·9	Moradabad . . . .	8·1	Jhelum . . . . .	8·6
Dum-Dum . . . . .	10·6	Ranikhet . . . . .	11·5	Mooltan . . . . .	14·9
Barrackpore . . . .	32·5	Almora . . . . .	22·8	Sialkot . . . . .	15·0
Shillong . . . . .	18·4	Naini Tal . . . . .	5·7	Dharmasala . . . .	29·7
Kohima . . . . .	20·5	Landour . . . . .	17·8	Bakloh . . . . .	12·1
Cachar . . . . .	15·6	Chakrata . . . . .	21·3	Amritsar and Govind-	
Dibrugarh . . . . .	34·7	Dehra Dun . . . .	9·3	ghar . . . . .	44·6
Baxa . . . . .	15·0	Roorkee . . . . .	9·6	Meean Meer . . . .	11·7
Cuttack . . . . .	25·8	Meerut . . . . .	27·8	Rawalpindi . . . .	5·3
Darjeeling . . . . .	24·5	Delhi . . . . .	18·4	Campbellpore . . . .	28·7
Hazaribagh . . . . .	61·0	Muttra . . . . .	20·7	Attock . . . . .	18·8
Dinapore . . . . .	21·2	Agra . . . . .	30·2	Nowshera . . . . .	14·4
Segowlie . . . . .	25·3	Morar . . . . .	23·8	Peshawar . . . . .	8·6
Doranda . . . . .	18·9	Jhansi . . . . .	20·9	Dalhousie . . . . .	20·3
Benares . . . . .	21·7	Sipri . . . . .	26·6	Cherat . . . . .	...
Chunar . . . . .	2·4	Nowgong . . . . .	22·1	Murdan . . . . .	11·3
Gorakhpore . . . . .	10·6	Saugor . . . . .	17·8	Abbottabad . . . .	12·1
Fyzabad . . . . .	9·2	Jubbulpore . . . .	26·7	Kohat . . . . .	20·7
Lucknow . . . . .	17·5	Pachmarhi . . . .	22·5	Edwardesabad . . . .	42·7
Sitapur . . . . .	23·3	Deoli . . . . .	17·1	Dera Ghazi Khan . .	18·4
Fatehgarh . . . . .	31·5	Umballa . . . . .	19·4	Dera Ismail Khan . .	16·2
Cawnpore . . . . .	45·1	Dagshai . . . . .	16·2	Rajanpore . . . . .	17·4
Banda . . . . .	3·9	Kasauli . . . . .	11·6	Hyderabad Assigned	
Allahabad . . . . .	12·3	Subathu . . . . .	24·9	Districts . . . . .	24·8
Sutna . . . . .	20·8	Jutogh . . . . .	13·7		
Shajahanpur . . . .	18·2	Jullundur . . . . .	17·4		

The smallest ratio was recorded as usual in Fort William, and the highest in Cawnpore, where the death-rate was as high as 45·1 per mille. During 1882 also the mortality in Cawnpore was high,—namely, 40·8. Amritsar and Govind-ghar also recorded a high mortality,—namely, 44·6 against 28·5 in 1882.

Appendix to Section V.

STATEMENT No. I.—*Births.*

PROVINCE.	Population under Registration.	RATIO OF BIRTHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.			Number of Males born to every 100 Females born.	Excess of Births over Deaths per 1,000 of Population.	Excess of Deaths over Births per 1,000 of Population.
		Maximum for any one District.	Minimum for any one District.	Mean for the Province.			
Bengal (46 municipalities and towns)	1,685,159	49·17	6·40	22·08	114	...	7·87
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	44,107,869	58·24	20·39	40·84	111·81	13·27	...
Punjab	18,842,264	53·32	10·04	39·00	115·14	14	...
Central Provinces	8,817,185	54·29	34·15	40·59	107·61	6·03	...
Berar	2,630,018	43·2	37·8	40·3	106·5	...	11·0
British Burma	3,653,629	31·65	16·60	22·92	106	8	...
Assam	4,527,934	59·13	13·28	23·91	109·73	...	3·23
Madras Presidency	28,503,100	40·9	13·7	27·7	104·6	8·7	...
Bombay	16,454,414	44·09	15·92	30·50	109·22	4·97	...
Mysore	4,186,188	32·09	18·45	24·10	104·75	8·99	...
Coorg	178,302	13·43	13·43	13·43	106·67	...	8·32

STATEMENT No. II.—*Deaths.*

PROVINCE.	Population under Registration.	Area in square miles.	Average Population per square mile.	RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION IN DISTRICTS.			DEATH-RATE PER 1,000.	
				Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Male.	Female.
Bengal.	66,163,884	144,863	457	36·07	9·93	18·82	20·59	17·08
North Western Provinces and Oudh	44,107,869	106,104	416	48·33	17·49	27·57	28·49	26·58
Punjab	18,842,264	107,989	175	35	16	25·25	25·13	25·39
Central Provinces	8,817,185	71,245	124	48·84	26·13	34·56	35·83	33·28
Berar	2,630,018	16,062	164	65·7	39·3	51·3	51·4	51·3
British Burma	3,653,629	75,087	49	21·42	9·22	14·67	15·37	13·86
Assam	4,527,934	27,666*	162*	41·89	16·27	27·14	28·34	25·89
Madras Presidency	28,503,100	139,900	221	38·6	11·8	19 0	19·7	18·3
Bombay	16,454,414	123,860	133	41·97	9·19	25·53	26·02	25·02
Mysore	4,186,188	25,102	167	19·37	11·25	15·11	15·52	14·70
Coorg	178,302	1,583	113	21·75	21·75	21·75	20·82	22·96

\* Exclusive of Khasi and Jaintia Hills and Tura.

STATEMENT No. III.—*Deaths in Towns and Rural Circles compared.*

PROVINCE.	NUMBER OF REGISTRATION CIRCLES.			POPULATION.			DEATHS PER 1,000.		
	Rural.	Town.	Total.	Rural.	Town.	Total.	Rural.	Town.	Total.
Bengal	552	96	648	63,694,721	2,469,163	66,163,884	18·49	27·28	18·82
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	1,044	103	1,147	41,351,376	2,756,493	44,107,869	27·05	35·32	27 57
Punjab	397	49	446	17,512,378	1,310,383	18,842,264*	25	30	25·25
Central Provinces	94	74	168	8,060,093	757,092	8,817,185	34·48	35·56	34·56
Berar	134	11	145	2,491,640	138,378	2,630,018	51·3	53·2	51·3
British Burma	823	20	843	3,227,854	425,775	3,653,629	13·24	25·50	14·67
Assam	657	21	678	4,428,732	99,202	4,527,934	27 08	30·07	27·14
Madras Presidency	153	76	229	26,839,745	1,696,075	28,535,820†	18·6	24·9	18·9
Bombay	223	62	285	14,348,658	2,105,756	16,454,414	24·94	29·61	25·53
Mysore	44	17	61	3,950,625	235,563	4,186,188	15·01	16 72	15·11
Coorg	25	1	26	169,919	8,383	178,302	22·34	9·90	21·75

\* Including 19,503 persons, the population of four hill sanatoria, deaths amongst whom are not given in this statement.

† Including Europeans and Eurasians.

STATEMENT No. IV.—Deaths according to Age.

PROVINCE.	RATIO PER 1,000.																			
	Under 1 year.		1 year and under 5 years.		5 years and under 10 years.		10 years and under 15 years.		15 years and under 20 years.		20 years and under 30 years.		30 years and under 40 years.		40 years and under 50 years.		50 years and under 60 years.		60 years and upwards.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Bengal . . . . .	110·26	88·37	21·37	18·38	11·55	9·45	10·11	8·40	14·01	12·68	15·18	12·17	16·79	13·17	22·89	16·44	31·95	25·21	50·87	38·43
North-Western Pro- vinces and Oudh . . . . .	341·74	303·32	57·66	52·47	12·00	10·18	7·31	7·34	99·1	11·98	11·34	11·32	13·62	11·46	19·24	15·38	32·53	26·12	53·65	39·69
Punjab . . . . .	233·01	214·82	51·47	48·67	7·93	7·95	5·24	5·91	5·71	6·50	8·24	9·22	11·00	12·03	18·67	16·55	29·24	25·79	71·01	69·98
Central Provinces . . . . .	380·43	352·28	53·12	49·00	16·46	14·17	11·22	10·75	17·02	18·42	12·82	11·95	15·83	18·70	24·41	19·01	44·56	35·80	78·93	65·32
Berar . . . . .	394·7	345·5	136·5	119·2	26·2	23·7	12·3	13·3	16·2	25·0	19·3	25·0	21·0	23·0	32·1	26·7	53·9	49·3	88·2	87·9
British Burma . . . . .	136·40	98·48	20·52	16·42	7·00	6·15	4·80	4·51	7·12	6·77	8·62	9·04	11·00	11·08	14·95	12·57	22·99	17·83	44·29	43·08
Assam . . . . .	165·03	139·48	31·89	29·94	17·11	14·92	13·31	12·22	16·80	19·35	16·84	11·84	22·45	19·80	29·03	21·35	38·68	31·85	76·23	54·32
Madras Presidency . . . . .	151·0	128·5	26·8	24·4	7·8	7·2	5·4	5·5	9·0	12·3	9·9	10·4	12·0	10·8	17·1	12·3	27·4	20·8	50·2	43·6
Bombay Presidency . . . . .	211·44	180·50	48·78	45·33	10·50	10·25	7·45	8·13	11·12	13·95	13·27	14·86	16·76	15·72	25·48	18·89	38·45	30·35	63·60	54·62
Mysore* . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coorg† . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

\* Statistics not available.  
† Ratios have not been calculated, as the population furnished in the Census Report of 1881 does not correspond with the State-  
ment of population classified according to age.

STATEMENT No. V.—Deaths according to Cause.

PROVINCE.	DEATHS PER 1,000 IN 1883.							Deaths per 1,000 in 1882.	Deaths per 1,000 in 1881.
	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel Com-plaints.	Injuries.	All other Causes.	All Causes.		
Bengal . . . . .	1·36	0·14	13·81	0·83	0·35	2·30	18·82	20·41	20·96
North-Western Provinces and Oudh . . . . .	0·41	3·14	18·82	1·51	0·48	3·21	27·57	33·67	31·79
Punjab . . . . .	0·01	0·64	16·25	0·77	0·28	7·29	25·25	26·79	30·
Central Provinces . . . . .	1·84	0·53	19·86	3·02	0·52	8·79	34·56	29·98	32·59
Berar . . . . .	10·6	1·5	20·3	7·2	0·4	11·3	51·3	29·4	29·1
British Burma . . . . .	0·60	0·19	7·19	0·76	0·17	5·76	14·67	16·14	15·75
Assam . . . . .	3·29	1·36	14·90	3·19	0·27	4·12	27·14	25·85	16·04
Madras Presidency . . . . .	1·2	1·3	7·1	0·7	0·4	8·0	18·9	16·2	16·2
Bombay „ . . . . .	2·31	0·81	16·21	2·14	0·36	3·70	25·53	20·87	23·18
Mysore . . . . .	0·03	1·16	7·92	1·14	0·24	4·62	15·11	16·93	17·02
Coorg. . . . .	...	1·68	18·48	0·70	0·13	0·77	21·75	17·46	17·90

SATEMENT No. VI.—Deaths from all Causes according to Months.

PROVINCE.	RATIO PER 1,000.												
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.
Bengal . . . . .	1·72	1·32	1·35	1·48	1·36	1·25	1·37	1·51	1·53	1·63	2·02	2·21	18·82
North-Western Pro- vinces and Oudh . . . . .	2·30	2·04	2·30	2·63	2·70	2·61	2·30	2·23	2·03	1·99	2·11	2·29	27·57
Punjab . . . . .	2·87	2·21	2·08	1·78	2·05	2·05	1·82	1·87	1·87	2·05	2·27	2·34	25·25
Central Provinces . . . . .	1·85	1·72	1·96	2·27	2·53	2·22	3·39	4·69	4·06	3·47	3·45	2·95	34·56
Berar . . . . .	2·3	1·9	2·2	2·8	3·5	3·1	8·7	11·8	5·0	3·8	3·4	2·8	51·3
British Burma . . . . .	1·60	1·07	1·04	1·01	1·05	1·20	1·40	1·51	1·30	1·18	1·17	1·14	14·67
Assam . . . . .	2·16	1·67	1·75	2·38	3·17	3·30	2·43	2·03	2·04	1·94	2·04	2·23	27·14
Madras Presidency . . . . .	1·7	1·4	1·3	1·2	1·3	1·3	1·6	1·6	1·4	1·4	1·8	2·5	19·0
Bombay „ . . . . .	1·95	1·82	2·02	2·02	2·16	2·42	2·87	2·56	1·91	1·71	1·98	2·11	25·53
Mysore . . . . .	1·50	1·15	1·17	1·21	1·21	1·28	1·31	1·18	1·15	1·18	1·31	1·46	15·11
Coorg . . . . .	2·23	1·59	1·74	2·06	2·27	2·62	1·85	1·75	1·79	1·32	1·29	1·24	21·75

SECTION VI.

GENERAL POPULATION.

HISTORY OF CHIEF DISEASES.

Cholera.

123. The area over which cholera prevailed was somewhat greater than that of the preceding year, but the total number of deaths which it caused was less. From the annexed statement it will be seen that in several of the provinces the diminution was considerable, more especially in Bengal proper, Assam, British Burma, and the North-Western Provinces, in which last the number fell from 89,372 to 18,160. On the other hand, there was a considerable increase in the Central Provinces, and a very large increase in Berar, Madras, and Bombay, in all of which the disease was severe.

Area over which the disease prevailed greater than in 1882; but total number of deaths less.

Annual Deaths from Cholera in India, 1874 to 1883.

PROVINCE.	Popula- tion.	DEATHS FROM CHOLERA.									
		1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.
Bengal*	66,106,026	56,876	109,988	196,590	155,305	95,192	136,363	39,643	79,180	182,352	90,439
Assam	4,483,705	16,478	6,618	8,615	11,377	6,732	17,415	2,803	5,010	21,055	14,908
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	44,107,869	6,464	64,427	48,311	31,770	22,221	35,892	71,546	25,865	89,372	18,160
Punjab	18,842,264	78	6,246	5,736	29	215	26,135	274	5,207	39	190
Central Provinces	8,802,040	14	14,643	20,124	3,418	40,985	27,575	330	9,140	11,932	16,235
Berar	2,630,018	2	22,465	2,683	842	34,306	223	1	3,404	3,573	27,897
Rajputana	‡	†	1,203	283	60	2,393	918	...	197	1,327	797
Central India	‡	†	2,555	1,929	926	8,047	2,734	299	581	1,562	1,740
Bombay	16,454,414	37	47,573	32,117	57,228	46,743	6,937	684	16,694	7,904	37,954
Hyderabad	‡	†	10,891	5,582	7,414	6,696	6	...	1,721	150	1,947
Madras	30,835,771	313	94,547	148,189	357,430	47,167	13,296	613	9,446	23,604	36,284
Mysore	4,186,188	†	2,504	12,087	2,902	723	14	25	25	893	124
Coorg	178,302	†	†	210	†	49	...	...	3	31	...
British Burma	3,663,923	960	761	3,678	7,276	6,759	1,828	2,638	5,239	7,177	2,185

\* Excluding Calcutta.

† Statistics not available.

‡ Population not known.

124. The monthly distribution of the deaths is shown in the annexed table. It will be seen that as usual considerable variations occur in the seasonal prevalence of cholera in the different parts of India. Whilst the period of largest mortality occurred early in Bengal and Assam, it was late in the Central

Seasonal prevalence of the disease: period of greatest intensity later than usual.

Provinces and Berar. In Madras the highest mortality occurred as usual during the cold season.

Statement showing the Deaths from Cholera registered in the different Provinces by months during the year 1883.

PROVINCE.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.	RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.	
														1883.	1882.
Bengal . . . . .	10,675	4,702	6,777	11,021	13,187	11,389	8,935	6,994	2,613	2,289	3,725	8,132	90,439	1·36	2·75
Assam . . . . .	1,362	464	854	2,466	3,725	3,464	1,184	449	183	63	247	447	14,908	3·29	4·69
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	53	40	184	930	2,084	4,228	4,551	3,248	1,794	892	140	16	18,160	0·41	2·02
Punjab . . . . .	...	...	...	7	53	51	31	41	5	...	2	...	190	0·01	0·002
Central Provinces . . . . .	4	...	...	4	119	928	4,425	7,944	1,866	769	176	...	16,235	1·84	1·36
Berar . . . . .	30	1	...	14	77	1,265	10,667	14,531	1,160	110	26	16	27,897	10·6	1·4
British Burma . . . . .	759	231	200	312	185	51	124	94	107	89	26	7	2,185	0·60	1·96
Madras Presidency . . . . .	3,671	1,826	1,392	1,007	497	1,168	2,248	1,298	623	1,247	6,143	15,164	36,284	1·2	0·8
Bombay . . . . .	28	1	18	936	5,622	9,447	12,708	6,783	1,230	695	340	146	37,954	2·31	0·48
Mysore . . . . .	1	...	2	...	...	...	4	13	3	11	66	24	124	0·03	0·21
Coorg . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·17
TOTAL .	16,583	7,265	9,427	16,697	25,549	31,991	44,877	41,395	9,584	6,165	10,891	23,952	244,376		

125. Compared with the preceding year, which was, however, one of marked prevalence, Lower Bengal suffered but little. The death-rate throughout the province was 1·36 against

Bengal: the disease was less pre-  
valent than usual.

2·75 per mille of population in 1882. The ratio of 1883 is somewhat smaller than usual, the mean death-rate during the previous five years having been 1·61 per mille. The disease prevailed severely in three separate parts of the province—(a) a more or less triangular area having as a base the 24-Pergunnahs, the Sunderbunds, Backergunge, with a portion of Midnapore, and its apex in Maldah—the largest of the three severely affected parts; (b) a portion at the extreme north, including the districts of Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri, and a portion of Rungpore; and (c) a part of the north-western corner of the province, including portions or the whole of the districts Mozufferpore, Durbhunga, Sarun, Shahabad, Gya, and Lohardugga. In the intermediate parts which separate these three portions, the disease was much less prevalent. Although the disease existed in every district, it confined itself to few centres of population. Only 6·55 per cent. of the villages were attacked against 8 per cent. in the preceding year. The diminished mortality compared with that of 1882 was shared in equally by the rural and urban population. The urban mortality was 3·64 and the rural 1·27, whilst in 1882 these ratios were 4·79 and 2·67. Of the 47 districts enumerated in table I of the appendix to this section, 12 only recorded a higher mortality than in 1882. In some of these the excess was great; but in many of those districts which show a lower mortality than in 1882, the diminution is marked. In Calcutta the total number of deaths was 2,037 against 2,240 in 1882. In 11 districts the death-rate exceeded 2 per mille, varying from 2·12 in Balasore and Darjeeling to 8·65 in the suburbs of Calcutta and 4·69 in Nuddea. The mortality in several towns was very high, *e.g.*, in Daudnagar in the Gya district the mortality was 23·20, in Jalpaiguri 12·07, and in Gya 8·85. In the province as a whole the disease was most prevalent as usual during the dry and hot months, April to June, and subsided with the commencement of the rains. But in Rungpore during the three months of greatest prevalence (May to July), the largest amount of rain fell.

126. In Assam the death-rate from cholera fell to 3·29 from 4·69 in 1882. Assam: the disease was very prevalent, though the total mortality was less than in 1882. The year 1882 was, however, one of exceptional prevalence of the disease. In 1881 the ratio was 1·12 and in 1880 it was only 0·74. In 1883, as usual, every district suffered, but the following four of the eight districts of this province show an increased prevalence of the disease as compared with the preceding year: Goalpara, Darrang, Sibsagor, and Lakhimpore. The highest mortality occurred in Darrang district, the mortality having been 9·23 per mille against 3·37 in 1882. No details are given of the epidemic in this district by the Civil Surgeon. The season of greatest prevalence was April to July. In January many deaths were recorded, a continuance apparently of the epidemic which occurred at the end of 1882. The urban and rural mortalities were almost identical, namely, 3·25 and 3·29 respectively. It is worthy of note that Barpeta, a town on the right bank of the river in the Kamrup district, in which the mortality equalled 23·60 in 1882, suffered to the extent of only 1·14 in 1883. In the Goalpara district the Dhubri sub-division suffered most, and there were 40 deaths among the coolies in the Dhubri depôt.

127. The history of cholera among immigrant coolies to Assam presents many features of interest. The subject has been Cholera among immigrant Coolies to Assam; increased mortality. noted in several late annual reports, more especially with reference to the introduction of a pure water-supply on the river steamers and at the depôts. The new water-supply was introduced in 1879, and soon after its introduction the mortality from cholera fell so greatly as to lead to a hope that the disease would ere long be banished from among the coolies. It will be useful, therefore, to compare the cholera mortality among them year by

year, for the last few years. In the marginal table the number of deaths from this disease and the ratio of deaths per mille are given since 1877. The contrast between the earlier and later years is very striking, and the result most satisfactory. When the reform in the water-supply was first attended with marked diminution in cholera mortality, it was pointed out that too hasty conclusions should not be drawn from the coincidence. Since then there has been an increase in the disease, and there

YEAR.	Number of deaths on the river.	Ratio per mille.
1877 . .	604	23·9
1878 . .	794	33·8
1879 . .	106	8·2
1880 . .	23	2·2
1881 . .	18	1·6
1882 . .	106	6·5
1883 . .	138	6·6

have been one or two severe outbreaks on board the steamers which show that the extinction of cholera which was hoped for has not been attained. In comparing the figures, moreover, a distinction should be made between the Goalundo and Dhubri immigrants. In the earlier years the bulk of the immigrants started from Goalundo; in 1883 the great bulk started from Dhubri. In other words, the voyage for the mass of the people concerned was reduced by five days, or about one-third of the whole time. And not only has it thus been reduced by five days, but those five days involve escape from five days spent on a river within the endemic area of cholera. These two factors are very important, and should not be left out of account. Still, notwithstanding the correction to be made for them, the results, as already stated, are very satisfactory, and they are all the more gratifying because they show that under improved sanitary arrangements other diseases have diminished in even a larger proportion than cholera. In the report for 1881 it was pointed out that the prevalence or absence of cholera in a country has a most important bearing on the extent to which bodies of men passing through that country may be expected to suffer from the disease not only during the time of transit but also for some time afterwards. But while the concurrent history of cholera over the country is an important point to be considered in connection with the history of the disease among the immigrants, no exact correspondence is to be expected between outbreaks among the two classes as regards time. It is always difficult to determine when a moving body of men like immigrants travelling on a river steamer come under the influence of the cause which produces cholera. Moreover, even within a given area, all places do not suffer at the same time. Many towns and villages escape altogether, while of those attacked some are attacked at an early period of the epidemic and others remain unaffected till it is near its close. All these questions are of much interest, but in a practical point of view it is of great importance that attention should be fixed on the actual measures of sanitary improvement which are capable of being carried out, and the experience of the river steamers shows how much good may be done by such practical work.

128. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the death-rate from cholera was 0·41, the smallest on record since 1877, when the statistics for Oudh were included, and less than it was in nine of the twelve preceding years. The mean death-rate for the previous five years is 1·11. The disease was most severe in Banda, where the mortality was 5·5, and next in Hamirpur, where it was 1·4. These districts lie to the south-west of Allahabad. In Banda the disease was severe also during the preceding year. Of the 49 districts of these provinces nine remained entirely free of the disease, and only seven of them suffered with any severity. These seven are Banda and Hamirpur, already mentioned, and Mirzapore, Benares, Ghazipore, and Ballia. The urban mortality from cholera was more than twice as great as the rural mortality, namely, 0·81 against 0·39. Out of 105,421 villages, 2,536 or 2·4 per cent. recorded deaths. The highest mortality recorded in towns occurred in Muttra 4·74, Banda 5·45, and Rasra 5·43. The disease

North-Western Provinces and Oudh: the disease was but little prevalent.

began to rise in March, culminated in July, and then gradually sank to a minimum in December.

129. In the Punjab cholera showed itself by only 190 deaths recorded under this head. Most of them occurred in the Delhi and Gurgaon districts, the southern corner of the province. In the Delhi district there were in all 72 cases with 39 deaths. The disease was said to have been imported into the Delhi district from Gurgaon; but as the Delhi district commenced to suffer about the 17th April, and the first case in the Gurgaon district did not occur till the 11th May, by which time at least 24 of the total 39 deaths had already taken place in the Delhi district, the explanation falls to the ground. In the Gurgaon district there were 363 cases with 121 deaths. The type of the disease was therefore mild. The disease appeared first in the Delhi district in April and died out during June. In the Gurgaon district it appeared first in May, reached its height in June, and died out during September. A few isolated cases occurred in several other districts.

130. During 1883 the mortality from cholera in the Central Provinces was 1·84 per mille, or about the same as the average mortality of the years since 1869. It was somewhat greater than it had been in the two previous years, but considerably less than in some years since 1869. In that year the mortality was 10·50, whilst in 1878, when the next highest ratio was recorded, it was 5·53. In these as in other provinces the incidence of the disease year by year is characterised by great variations. In 1883 it prevailed most severely in the Satpura and Waingunga divisions. The former division comprises six districts, and of these Burhanpur and Chhindwara suffered most, whilst Seoni and especially Mandla, comparatively speaking, escaped. In the Burhanpur district the mortality 9·72 was higher than in any other district of the province. In the Chhindwara district it was 7·63. In the Waingunga division there are four districts, all of which suffered more or less severely, especially the Nagpur and Wardha districts; in the former the death-rate was 6·96 and in the latter 7·62. In the Sambalpur district no death was recorded as due to cholera. The epidemic began in May and reached its height in August, it thereafter declined; in December no death was reported. The deaths were reported from about 5 per cent. of the total number of villages. The proportion of villages attacked in the several districts varied much. Confining attention only to those districts which suffered much, the percentages of villages attacked were as follows:—

Wardha	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	29·0 per cent.
Nagpur	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	27·5 „
Burhanpur	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	26·5 „
Chhindwara	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11·4 „

The urban mortality was 3·95, whilst the rural mortality was only 1·64. Some towns suffered very considerably, notably Narkher, in the Nagpur district (42·49), Pandurna (32·27), and Mohgaon (33·40) in the Chhindwara district.

131. In the Hyderabad Assigned Districts cholera prevailed extensively. The total death-rate from this cause was 10·6 per mille against a mean rate of 3·2 during the previous five years. This is the highest mortality on record since 1869, with the exception of 1878, when it was 15·6. The death-ratio of 1883 was, however, very nearly approached in 1875 when it was 10·2. To this mortality males and females contributed almost equally, for whilst among males it was 10·5, it was 10·7 among females. The province includes six districts, and in every one the disease prevailed severely. It was most severe in the Ellichpur district, where the mortality was 19·0. This district is the most northerly of the districts of the province. It was next most prevalent in the Basim district, which lies to the south of the province, where the mortality was 13·3 per mille. The lowest death-rate was recorded in the Buldana district, the

most western district, namely, 6·7. The epidemic commenced in the Basim and Amraoti districts in April, and was confined to them until June, when upon the appearance of the rains it became general throughout the province. The first case occurred on the 16th April in a village to the extreme south of the province, and another case occurred almost at the other extremity of the province on the 24th. Between the 8th and 10th June the districts of Buldana, Ellichpur, and Akola were invaded, whilst Wun, the remaining district, was attacked on the 21st June. Out of a total number of 5,564 villages 1,838 were affected, or 33 per cent. against 9·2 per cent. in 1882. The rural and urban mortality was much the same—10·6 in rural circles and 11·4 in towns. The great prevalence of the disease is supposed by the Sanitary Commissioner to have some connection with the unusually heavy rainfall. The rainfall amounted to 53·14 inches against 39·49 in 1882, and an average fall of 33·17 during the fifteen years 1869 to 1883. The rainfall of 1883 was the heaviest on record during these fifteen years, the next having been 43·77 in 1878 when cholera prevailed with even greater intensity; for in that year the mortality due to it amounted to 15·6 per mille. There can be little doubt that there is an intimate connection between the amount of rainfall and the general health. Dry years are, as a rule, healthy, and years of heavy rainfall unhealthy; but it is difficult to connect the figures of rainfall and mortality from cholera month by month. For example, the figures show that with 13·2 inches of rain in July there were 10,667 deaths from cholera, while with only 9·1 inches in August there were no less than 14,531 deaths. And again, with a fall of 11·90 inches, there were only 1,160 deaths from the disease in September. The history of cholera in this province furnishes an instance of hasty conclusions regarding the importation of the disease. The Civil Surgeon of the Amraoti district records his firm conviction that the disease was introduced by a woman who had come from the Poona district in Bombay, where he believed cholera was present. She arrived in Amraoti on the 21st April. The Sanitary Commissioner of Bombay, however, states that cholera first occurred in the circle from which this woman came seven days after she had arrived in Amraoti. Of the sixteen people living in the house when she was ill not one suffered.

132. In British Burma cholera was much less prevalent than in the previous year, the mortality having been 0·60 per mille against 1·96 in 1882 and 1·42, the mean of the previous five years. Although every district returned one or more deaths, and the disease was widely spread, the proportion of villages attacked was very small. Only 126 out of a total of 14,811 villages returned deaths, or 0·85 per cent. The Bassein, Akyab, and Thongwa districts suffered most. Of the twenty towns in the province, Akyab (4·6) and Lemyethna (4·11) alone suffered to any extent. Ten of the twenty towns were almost entirely free. The total urban mortality was 0·76, while the rural mortality amounted to 0·58 per mille. With regard to the seasonal prevalence of the disease during the year, the largest number of deaths occurred in January. During February and March the disease declined; during April it increased for a short time, and at the close of the year was almost gone.

133. Cholera was extensively prevalent over the Madras Presidency. The aggregate number of deaths exceeded that of any year since 1878. The total mortality it caused equalled 1·2 per mille against 0·8 in 1882, and 0·6, the average mortality during the previous five years. The disease was entirely absent in three districts, and in three others it prevailed but slightly. It was most severe in South Arcot, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, and Tinnevely; in all these districts the average mortality during the previous five years had been small. In the Ganjam and Godávári districts, on the other hand, where the average five year mortality was greatest, the disease was

British Burma: the disease was less prevalent than usual.

Madras: the disease was very prevalent.

but little prevalent. That the disease was widely spread is shown in the fact that of the 76 towns in which deaths are registered, all but 26 returned deaths, or in other words 65·7 per cent. In some towns the mortality recorded was great, notably in Gudiyatam (North Arcot), where it was 34·2 per mille, and Karur (Coimbatore), where it was 25·2. Town mortality considerably exceeded rural mortality, *viz.*, 3·8 against 1·1. Deaths were very numerous during January (4,413), but declined up to and during May, when there were only 497. They rose considerably in June and July: subsided during the following two months, to rise again rapidly, and reach their maximum in December, when 15,164 were recorded.

134. In the Bombay Presidency cholera was more prevalent than usual, but the area over which it was severe was not great. Its severity was confined to the North Deccan division. Throughout the Presidency 37,954 deaths were ascribed to it, and of these no less than 30,298 were recorded in the North Deccan Division. The total death-rate from this disease throughout the Presidency was 2·31 per mille, against 0·48 in 1882, and 1·33, the average death-rate during the preceding ten years. But in the Northern Deccan division the death-rate was nearly three times as great as the mortality for the whole Presidency, *viz.*, 7·12—the mean death-rate during the ten previous years in this division being 1·59. In the Sind division, comprising five districts, the disease was entirely absent, but deaths occurred in every other district except Kanara in the Konkan division. In the South Deccan division cholera was less prevalent than usual, for the death-rate was only 0·79 against 2·17, the mean ratio for the previous ten years. In the North Deccan division, where, as already stated, the disease was very prevalent, the death-rate varied from 9·81 in the Ahmednagar district to 4·37 in the Sholapur district. Throughout the Presidency 13·09 per cent. of villages were attacked, but in the North Deccan division the percentage rose to 32·9. The disease, as usual, commenced to appear in March and reached its highest intensity in July. Thereafter it subsided quickly. Of the 17 districts in which it appeared, it is worthy of notice that in 7 the first cases occurred between the 6th April and the 6th May. These districts extend from Ahmedabad in the north to Dharwar in the south, a direct distance of about 550 miles. Direct railway communication reaches only one-half this distance. Ahmednagar is a district nearly half way between the above districts, and the dates of the first cases noted in these three districts were as follows: Ahmedabad, 7th April; Ahmednagar, 9th April; Dharwar, 2nd May. Two interesting features regarding the history of cholera in fairs are illustrated during 1883. In the Kaira district (Gujarat division) a fair is held annually in September, and as cholera began to make its appearance in July, and grew in intensity very considerably during August, fears were entertained of its outbreak at the fair, and unsuccessful endeavours were made to postpone it. The fair was held in due course, and the disease did not break out at it. The mortuary statistics of the division generally show that during September the disease was speedily declining, the number of deaths during that month having been less than one-half what it was in August, whilst in the Kaira district itself in which the fair was held the number of deaths registered fell from 230 in August to 42, or nearly one-fifth in September. An illustration of an opposite result is to be found in the history of the fair held in the Sholapur district (North Deccan division). This fair was held in July. In the division cholera commenced in March, increased rapidly during April, May, and June, and reached its greatest intensity during July, when the fair was held. The disease appeared among the people attending it with great severity. The rural mortality from cholera throughout the Presidency was 2·37, whilst it was 1·87 per mille in towns.

135. In Mysore cholera caused but little mortality. In all 124 deaths occurred, equal to 0·03 per mille of population against 0·07, the mean of the previous five years. Mysore and Coorg: it prevailed very slightly. The disease was chiefly confined to the Shimoga district in the Nagar division, where 93 deaths occurred, 87 of them during November and December. In Coorg no deaths were ascribed to this disease.

136. The information upon the various circumstances attending or preceding outbreaks of cholera among the free civil population is always more or less incomplete; but that furnished in the reports on outbreaks among troops and prisoners is full of important details on many points connected with the disease. From these reports a few extracts may now be made.

137. As regards the effects of antecedent illness, fatigue, exposure to weather, &c., the following examples occur. In three instances among British troops the first cases occurred in men suffering from other diseases. The first man attacked in Fort William had suffered from chronic rheumatism, and two days before the attack was suffering from dysentery. At Chunar, where five cases occurred in all, the first man attacked had been a patient in hospital for 39 days, suffering from inflammation of the inguinal glands. At Lucknow the first case had been admitted into hospital three days previously for febricula. As examples of antecedent fatigue the following may be cited. At Sitabuldi the first two men attacked on the 13th August had been out shooting on the 11th, when they were exposed to the sun and returned tired. They are said also to have drunk water from little wayside pools. It should, however, be noted that in the Nagpur district, in which this station lies, an outbreak of cholera commenced in May and reached its highest intensity during August. At Bellary only one case occurred, and that was in the person of a delicate man who, when seized, had been all day without food. Among native troops also in several instances the first cases appeared among men ill of various other diseases. For example, at Calcutta and Ellichpur the first men attacked were suffering from fever; at Alipore the disease occurred in a patient who was suffering from dysentery; at Lucknow in a man suffering from mumps; at Ulwar in a man under treatment for bubo; &c. Instances may also be cited among native troops of men who were attacked shortly after rejoining their regiments from leave, or from duty elsewhere. For example, the first case at Silchar occurred in a man six hours after his return from sick leave which he spent in the Punjab. In a regiment at Benares only one case occurred on the 23rd August 1883, in a man who had returned five days previously from Banda. In the Banda district cholera was extremely prevalent at that time, and also to a lesser extent in Benares itself. Similarly at Roorkee, the first man attacked came from the Naga Hills; and in three regiments at Hingoli the first cases occurred in men coming from other stations in the neighbourhood. In the three last-mentioned cases cholera was prevalent throughout that part of the country. At Mominabad, a man of the 3rd Hyderabad Contingent was attacked with cholera on the 8th June. He returned at noon from Hingoli, whither he had gone with three others, escorting a prisoner. Cholera existed in Hingoli, though not severely; but the disease was becoming active in the surrounding villages. Irregularities of diet attending the Ramzan festival are often mentioned as possible or predisposing causes of the disease. Among the native troops one such case occurred. At Bolarum, a man of the 1st Hyderabad Contingent had fasted during the day (31st July) and eaten a heavy meal at night. Amongst the jail population also instances resembling the above might be quoted. An excellent illustration of the probable effect of

mental depression as a powerfully predisposing factor may be here mentioned. A prisoner had been in the Ranchi Jail in the under-trial ward for 3 months and 9 days, and was convicted on a charge of murder on 31st May. After conviction he was much depressed in mind and occasionally refused his food. On the 25th June he suffered from diarrhœa. On the following morning the stools became choleraic in character; vomiting set in, and in a few hours he was collapsed; suppression of urine existed for two days. On the evening of the 27th he was better, but he died on the 30th of exhaustion. No other case of cholera was known to exist in the vicinity of the jail, or in the surrounding villages; but from the Sanitary Commissioner's Annual Report it appears that cholera was commencing at that time both in the Lohardugga district in which this jail is situated, and in the neighbouring district of Hazaribagh. Diarrhœa was the prevailing disease in the jail at the time.

138. Of the 12 stations garrisoned by European troops in which cholera occurred, diarrhœa was said to have been absent in 5, prevalent in 3, and but little prevalent in 4. Prevalence of diarrhœa during outbreaks. In a small body of men marching from Chakrata to Meerut among whom cholera broke out, it is said that several men suffered from diarrhœa during and after the outbreak. In a similar body of men marching from Bareilly to Naini Tal diarrhœa was but little prevalent. Amongst men marching from Secunderabad to Bangalore it was not prevalent. Among native troops of 21 stations (including one camp) in which cholera appeared, diarrhœa was absent in 16 and slightly prevalent in 5. Among 31 affected jails diarrhœa was absent in 14, prevalent in 13, and slightly prevalent in 4.

139. In all, 18 separate bodies of European troops were attacked, and in respect of 11 of these information is given of the number of buildings occupied and the number of these which furnished cases. Proportion of buildings furnishing cases. They occupied 189 buildings, and in 40 of these buildings, or 21·1 per cent., the disease appeared. In the native army complete information is available for 21 communities. These inhabited 8,610 buildings, of which 203, or 2·3 per cent., furnished cases. Similar information for the jails of India is available in the case of 29. They comprise 544 buildings, of which 99, or 18·2 per cent., furnished cases. Regarding individual communities great variations are found between the number of buildings occupied and the number affected. Amongst European troops the largest proportion of buildings furnishing cases occurred in Allahabad, where of 25 buildings 13 were affected, or 52·0 per cent.; the lowest proportion occurred in Secunderabad, where of 16 buildings only one furnished cases, or 6·2 per cent. Among native troops variations in this respect ranged from 33·3 to 0·10 per cent., and among jails from 100 to 1·4 per cent.

140. Regarding atmospheric and telluric conditions attending outbreaks little information of any value is contributed by Atmospheric and other allied conditions attending outbreaks. medical officers. In several instances the weather at the time or immediately preceding outbreaks is described as "hot and sultry," "close," "heavy," or "still." In some cases a delay in the appearance of timely rain, or a stillness of air and cloudiness portending rain but without an actual fall, or an excessive fall of rain is noted. Amongst jail reports the following may be quoted. At Mozafferpore the conditions are thus described: "Before and during the outbreak the weather was very close and sultry. Any wind there was blew from the east. The season has been remarkable for the excessive rainfall, the river having overflown its banks and flooded the town and surrounding country, to an extent seldom, if ever, seen. The rainfall up to date has been 45·08 inches compared with 38·07 inches for the whole

of the year before, and an average annual fall of about 40 inches. The rainfall for July was 8·83 inches against 3·39 last year, and for August 12·08 inches against 15·48 inches.” At Gorakhpur the conditions as respects rainfall were very different: “In August, generally a wet month, only 4 inches and 81 cents fell, and in September 1 inch and 48 cents. Between August 14th and September 11th the rainfall was but 66 cents of an inch. Between September 10th and September 20th, 1 inch and 18 cents fell in slight passing showers, though the clouds were frequently heavy and seemed to portend a heavy down-pour, and after the 20th the rainfall in Gorakhpur itself was *nil*.”

141. No case is adduced which favours the idea that the disease was spread by contagion. The positive information regarding the experience of those who came in contact with the sick is as usual altogether opposed to this idea. The results are shown in the following statement, and fully confirm the statement which has been so frequently made in previous reports—that attendance on cholera cases involves no danger greater than that to which all persons residing within a cholera-affected locality and exposed to the causes which induce cholera are subject:—

Attendants attacked, &c.

	Number of cases of Cholera treated.	MEDICAL OFFICERS, HOSPITAL ASSISTANTS, AND OTHER ATTENDANTS ON CHOLERA CASES.		Percentages of attendants attacked.
		Number.	Number of these attacked with Cholera.	
European Troops . . . . .	82	254	4	1·57
Native Troops . . . . .	307	677	15	2·22
Jails . . . . .	308	478	12	2·51
TOTAL . . . . .	697	1,409	31	2·20

142. As regards the important question of the relation of cholera to local sanitary defects, some few illustrations may be given. In the Gwalior fortress the medical officer states that much of the surface drainage finds its way into the tanks which supply the ablution-rooms with water. The drinking-water also from wells was not of good quality, as it becomes contaminated with soakage from without. Among native troops unclean tanks, overcrowded huts, and insufficient ventilation are frequently noted as sanitary defects. In Kamptee especially overcrowding and bad water containing an excess of chlorine were complained of. Around the Jalpaiguri jail dirty pools were considered to exert unhealthy influence. The medical officer at this jail also notes that “during levelling of ground inside the jail peculiar stinking emanations used to appear from the dug-up loose earth. It was a strange coincidence that whenever the levelling operation was being carried on, fresh occurrence of cholera used to take place.” In the Buxar Jail night-soil was buried within the jail precincts. Most of the cases of cholera occurred in the blocks close to which the night-soil was buried. In the Gorakhpur Jail the water is regarded as suspicious. Bowel complaints have for long been very prevalent. The site of the jail is very bad.

Sanitary defects.

143. The effect of movement was on the whole very favourable. For example, at Allahabad, where an outbreak occurred among the European troops, the affected bodies were divided into 12 parties and these were all sent into camp; in ten parties a single move was found sufficient to arrest the disease completely; whilst in each of the remaining two parties only one additional move was found necessary. Amongst native troops an excellent illustration of the benefit resulting

Effect of movement.

from movement is to be found in the cholera-affected troops at Kamptee. In the cases of the 4th L. C. and 20th N. I., among whom there was a severe outbreak, the regiments were divided into six parties, and in only one of them was a second move found necessary. In these two regiments 102 cases occurred in all, only five of which occurred after movement into camp. In Ellichpur 44 cases occurred in the 2nd H. Infantry and 2 F. Battery H. C., but unfortunately no movement into camp was made. Several instances might also be quoted among the jails, but it will suffice to mention the results obtained at Jalpaiguri and Gorakhpur, where the largest number of cases occurred. In Jalpaiguri 24 cases occurred in all, only one of which occurred after movement. In the Gorakhpur Jail 57 cases in all occurred, and although movement was attended with benefit, yet this was not so conspicuous as it was in the above cases. The prisoners were divided into five parties, and from the time of movement 31 cases occurred among them. One party made three movements, during which 16 cases occurred; but no further move was found to be necessary. Another party made two movements, during which one case occurred. The remaining parties found one move sufficient.

144. The occurrence of an isolated case of cholera at Aden is interesting.

An isolated case of cholera in Aden. The circumstances are as follows: A sepoy of the Bombay 22nd N. I. was admitted into hospital on the morning of 31st January 1883, suffering from ordinary diarrhœa. He appears to have been suffering from diarrhœa for a day or two before admission. This regiment had arrived in Aden in December 1881, or little more than a year previously. He was a weak man and of irregular habits. The diarrhœa continued in spite of appropriate treatment, and at about 10-30 P.M. on the following day undoubted symptoms of cholera set in. The dejecta were of the usual rice-water appearance; he suffered from violent cramps in the legs; his body was cold and clammy; the radial pulse was imperceptible, and there was complete suppression of urine. He shortly became collapsed and died at 5 A.M. The acute symptoms of cholera lasted therefore about six and a half hours; shortly before death the body temperature rose and continued to rise after death. No post-mortem examination was made. In connection with this case the medical officer of the regiment writes: "Taking all the circumstances in connection with this seizure, I must admit it was a very unusual case. Aden is a detached station having very limited intercourse with India. There was no cholera or marked diarrhœa prevalent in the town or surrounding country, and as far as I could ascertain, the patient had not been in the company of any one who had recently arrived from a district where cholera was prevailing. The water-supply for the troops cannot be contaminated, as it consists of condensed water, and there is no fault in its distribution. Sanitation is, however, very defective. The native lines are overcrowded and built on a very bad site. There is no drainage or system of conservancy in the native town. Each house in the town has its cess-pit, which is never emptied, owing to the porous nature of the soil. The wells in the town are with few exceptions contaminated with sewage, but this cannot affect the troops, as only ablution water is obtained from this source. The question then arises, Could there be a mistake in the diagnosis of a case simulating cholera? Or was this a case of cholera of spontaneous origin owing to defective sanitation? I am inclined to take the latter view, for, if this seizure was not cholera, what disease is there with such a train of choleraic symptoms? It could not have been a case of acute enteritis excited by tainted animal food, as the patient took nothing but sago and rice-water while in hospital, and the same food as his companions previous to admission. Again, it could not possibly have been a case of poisoning by a vegetable or other irritant poison, as choleraic symptoms would not have come on only 38½ hours after admission, but immediately, unless the poison was administered in hospital, and there is no reason for

this supposition.” This is a case full of interest in many respects. From the fact of its extreme isolation it would doubtless by many be termed a case of cholera nostras; but by whatever name the disease may be called, the train of symptoms attending it was characteristically typical of Asiatic cholera, and had the case occurred in Bombay instead of in Aden there is little doubt that it would have been regarded as a case of true Asiatic cholera.

Small-pox.

145. On the whole the year 1883 was one of great prevalence of small-pox. The total number of deaths throughout British India amounted to 232,363 against 85,131 in 1882. Deaths from small-pox were much more numerous than in 1882. They were therefore more than 2½ times as numerous as they had been in the preceding year. This large mortality fell mainly on the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. In these provinces 138,641 deaths from this disease were recorded, or a ratio of 3·14 per mille against 0·60 during the preceding year, and 1·32, the average death-rate during the previous five years. This death-rate has only once been exceeded during the past 14 years, namely, in 1878, when it was 3·9. Looking more closely into the distribution of the disease throughout these provinces, it is seen that the districts of Oudh and Rohilkhand north of the Ganges suffered most. The highest mortality in any single district occurred in Bara Banki in Oudh, where it was as high as 17·53 per mille. In the following table further details will be found:—

Statement showing the Deaths from SMALL-POX registered in the different Provinces by months during the year 1883.

PROVINCE.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.	RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.	
														1883.	1882.
Bengal .	844	1,280	1,560	1,478	1,348	906	729	454	243	161	218	493	9,714	0·14	0·20
Assam .	235	322	606	1,139	1,267	1,089	403	301	201	189	130	280	6,162	1·36	0·71
North-Western Provinces and Oudh .	8,815	10,721	16,576	25,549	25,977	21,267	13,422	5,260	2,053	959	2,095	5,947	138,641	3·14	0·60
Punjab .	1,155	1,253	1,434	1,277	1,408	1,478	1,066	596	393	291	682	1,070	12,103	0·64	0·34
Central Provinces .	358	384	613	607	630	581	579	357	195	90	115	187	4,696	0·53	0·45
Berar .	336	465	782	861	720	319	174	68	33	13	16	16	3,853	1·5	0·1
British Burma .	30	63	92	74	71	67	32	45	31	48	45	77	675	0·18	0·21
Madras Presidency .	3,519	4,489	5,429	4,161	3,309	2,594	2,679	2,378	1,706	2,041	2,000	3,670	37,975	1·3	0·6
Bombay Presidency .	1,039	1,947	2,814	2,228	1,296	830	616	460	393	302	446	1,033	13,404	0·81	0·10
Mysore .	480	500	592	594	531	517	476	341	242	187	171	209	4,840	1·16	1·89
Coorg .	42	52	52	55	38	31	17	6	4	3	...	...	300	1·68	2·61
TOTAL	16,903	21,476	30,550	38,023	36,595	29,679	20,193	10,266	5,494	4,284	5,918	12,982	232,363		

It will be seen that of 11 provinces only four showed a smaller mortality than that of the preceding year, and in all of them the diminution is trifling. After the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the next highest death-rate occurred in Coorg, but omitting this province and Mysore, in which registration is very imperfect, the excess death-rate over that of the preceding year was most marked in Berar, where the mortality of 1883 exceeded that of 1882 by 1·4 per mille. Next in order of excess over the ratios of the preceding year come Madras, Bombay, Assam, the Punjab, and the Central Provinces. It is worthy of notice that the rural mortality exceeded the urban mortality in Assam, North-Western Provinces, Central Provinces, Mysore, and Coorg. In the remaining provinces in which the town mortality exceeded the rural mortality the excess was most marked in Berar, the town ratio having been 5·3 against a rural ratio of 1·30. In the Punjab and Berar more than 96 per cent. of the total number of deaths occurred among children under 12 years of age. In the North-Western Provinces unfortunately the information in respect of age is not given. In Madras 61·3 per cent. of the total deaths occurred in children under 12 years of age.

Fevers.

146. Fevers caused a smaller mortality than in the two previous years. The total number of deaths ascribed to them throughout India was 2,879,659 against 3,125,366 in 1882. In the following table it will be seen that as compared with the previous year, 6 of the 11 provinces suffered more than in 1882.

Fevers caused a diminished mortality as compared with the two previous years.

Statement showing the Deaths from FEVERS in the different Provinces by months during the year 1883.

PROVINCE.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.	RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.	
														1883.	1882.
Bengal .	83,949	65,425	64,785	68,439	59,243	54,541	61,552	70,597	77,233	85,673	108,835	113,494	913,766	13·81	14·06
Assam .	5,324	4,461	4,259	4,776	6,344	7,233	6,638	5,657	5,855	5,452	5,598	5,897	67,494	14·90	13·43
North-West- ern Prov- inces and Oudh .	74,286	63,390	67,637	71,333	72,472	70,526	62,716	65,810	63,344	67,648	73,950	77,146	830,258	18·82	24·90
Punjab .	38,242	28,218	25,822	21,454	24,241	24,541	20,754	21,332	20,808	24,043	27,114	29,616	306,185	16·25	18·40
Central Pro- vinces .	9,611	8,896	10,159	11,994	13,331	10,779	14,390	19,250	20,549	19,208	20,379	16,573	175,119	19·86	17·31
Berar .	3,192	2,693	2,979	4,061	4,919	3,410	5,418	7,278	5,853	4,971	5,008	3,811	53,593	20·3	15·0
British Bur- ma .	2,846	1,984	1,909	1,721	1,853	2,145	2,524	2,750	2,303	2,086	2,104	2,058	26,283	7·19	7·40
Madras Pre- sidency .	18,415	15,885	15,097	14,235	15,042	14,814	18,249	18,579	16,808	16,210	17,789	22,663	203,786	7·1	6·5
Bombay Pre- sidency .	23,513	21,114	22,869	22,385	20,512	20,700	23,106	23,703	20,755	19,144	23,787	25,153	266,741	16·21	14·80
Mysore .	3,821	2,634	2,577	2,712	2,517	2,634	2,582	2,396	2,492	2,496	2,860	3,418	33,139	7·92	8·82
Coorg .	327	214	244	280	345	397	283	282	288	215	210	210	3,295	18·49	12·93
TOTAL .	263,526	214,914	218,337	223,390	220,819	211,720	218,212	237,634	236,288	247,146	287,634	300,039	2,879,659		

But if the ratios of 1883 be compared with the average ratios of the various provinces during the previous five years, only two, namely, Bengal and Berar, show an excess. In Bengal the mortality from fevers was 13·81 against a five-year average of 11·87, and in Berar it was 20·3 against an average of 17·5. Of the remaining provinces which show an improvement over the average mortality, the North-Western Provinces exhibited the greatest decrease. Here the death-rate was 18·82 against 26·22 during the previous 5 years. The Punjab also shows a satisfactory improvement, 16·25 against an average of 21·94. Taking India as a whole, December was the month during which the largest number of deaths occurred from fevers. In most provinces the highest mortality coincided with the cold season; but in Assam and Coorg the month of greatest mortality was June; in Berar, which in comparison with its population suffered more severely than any other province, it was August, and in the Central Provinces it was September.

Bowel Complaints.

147. The total number of deaths from bowel complaints throughout India was somewhat less than in the previous year, 261,623 against 280,016 in 1882. The number in 1883 was, however, still in excess of the number in 1881, namely, 259,150. The highest ratios occurred in Berar, 7·2; Assam, 3·19; and Central Provinces, 3·02. The smallest were recorded in Madras, Coorg, Punjab, and Burma, 0·7 each. Compared with the mean ratios of the previous five years, the Central Provinces, Berar, and Bombay only show higher ratios during 1883. The relationship between bowel complaints and fevers is evidenced by comparing the death-rates from each in the foregoing and following tables. Berar, the Central Provinces, Assam, and Bombay show high death ratios in both classes of disease. The highest mortality occurred in 6 out of the 11 provinces of India during August. In Lower Bengal, Punjab, and Madras, however, the largest number of deaths occurred during the cold season.

Statement showing the Deaths from BOWEL COMPLAINTS registered in the different Provinces by months during the year 1883.

PROVINCE.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.	RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.	
														1883.	1882.
Bengal .	5,123	4,084	4,056	4,552	4,221	3,814	4,574	5,173	4,787	4,445	4,863	5,578	55,270	0·83	0·92
Assam .	1,200	963	899	1,029	1,406	1,415	1,190	1,211	1,313	1,224	1,258	1,366	14,474	3·19	3·13
North-West- ern Prov- inces and Oudh .	5,502	4,323	4,428	4,793	5,669	5,859	5,992	7,306	6,493	5,619	5,395	5,151	66,530	1·50	2·12
Punjab .	1,162	868	813	934	1,426	1,329	1,270	1,445	1,437	1,498	1,456	969	14,607	0·77	0·85
Central Pro- vinces .	1,219	1,060	1,422	1,614	1,694	1,615	2,913	4,163	4,066	2,763	2,313	1,781	26,623	3·02	2·80
Berar .	817	637	677	800	906	982	2,871	3,999	2,550	2,049	1,520	1,236	19,044	7·2	5·1
British Bur- ma .	285	175	162	214	226	255	372	377	246	136	174	159	2,781	0·76	0·90
Madras Pre- sidency .	1,901	1,431	1,346	1,296	1,448	1,551	1,946	2,273	1,991	1,884	2,152	2,879	22,098	0·7	0·6
Bombay Pre- dency .	2,406	2,100	2,211	2,403	2,683	2,990	4,149	4,450	3,374	2,891	2,790	2,845	35,292	2·14	1·72
Mysore .	361	331	307	364	387	450	443	456	442	454	429	357	4,781	1·14	1·20
Coorg .	10	6	7	10	7	26	17	10	10	9	7	4	123	0·70	0·78
TOTAL .	19,986	15,978	16,328	18,009	20,037	20,286	25,737	30,863	26,709	22,972	22,357	22,325	261,623		

Injuries.

148. The total number of deaths from injuries and accidents was 76,059 against 74,041 in 1882. The largest number of deaths occurred as usual from July to September. Compared with the aggregate number of deaths in each province during 1882, the North-Western Provinces, Punjab, Madras, and Coorg show a diminution; but the reduction in all cases was trifling. It was 160 less in the North-Western Provinces, 389 less in the Punjab, 102 less in Madras, and only 3 less in Coorg. In the following tables details are given regarding the seasonal distribution of deaths from injuries, and the several forms of these injuries :—

Injuries gave rise to very nearly the same number of deaths as in previous years.

Statement showing the Deaths from INJURIES registered in the different Provinces by months during the year 1883.

PROVINCE.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.	RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.	
														1883.	1882.
Bengal . . . . .	728	732	1,095	1,384	2,288	2,897	3,671	3,698	3,209	2,016	1,048	904	23,670	0·35	0·32
Assam . . . . .	71	53	66	68	155	156	146	130	116	122	83	73	1,239	0·27	0·26
North-Western Provinces and Oudh . . . . .	762	733	1,068	1,541	1,728	2,487	3,187	3,278	2,804	1,626	896	858	20,973	0·48	0·49
Punjab . . . . .	233	218	314	352	429	579	913	811	704	396	268	146	5,363	0·28	0·30
Central Provinces . . . . .	279	249	269	310	401	479	497	559	540	428	284	298	4,593	0·52	0·48
Berar . . . . .	56	53	89	84	108	108	95	96	112	133	62	77	1,073	0·4	0·4
British Burma . . . . .	40	42	49	53	72	58	38	72	35	52	45	57	613	0·17	0·16
Madras Presidency . . . . .	890	802	1,001	1,062	1,181	886	878	1,098	1,011	938	908	854	11,509	0·4	0·4
Bombay Presidency . . . . .	321	338	457	451	504	632	716	640	611	552	463	293	5,978	0·36	0·36
Mysore . . . . .	75	72	78	73	134	78	103	97	107	77	77	53	1,024	0·24	0·24
Coorg . . . . .	5	3	2	1	1	2	1	3	1	1	3	1	24	0·13	0·15
TOTAL . . . . .	3,460	3,300	4,488	5,379	7,001	8,362	10,245	10,482	9,250	6,341	4,137	3,614	76,059		

Statement showing Details of Deaths from INJURIES registered in the different Provinces during the year 1883.

PROVINCE.	Population under Registration.	DETAIL OF DEATHS FROM INJURIES.				TOTAL.
		Suicide.	Wounding.	Accident.	Snake-bite or killed by Wild Beasts.	
Bengal . . . . .	66,163,884	2,472	1,513	9,614	10,071	23,670
Assam . . . . .	4,527,934	82	89	733	335	1,239
North-Western Provinces and Oudh . . . . .	44,107,869	2,196	1,463	10,719	6,595	20,973
Punjab . . . . .	18,842,264	257	303	3,444	1,359	5,363
Central Provinces . . . . .	8,817,185	655	553	2,007	1,378	4,593
Berar . . . . .	2,630,018	173	...	...	214	1,073
British Burma . . . . .	3,653,629	45	137	206	225	613
Madras Presidency . . . . .	28,503,100	1,477	840	6,874	2,318	11,509
Bombay . . . . .	16,454,414	683	331	3,654	1,310	5,978
Mysore . . . . .	4,186,188	89	57	697	181	1,024
Coorg . . . . .	178,302	4	1	17	2	24
TOTAL . . . . .	198,097,507	8,133	...	...	23,988	76,059

All other causes.

149. Excluding deaths from the causes above considered, there were 889,243 deaths “from all other causes” as compared with 831,361 in 1882. There was therefore again a considerable increase in the number of deaths included under this category, as there had been in 1882 when compared with 1881. The result may no doubt be attributed to improved registration generally and to the more careful separa-

Mortality from “All other causes.”

tion of all other diseases. The largest proportion of deaths ascribed to “all other causes” was recorded in Berar, Central Provinces, and Madras, and the smallest in Bengal and North-Western Provinces (omitting Coorg). The monthly distribution of these deaths shows that an unfavourable time commences in July soon after the usual accession of the rains and continues until February. The total death-rate from all causes runs a parallel course.

Statement showing the Deaths from ALL OTHER CAUSES registered in the different Provinces by months during the year 1883.

PROVINCE.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.	
														1883.	1882.
Bengal	13,127	11,411	11,355	11,344	10,204	9,813	11,712	13,253	13,574	13,554	15,349	18,121	152,817	2·30	2·12
Assam	1,594	1,331	1,214	1,301	1,452	1,569	1,441	1,437	1,566	1,771	1,945	2,034	18,655	4·12	3·62
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	11,968	11,003	11,548	12,219	11,301	11,109	11,715	13,604	13,323	11,192	10,887	11,866	141,735	3·21	3·53
Punjab	13,248	11,193	10,787	9,504	11,021	10,644	10,242	10,992	11,834	12,353	13,242	12,233	137,293	7·29	6·90
Central Provinces	4,885	4,421	4,867	5,449	6,179	5,198	7,068	9,121	8,616	7,333	7,130	7,230	77,497	8·79	7·58
Berar	1,514	1,281	1,317	1,674	2,374	2,131	3,735	5,092	3,448	2,673	2,274	2,108	29,621	11·3	7·4
British Burma	1,856	1,426	1,388	1,322	1,431	1,799	2,039	2,195	2,018	1,910	1,863	1,799	21,046	5·76	5·52
Madras Presidency	20,109	16,263	15,348	14,881	17,038	16,376	19,769	21,012	19,282	20,119	23,082	26,999	230,278	8·0	7·1
Bombay	4,835	4,504	4,779	4,878	4,873	5,220	5,988	6,142	5,100	4,494	4,693	5,323	60,829	3·70	3·41
Mysore	1,555	1,288	1,340	1,309	1,486	1,667	1,883	1,632	1,528	1,719	1,888	2,040	19,335	4·62	4·55
Coorg	14	9	6	22	14	11	11	11	17	7	9	6	137	0·77	0·80
TOTAL	74,705	64,130	63,949	63,903	67,373	65,537	75,603	84,491	80,306	77,125	82,362	89,759	889,243		

Appendix A to Section VI.

STATEMENT NO. I.—*Showing the Deaths from CHOLERA registered in the Districts of Bengal Proper during each month of 1883.*

DISTRICT.	Population.	NUMBER OF CHOLERA DEATHS REGISTERED IN EACH MONTH.												TOTAL OF THE YEAR.
		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
Calcutta . . .	433,219	204	129	227	490	393	130	38	33	38	162	103	85	2,037
24-Pergunnahs . . .	1,618,420	1,445	627	465	521	191	47	23	9	28	95	265	606	4,322
Suburbs of Calcutta . . .	251,439	300	229	366	303	246	139	46	21	52	139	195	141	2,177
Howrah . . .	635,381	418	247	176	236	157	62	49	38	26	87	206	207	1,909
Serampore . . .	351,955	129	47	50	130	47	16	15	20	30	46	42	40	612
Hooghly . . .	660,813	193	47	144	96	60	11	38	16	14	32	26	63	740
Nuddea . . .	1,655,721	1,268	620	1,018	2,102	1,328	147	42	37	11	66	367	765	7,771
Khulna . . .	1,079,948	280	90	245	350	129	18	39	5	5	13	194	327	1,695
Jessore . . .	1,939,375	686	243	798	1,199	658	50	26	5	7	15	96	510	4,293
Burdwan . . .	1,391,823	208	170	451	464	188	78	98	34	8	43	5	20	1,767
Bankoora . . .	1,041,752	157	73	65	65	44	22	10	14	3	2	...	9	464
Beerbhoom . . .	794,428	...	6	7	37	92	17	19	3	...	14	50	52	297
Midnapore . . .	2,517,802	534	353	393	396	232	185	218	129	86	130	430	680	3,766
Dacca . . .	2,116,350	673	150	216	364	80	13	22	13	6	1	55	604	2,197
Furreedpore . . .	1,631,734	452	92	168	292	126	11	...	2	13	6	85	832	2,079
Backergunge . . .	1,900,889	455	151	330	535	521	78	17	12	13	14	393	2,047	4,566
Mymensingh . . .	3,051,966	972	344	293	355	1,197	447	100	41	24	32	26	17	3,848
Darjeeling . . .	156,137	...	...	...	...	28	155	132	16	1	...	...	...	332
Jalpaiguri . . .	581,562	7	1	...	54	620	856	570	191	60	17	22	32	2,430
Moorshedabad . . .	1,226,790	122	73	37	319	427	47	9	4	10	21	34	78	1,181
Dinagepore . . .	1,514,346	35	...	...	57	234	167	57	11	44	...	23	13	641
Maldah . . .	710,448	131	10	30	393	332	62	3	...	1	...	45	41	1,048
Rajshahye . . .	1,338,638	271	41	150	449	339	18	5	...	4	50	299	453	2,079
Rungpore . . .	2,097,964	182	40	31	147	579	370	252	180	56	72	63	162	2,134
Bogra . . .	734,358	88	3	13	45	73	19	2	1	...	1	...	...	245
Pubna . . .	1,311,728	63	...	1	28	22	3	2	18	...	2	5	95	239
Purneah . . .	1,848,687	...	...	...	14	73	43	11	12	18	97	83	...	351
Chittagong . . .	1,132,341	42	26	15	49	138	37	19	4	...	...	...	...	330
Noakhally . . .	820,772	24	7	12	9	17	6	4	2	1	1	...	7	90
Tipperah . . .	1,519,338	600	297	518	538	392	25	8	3	4	...	3	43	2,431
Balasore . . .	945,280	311	184	252	330	314	213	153	54	36	14	49	97	2,007
Cuttack . . .	1,795,065	408	312	333	259	228	206	279	379	408	340	231	119	3,502
Pooree . . .	888,487	196	189	139	21	7	20	319	137	41	11	15	27	1,122
Rajmehal . . .	1,568,093	3	2	13	99	78	37	25	4	2	16	77	13	369
Deoghur . . .		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manbhoom . . .	1,058,228	15	7	28	121	74	27	1	3	3	17	15	1	312
Hazaribagh . . .	1,104,742	...	...	...	14	44	160	178	274	38	15	...	...	723
Ranchee . . .	1,609,244	...	...	...	2	...	6	215	270	43	...	...	...	536
Chybassa . . .	561,964	...	...	...	4	4	9	...	2	15	...	...	...	34
Monghyr . . .	1,969,774	...	...	5	8	31	191	144	341	77	57	17	4	875
Bhagalpur . . .	1,966,158	3	2	3	9	38	37	13	61	120	73	134	15	508
Gya . . .	2,124,682	4	3	3	131	295	1,473	2,969	2,484	407	153	14	1	7,937
Patna . . .	1,756,856	...	1	5	355	547	405	428	375	71	42	15	8	2,252
Shahabad . . .	1,964,909	...	1	3	49	1,125	2,085	1,774	1,075	195	52	19	1	6,379
Sarun . . .	2,280,382	...	...	1	42	278	418	113	155	59	16	30	2	1,114
Tirhoot . . .	2,582,060	...	14	...	25	647	1,196	327	345	334	442	97	...	3,427
Chumparun . . .	1,721,608	...	...	...	1	24	113	24	99	223	45	...	...	529
Durbhangha . . .	2,633,447	...	...	...	4	883	1,644	137	95	16	...	...	...	2,779
TOTAL (excluding Calcutta).	66,163,884	10,675	4,702	6,777	11,021	13,187	11,389	8,935	6,994	2,613	2,289	3,725	8,132	90,439

STATEMENT NO. II.—*Showing the Deaths from CHOLERA registered in the Districts of Assam during each month of 1883.*

DISTRICT.	Population.	NUMBER OF CHOLERA DEATHS REGISTERED IN EACH MONTH.												TOTAL OF THE YEAR.
		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
Lakhimpur . . .	179,893	...	9	34	139	158	31	5	21	3	...	19	46	465
Sibsagar . . .	370,274	89	46	179	263	139	118	39	18	21	10	30	161	1,113
Nowgong . . .	310,579	...	11	19	110	464	589	208	90	63	2	6	3	1,565
Darrang . . .	273,333	26	12	28	96	845	915	352	185	26	5	19	15	2,524
Goalpara . . .	446,232	29	6	3	100	311	442	154	13	12	...	2	81	1,153
Kamrup . . .	644,960	18	18	97	356	599	785	357	94	24	30	142	90	2,610
Cachar . . .	289,425	79	21	54	68	47	24	5	7	3	5	2	6	321
Sylhet . . .	1,969,009	1,119	341	437	1,329	1,114	552	59	16	30	7	25	42	5,071
Khasi and Jaintia Hills . . .	43,485	1	...	2	4	48	8	4	5	1	4	2	3	82
Garro Hills (Tura) . . .	744	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4
TOTAL . . .	4,527,934	1,362	464	854	2,466	3,725	3,464	1,184	449	183	63	247	447	14,908

Appendix A to Section VI—continued.

STATEMENT No. III.—Showing the Deaths from CHOLERA registered in the Districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during each month of 1883.

DISTRICT.	Population.	NUMBER OF CHOLERA DEATHS REGISTERED IN EACH MONTH.												TOTAL OF THE YEAR.
		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.														
Eastern Districts.														
Ghazipur . . .	1,014,099	...	...	...	2	90	248	426	337	226	85	5	...	1,419
Ballia . . .	924,763	3	...	...	1	187	319	186	229	90	54	...	...	1,069
Benares . . .	892,684	2	19	108	203	161	174	180	125	235	23	1	2	1,233
Mirzapur . . .	1,136,796	1	...	15	169	263	494	429	145	63	91	19	...	1,689
Azamgarh . . .	1,604,654	...	...	22	95	69	116	49	27	125	77	...	...	580
Jaunpur . . .	1,209,663	...	2	17	55	149	61	24	8	2	16	...	...	334
Gorakhpur . . .	2,617,120	...	...	...	...	26	15	28	...	152	222	35	...	478
Basti . . .	1,630,612	...	...	...	60	102	13	...	...	3	13	1	...	192
Allahabad . . .	1,474,106	1	2	2	40	92	163	185	88	22	...	...	3	598
Fatehpur . . .	683,745	...	1	...	...	2	91	82	33	3	...	...	...	212
Cawnpore . . .	1,181,396	...	...	...	2	1	63	22	286	201	77	3	...	655
Fatehgarh . . .	907,608	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	2	1	1	...	...	7
Districts south of, or bordering on, the Jumna.														
Banda . . .	698,608	...	...	...	1	62	958	1,971	679	155	19	...	...	3,845
Hamirpur . . .	507,337	14	...	...	...	...	90	344	193	78	1	...	3	723
Jalaun . . .	418,142	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4
Etawa . . .	722,371	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	4
Jhansi . . .	333,227	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
Lalitpur . . .	249,088	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Districts lying west of the 80° east longitude.														
Bareilly . . .	1,030,936	1	...	1	3	1	1	2	2	44	31	26	...	112
Pilibhit . . .	451,601	...	1	2	...	1	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	9
Budaun . . .	906,451	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	5
Shahjahanpur . . .	856,946	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	9
Moradabad . . .	1,155,173	...	...	2	2	3	3	8	5	4	5	2	...	34
Etah . . .	756,523	...	...	...	1	...	16	9	9	...	...	...	...	35
Mainpuri . . .	801,216	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	25	43	7	...	...	82
Aligarh . . .	1,021,187	...	3	1	4	46	69	13	42	2	2	1	1	184
Bulandshahr . . .	924,822	2	2	...	...	2	44	56	41	7	...	...	1	155
Agra . . .	974,656	...	...	1	7	94	116	103	382	88	4	...	1	796
Muttra . . .	671,690	...	...	...	179	70	56	43	38	5	...	1	...	392
Meerut . . .	1,313,137	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	12	1	...	...	19
Muzaffarnagar . . .	758,444	...	...	1	1	1	...	10	14	...	...	2	...	29
Saharanpur . . .	979,544	...	...	...	...	2	...	10	128	6	...	...	1	147
Bijnor . . .	721,450	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	8
Dehra . . .	144,070	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Tarai Pergunnahs	206,993	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	3
Kumaun . . .	493,641	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Garhwal . . .	345,629	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
OUDH.														
Partabgarh . . .	847,047	...	...	1	1	15	23	8	1	6	...	...	...	55
Rai-Bareli . . .	951,905	2	...	...	12	210	452	42	...	2	...	...	...	720
Sultanpur . . .	957,912	26	4	7	23	15	56	8	6	...	...	...	...	145
Fyzabad . . .	1,081,419	...	3	1	39	51	38	5	15	6	...	2	1	161
Bara-Banki . . .	1,026,788	...	...	...	1	33	21	5	...	3	...	...	...	63
Lucknow . . .	696,824	...	2	1	5	109	143	33	14	36	5	...	...	348
Unao . . .	899,069	...	...	...	1	138	145	14	32	14	2	...	...	346
Gonda . . .	1,270,926	...	1	...	16	32	11	57	76	26	1	...	...	220
Bahraich . . .	878,048	...	...	...	...	33	205	183	252	118	145	37	3	976
Kheri . . .	831,922	...	...	...	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	9
Sitapur . . .	958,251	...	...	...	1	13	5	5	3	9	...	2	...	38
Hardoi . . .	987,630	...	...	1	...	1	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
TOTAL . . .	44,107,869	53	40	184	930	2,084	4,228	4,551	3,248	1,794	892	140	16	18,160

Appendix A to Section VI—continued.

STATEMENT NO. IV.—Showing the Deaths from CHOLERA registered in the Districts of the Punjab during each month of 1883.

DISTRICT.	Population.	NUMBER OF CHOLERA DEATHS REGISTERED IN EACH MONTH.												TOTAL OF THE YEAR.
		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
Gurgaon . .	641,848	...	...	...	...	21	34	25	39	2	...	...	...	121
Delhi . . .	643,515	...	...	...	3	23	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
Rohtak . . .	553,609	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3
Hissar . . .	504,183	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sirsa . . . .	253,275	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Karnal . . .	622,621	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Umballa . .	1,067,263	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2
Simla . . . .	42,945	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jullundur . .	789,555	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Ludhiana . .	618,835	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hoshiarpur . .	901,381	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Kangra . . .	730,845	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Gurdaspur . .	823,695	...	...	...	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	5
Sialkot . . .	1,012,148	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Amritsar . .	893,266	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gujrat . . . .	689,115	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Gujranwala . .	616,892	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Lahore . . . .	924,106	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	4
Ferozepore . .	650,519	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
Montgomery . .	426,529	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mooltan . . .	551,964	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffargarh . .	338,605	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dera-Ghazi-Khan .	363,346	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dera-Ismail-Khan .	441,649	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jhang . . . .	395,296	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Shahpur . . .	421,508	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jhelum . . . .	589,373	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Hazara . . . .	407,075	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rawal Pindi . .	820,512	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
Peshawar . . .	592,674	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Kohat . . . .	181,540	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bannu . . . .	332,577	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL . . . .	18,842,264	...	...	...	7	53	51	31	41	5	...	2	...	190

STATEMENT NO. V.—Showing the Deaths from CHOLERA registered in the Districts of the Central Provinces during each month of 1883.

DISTRICT.	Population.	NUMBER OF CHOLERA DEATHS REGISTERED IN EACH MONTH.												TOTAL OF THE YEAR.
		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
Raipur . . . .	1,141,882	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	61	154	50	...	272
Bilaspur . . .	761,468	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sambalpur . . .	371,491	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jubbulpur . . .	528,890	...	...	...	...	10	26	...	11	13	...	...	...	60
Seoni . . . . .	334,733	...	...	...	1	19	88	44	75	20	...	...	...	247
Mandla . . . .	301,760	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
Narsinghpur . .	365,173	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	3	...	11
Murwara . . . .	157,716	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4
Damoh . . . . .	312,957	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Saugor . . . . .	564,950	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chhindwara . . .	308,388	...	...	...	...	...	166	1,073	1,053	58	4	...	...	2,354
Betul . . . . .	304,905	...	...	...	...	...	10	158	447	95	12	2	...	724
Hoshangabad . .	488,594	...	...	...	...	...	2	9	...	5	19	...	...	35
Nimar . . . . .	154,000	...	...	...	...	...	29	7	...	14	39	25	...	114
Bhandara . . . .	683,779	...	...	...	...	3	72	623	1,204	336	141	28	...	2,407
Nagpur . . . . .	697,356	...	...	...	...	37	273	1,404	2,374	548	208	13	...	4,857
Balaghat . . . .	340,554	...	...	...	...	...	24	153	147	137	3	...	...	464
Wardha . . . . .	387,221	4	...	...	3	49	232	591	1,596	354	121	2	...	2,952
Chanda . . . . .	534,245	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	636	196	59	53	...	980
Burhanpur . . .	77,123	...	...	...	...	...	5	323	392	29	1	...	...	750
TOTAL . . . . .	8,817,185	4	...	...	4	119	928	4,425	7,944	1,866	769	176	...	16,235

Appendix A to Section VI —continued.

STATEMENT No. VI.—Showing the Deaths from CHOLERA registered in the Districts of Berar during each month of 1883.

DISTRICT.	Population.	NUMBER OF CHOLERA DEATHS REGISTERED IN EACH MONTH.												TOTAL OF THE YEAR.
		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
Akola . . .	595,472	2	...	...	...	...	38	1,978	3,642	138	1	...	...	5,799
Buldana . . .	437,083	...	...	...	...	...	4	559	2,060	250	47	11	...	2,931
Basim . . .	358,883	10	1	...	3	47	778	1,339	2,358	236	9	4	...	4,785
Amraoti . . .	575,328	...	...	...	11	30	252	2,370	3,425	240	15	1	7	6,351
Ellichpur . . .	271,150*	...	...	...	...	...	160	3,851	1,131	21	...	...	...	5,163
Wun . . .	392,102	18	...	...	...	...	33	570	1,915	275	38	10	9	2,868
TOTAL . . .	2,630,018	30	1	...	14	77	1,265	10,667	14,531	1,160	110	26	16	27,897

\* Excluding population of Melghat not under registration.

STATEMENT No. VII.—Showing the Deaths from CHOLERA registered in the Native States of Rajputana and Central India during each month of 1883.

NATIVE STATES.	Population.	NUMBER OF CHOLERA DEATHS REGISTERED IN EACH MONTH.												TOTAL OF THE YEAR.
		January.	February.	March.	April.	May	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
RAJPUTANA.														
Ulwur . . .	682,926	...	...	...	2	...	...	61	66	20	...	...	...	149
Bhurtpore . . .	645,540	...	...	...	...	12	4	4	4	2	...	...	...	26
Jeypore . . .	2,534,357	...	...	...	...	...	35	159	147	5	...	...	...	346
Kerowlee . . .	148,670	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	19	...	...	...	...	25
Sirohee . . .	142,903	...	...	...	...	...	3	14	34	...	...	...	...	51
Ajmere-Merwara . . .	460,722	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	37	5	...	...	...	49
Kotah . . .	517,275	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	64	10	...	...	...	114
Shahpoora . . .	51,750	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	13
Dholpur . . .	249,657	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	17	...	...	...	24
TOTAL . . .	5,433,800	...	...	...	2	12	44	302	378	59	...	...	...	797
CENTRAL INDIA.														
Western Malwa . . .	Not stated.	...	...	...	...	13	7	212	224	49	...	...	...	505
Baghelkhand . . .	Ditto . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indore . . .	Ditto . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	84	20	21	...	...	148
Goonna . . .	Ditto . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bundelkhand . . .	Ditto . . .	...	...	...	...	...	74	285	142	109	3	...	...	613
Bhopal . . .	Ditto . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	32	...	...	49
Bhopawar . . .	Ditto . . .	...	...	...	...	...	13	2	8	13	17	33	11	97
Gwalior . . .	Ditto . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	299	29	...	...	...	328
TOTAL . . .	Ditto . . .	...	...	...	...	13	94	522	757	237	73	33	11	1,740
GRAND TOTAL . . .	Ditto . . .	...	...	...	2	25	138	824	1,135	296	73	33	11	2,537

STATEMENT No. VIII.—Showing the Deaths from CHOLERA registered in the Districts of Hyderabad during each month of 1883.

DISTRICT.	Population.	NUMBER OF CHOLERA DEATHS REGISTERED IN EACH MONTH.												TOTAL OF THE YEAR.
		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
Lingsugur . . .	Not stated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hingoli . . .	Ditto	...	...	6	...	7	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Mominabad . . .	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	3	...	...	...	...	7
Bolarum . . .	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2
Hyderabad . . .	Ditto	33	1	50	923	200	119	254	45	23	43	183	23	1,897
Jalna . . .	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	5
Aurangabad . . .	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	2	...	...	...	9
TOTAL . . .	Ditto	33	1	56	923	207	134	265	52	27	43	183	23	1,947

Appendix A to Section VI —continued.

STATEMENT NO. IX.—Showing the Deaths from CHOLERA registered in the Districts of the Bombay Presidency during each month of 1883.

DISTRICT.	Population.	NUMBER OF CHOLERA DEATHS REGISTERED IN EACH MONTH.												TOTAL OF THE YEAR.
		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
Bombay City .	773,196	2	1	1	15	84	34	231	429	152	24	4	37	1,014
Tanna . . .	908,548	...	...	...	24	651	323	557	456	162	55	21	49	2,298
Colaba . . .	381,649	...	...	...	...	39	61	92	146	38	5	13	6	400
Surat . . .	614,198	...	...	...	...	...	1	42	88	54	211	167	28	591
Ahmedabad .	856,324	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	95	40	1	...	...	139
Broach . . .	326,930	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	64	11	1	6	88
Panch Mahals .	255,479	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	25	...	...	28
Kaira . . .	804,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	230	42	6	...	...	282
Khandesh . .	1,237,231	...	...	...	...	882	2,324	5,214	2,420	71	...	3	...	10,914
Ahmednagar .	751,228	...	...	...	21	713	2,777	3,096	660	65	34	2	...	7,368
Nasik . . .	781,206	...	...	17	674	1,419	1,219	560	276	9	19	...	...	4,193
Sholapur . .	582,487	...	...	...	71	247	182	1,215	670	129	9	19	2	2,544
Satara . . .	1,062,350	...	...	...	49	50	33	234	414	219	142	64	4	1,209
Kaladgi . . .	638,493	...	...	...	2	190	205	139	289	70	88	19	6	1,008
Belgaum . . .	864,014	13	...	...	6	160	99	30	105	38	27	1	...	479
Dharwar . . .	882,907	9	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	8	7	28
Kanara . . .	421,840	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Ratnagiri . .	997,090	...	...	...	...	7	4	8	29	19	18	6	...	91
Poona . . .	900,621	4	...	...	72	1,178	2,185	1,283	470	55	20	12	...	5,279
Thar and Parkar .	203,344	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shikarpur . .	852,986	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karachi . . .	478,688	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad . .	754,624	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Sind . .	124,181	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL .	16,454,414	28	1	18	936	5,622	9,447	12,708	6,783	1,230	695	340	146	37,954

STATEMENT NO. X.—Showing the Deaths from CHOLERA registered in the Districts of the Madras Presidency during each month of 1883.

DISTRICT.	Population.	NUMBER OF CHOLERA DEATHS REGISTERED IN EACH MONTH.												TOTAL OF THE YEAR.
		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
Ganjam . . .	1,416,072	24	2	...	15	48	20	1	2	1	1	...	1	115
Vizagapatam .	1,456,544	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Godavari . . .	1,779,954	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	5	...	...	...	7
Kistna . . .	1,547,769	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	4	...	...	21
Nellore . . .	1,161,049	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	321	219	247	...	822
Madras . . .	389,984	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	10	67	86	166
Chingleput . .	978,524	...	...	...	1	...	9	9	...	1	23	56	181	280
South Arcot . .	1,814,279	65	206	212	149	141	757	1,254	508	96	160	552	1,642	5,742
Trichinopoly .	1,214,485	862	252	83	88	36	106	321	265	101	140	1,074	1,472	4,800
Tanjore . . .	2,129,538	1,697	874	263	99	40	104	147	178	153	133	414	2,319	6,421
Madura . . .	1,293,829	271	38	46	209	103	6	4	...	14	68	893	968	2,620
Tinnevely . . .	1,699,056	2	13	79	67	60	27	35	19	...	1	224	4,372	4,899
Kurnool . . .	709,218	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah . . .	1,120,714	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	121	40	14	4	...	223
Bellary . . .	1,336,017	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	114	89	229
Anantapur . .		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	25
North Arcot . .	1,894,883	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	1	1	88	833	1,663	2,591
Salem . . .	1,598,970	307	148	120	191	43	70	362	110	83	119	921	1,194	3,668
Coimbatore . .	1,657,144	329	236	565	171	26	61	52	79	50	153	767	890	3,379
Nilgiris . . .	88,324	...	7	7	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
South Canara .	955,595	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malabar . . .	2,351,152	93	50	13	15	...	...	17	15	32	...	5	15	255
TOTAL .	28,503,100	3,671	1,826	1,392	1,007	497	1,168	2,248	1,298	623	1,247	6,143	15,164	36,284

Appendix A to Section VI —concluded.

STATEMENT No. XI.—*Showing the Deaths from CHOLERA registered in the Districts of British Burma during each month of 1883.*

DISTRICT.	Population.	NUMBER OF CHOLERA DEATHS REGISTERED IN EACH MONTH.												TOTAL OF THE YEAR.
		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
Akyab . . .	359,706	31	45	45	150	53	7	67	56	34	1	6	...	495
Kyoukpyu . . .	139,009	16	...	...	11	...	...	3	7	44	55	1	...	137
Sandoway . . .	64,010	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	25	10	...	40
Hanthawaddy . . .	336,836	75	8	1	3	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	91
Pegu . . .	230,526	...	21	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	22
Tharrawaddy . . .	271,044	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Prome . . .	308,827	2	1	...	...	2	1	4	...	1	...	1	...	12
Thôngwa . . .	284,063	217	55	14	20	7	3	...	5	...	...	...	...	321
Bassein . . .	382,867	89	59	109	107	85	25	42	25	21	5	7	5	579
Henzada . . .	318,077	69	3	3	6	...	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	86
Thayetmyo . . .	169,560	9	...	1	...	...	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	17
Amherst . . .	354,193	48	1	6	6	37	6	4	...	2	...	...	2	112
Tavoy . . .	84,988	50	13	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70
Mergui . . .	56,559	35	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47
Shwegyin . . .	164,516	94	13	13	9	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	131
Toungoo . . .	128,848	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
TOTAL . . .	3,653,629	759	231	200	312	185	51	124	94	107	89	26	7	2,185

STATEMENT No. XII.—*Showing the Deaths from CHOLERA registered in the Districts of Mysore and Coorg during each month of 1883.*

DISTRICT.	Population.	NUMBER OF CHOLERA DEATHS REGISTERED IN EACH MONTH.												TOTAL OF THE YEAR.
		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
MYSORE.														
Bangalore . . .	724,298	1	...	1	...	...	...	4	13	3	3	...	1	26
Kolar . . .	498,348	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Túmkur . . .	636,674	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
Mysore . . .	1,194,087	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	3
Shimoga . . .	582,566	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	64	23	93
Kadur . . .	550,215	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL . . .	4,186,188	1	...	2	...	...	...	4	13	3	11	66	24	124
COORG.														
Coorg . . .	178,302	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	4,364,490	1	...	2	...	...	...	4	13	3	11	66	24	124

Appendix B to Section VI.

Statement showing the NUMBER OF ATTENDANTS on Cholera cases treated in the Hospitals of European and Native Regiments and in Jails during 1883, and the number of these attacked by Cholera.

No.	STATION.	COMMUNITY.	Number of cases of Cholera treated.	MEDICAL OFFICERS, HOSPITAL ASSISTANTS, AND OTHER ATTENDANTS ON CHOLERA CASES.	
				Number.	Number of those attacked with Cholera.
EUROPEAN TROOPS.					
1	Fort William . . . .	European troops . . . .	2	22	None.
2	Dinapore . . . .	Ditto . . . .	13	33	None.
3	Benares . . . .	Ditto . . . .	1	5	None.
4	Chunar . . . .	Ditto . . . .	5	18	1
5	Lucknow . . . .	Ditto . . . .	2	17	None.
6	Cawnpore . . . .	Ditto . . . .	2	15	None.
7	Allahabad . . . .	Ditto . . . .	19	29	None.
8	Chakrata to Meerut .	Ditto (2nd Northumberland Fusiliers) . .	5*	8	1
9	Gwalior Fortress . .	European Troops . . . .	8†	10	None.
10	Bareilly to Naini Tal .	Detachment Convalescents . . .	1	12	None.
MADRAS.					
11	Secunderabad . . .	2nd Bn. S. W. Borderers . . . .	3	20	None.
12	Ditto . . . .	2nd Bn. R. S. Fusiliers . . . .	1	8	None.
13	Ditto . . . .	Ditto . . . .	1	10	None.
14	Secunderabad to Bangalore	P. 1st Royal Artillery . . . .	3	5	1
15	Kamptee N. S. Hospital .	European Troops . . . .	9	15	1
16	Ditto S. S. Hospital .	Ditto . . . .	4	17	None.
17	Sitabaldi . . . .	Ditto . . . .	2	4	None.
18	Bellary . . . .	2nd Bn. R. Fusiliers . . . .	1	6	None.
TOTAL .			82	254	4
NATIVE TROOPS.					
1	Calcutta . . . .	17th Regiment Native Infantry . .	2	Not stated	None.
2	Alipore . . . .	L. W. 33rd Native Infantry . . .	8	30	None.
3	Dibrugarh . . . .	42nd A. Light Infantry . . . .	1	6	None.
4	Silchar . . . .	12th Native Infantry . . . .	3	19	None.
5	Dinapore . . . .	18th Native Infantry . . . .	2	8	None.
6	Benares . . . .	10th Native Infantry . . . .	1	5	None.
7	Lucknow . . . .	Detachment, Army Hospital Native Corps . . . .	1	6	None.
8	Ditto . . . .	Muchi Bhawan Native Garrison . .	6	15	1
9	Ditto . . . .	Ditto . . . .	1	7	None.
10	Cawnpore . . . .	2nd Bengal Light Infantry . . .	3	8	None.
11	Allahabad . . . .	28th Punjab Native Infantry . .	1	8	None.
12	Ditto . . . .	Ditto . . . .	5	19	1
13	Moradabad camp . .	3rd Goorkhas . . . .	1	4	None.
14	Roorkee . . . .	Sappers and Miners . . . .	2	4	None.
15	Dhurmsala . . . .	1st Goorkhas . . . .	1	8	None.
16	Ulwar . . . .	Detachment Deoli Irregular Force .	1	7	None.
17	Ellichpore . . . .	2nd Hyderabad Infantry . . . .	36	54	2
18	Ditto . . . .	2nd F. Battery, Hyderabad Contingent	8	22	None.
19	Aurangabad . . . .	1st Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent	1	6	None.
20	Ditto . . . .	4th Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent	1	6	None.
21	Julna . . . .	3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent	4‡	10	None.
22	Hingoli . . . .	1st Battery, Hyderabad Contingent	7	8	None.
23	Ditto . . . .	2nd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent	1	9	None.
24	Ditto . . . .	5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent	4	14	None.
25	Ditto . . . .	Ditto . . . .	3	11	None.
26	Ditto . . . .	Ditto . . . .	13	31	None.
27	Ditto . . . .	5th Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent	1	9	None.
28	Mominabad . . . .	3rd Ditto . . . .	1	15	None.
29	Bolarum . . . .	1st Ditto . . . .	1	8	None.
30	Alipore . . . .	4th Native Infantry . . . .	2	19	None.
MADRAS.					
31	Kamptee . . . .	4th Light Cavalry . . . .	70	75	4
32	Ditto . . . .	20th Native Infantry . . . .	42	50	4
33	Ditto . . . .	5th Ditto . . . .	73	176	3
TOTAL .			307	677	15

\* Including four cases of camp-followers.

† Including two cases of camp-followers.

‡ Of these one occurred at Akola.

Appendix B to Section VI—concluded.

Statement showing the NUMBER OF ATTENDANTS on Cholera cases treated in the Hospitals of European and Native Regiments and in Jails during 1883, and the number of these attacked by Cholera—concluded.

No.	STATION.	COMMUNITY.	Number of cases of Cholera treated.	MEDICAL OFFICERS, HOSPITAL ASSISTANTS, AND OTHER ATTENDANTS ON CHOLERA CASES.	
				Number.	Number of these attacked wt Cholera.
JAILS.					
1	Calcutta . . . . .	Presidency Jail . . . . .	8	13	1
2	Alipore . . . . .	Jail . . . . .	17	21	None.
3	Russa . . . . .	Ditto . . . . .	1	6	None.
4	Ditto . . . . .	Ditto . . . . .	1	6	None.
5	Moorshedabad . . . . .	Ditto . . . . .	5	25	1
6	Maldah . . . . .	Ditto . . . . .	1	9	None.
7	Jalpaiguri . . . . .	Ditto . . . . .	24	20	3
8	Pubna . . . . .	Ditto . . . . .	2	6	None.
9	Midnapur . . . . .	Ditto . . . . .	1	6	None.
10	Ditto . . . . .	Ditto . . . . .	1	6	None.
11	Bankoorah . . . . .	Ditto . . . . .	1	5	None.
12	Soory . . . . .	Ditto . . . . .	1	3	None.
13	Monghyr . . . . .	Ditto . . . . .	6	10	None.
14	Bhagalpur . . . . .	District Jail . . . . .	1	5	None.
15	Ranchi . . . . .	Ditto . . . . .	1	11	None.
16	Gya . . . . .	Ditto . . . . .	7	8	None.
17	Patna . . . . .	Ditto . . . . .	1	8	None.
18	Ditto . . . . .	Ditto . . . . .	11	14	None.
19	Buxar . . . . .	Ditto . . . . .	13	81	None.
20	Champaran . . . . .	Ditto . . . . .	1	5	None.
21	Muzaffarpore . . . . .	Ditto . . . . .	10	14	*
22	Gorakhpur . . . . .	Ditto . . . . .	57	48	5
23	Muttra . . . . .	Ditto . . . . .	1	3	None.
24	Agra . . . . .	Central Jail . . . . .	15	6	None.
25	Ootacamund . . . . .	Jail . . . . .	1	6	None.
26	Trichinopoly . . . . .	Central Jail . . . . .	7	11	None.
27	Ditto . . . . .	District Jail . . . . .	1	5	None.
28	Cuddalore . . . . .	Jail . . . . .	21	10	None.
29	Vellore . . . . .	Ditto . . . . .	1	7	None.
30	Akyab . . . . .	Ditto . . . . .	37	7	1
31	Kyoukyhyoo . . . . .	Ditto . . . . .	30	12	None.
32	Maoobin . . . . .	Ditto . . . . .	1	7	None.
33	Bombay . . . . .	Common Jail . . . . .	1	5	None.
34	Ratnagiri . . . . .	Civil Hospital . . . . .	1	7	None.
35	Dhoopdall . . . . .	Gokak Gang . . . . .	4	13	None.
36	Rajemadi camp . . . . .	Mahasvad Gang . . . . .	1	9	None.
37	Ditto . . . . .	Ditto . . . . .	1	9	None.
38	Ditto . . . . .	Ditto . . . . .	9	9	1†
39	Agra . . . . .	Lunatic Asylum . . . . .	3	11	None.
40	Patna . . . . .	Ditto . . . . .	2	11	None.
TOTAL .			308	478	12
GRAND TOTAL .			697	1,409	31

\* " Three sweepers were attacked by choleraic diarrhœa. There was nothing special to indicate that the diarrhœa was caused by the attendance."

† Got cholera after twenty-four hours' attendance.

## SECTION VII.

## GENERAL HISTORY OF VACCINATION.

150. The province of Lower Bengal shows the largest number of vaccinators and the largest number of persons vaccinated. The greatest energy, however, appears to have been shown by the vaccinators in the Punjab, for the average number vaccinated by each vaccinator in that province was during the year 2,274 against 1,930, the next highest number in Bombay, and 923, the smallest number in Coorg. As regards the success attending these efforts, the best results in primary cases were obtained in Bengal, where 98·89 per cent. of the operations were successful. This high standard was very nearly approached in the Punjab, Central Provinces, Berar, Madras, and Bombay, in all of which the percentage exceeded 90. The largest proportion of the population was protected in the Central Provinces. In that province the ratio of successful vaccination per mille of population was 36·37 : it was next highest in Bombay, 31·01, and least in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. But perhaps a better idea of the amount of protection which is being afforded may be obtained by comparing the number of children under one year successfully vaccinated with an estimated birth-rate of 40 per mille. Such a comparison shows that the largest number of infants were vaccinated in the Punjab, where the percentage of estimated births successfully vaccinated was 56·5. The percentages in Berar 53·1, Bombay 47·0, and Central Provinces 42·8, were the next highest. In Bengal it was very low, namely 9·7, but it was even lower in British Burma, 6·0, and in Assam, 6·7. The average cost of each successful operation was greatest in British Burma, where it was seven annas and three pie, and least in Bengal, where it was only one anna and six and a half pie. Special difficulties attend vaccination in Burma, and give rise to increased expenditure.

151. During the year under review there was an accession of 97 paid and 127 licensed vaccinators to the Vaccination Establishment of Bengal Proper. With the increase in the establishment, the total number of operations also rose from 1,261,425 in 1882-83 to 1,361,332 in 1883-84, and the number of successful cases from 1,229,058 to 1,329,828. This increase, however, was not general throughout the Province. In the Metropolitan, Darjeeling, and Sonthal Pergunnahs Circles, the number of operations decreased greatly, as compared with the year previous. The deaths from small-pox in the Metropolitan and Darjeeling Circles were only at the rate of ·06 and ·01 per mille respectively, though in the Sonthal Pergunnahs Circle the mortality from this disease was high, both in the past year and the first quarter of the current year. Of the total operations, 1,284,467 were performed by the special establishment, and 76,865 by the vaccinators attached to dispensaries. In the operations of the special establishment the percentage of success in primary cases was 98·89 and in re-vaccinations 47·69. In the dispensary operations the success was at the rate of 94·60 per cent. in primary cases and of 56·67 in re-vaccinations. Estimating the births at 40 per 1,000, the number of infants born during the year was 1,842,739. Of these, including all operations performed either by the vaccination establishment or at the dispensaries, 178,560 were protected by vaccination, or at the rate of only 9·7 per cent. The compulsory Vaccination Act was in force in 77 places; in many of them little opposition on the part of the people was met

with; and it is satisfactory to find that, on the whole, there was an increase of above five thousand operations in these places. The result of the working of the Animal Vaccination Depôts in Calcutta are encouraging. Bovine lymph was largely experimented with, both here and in all the vaccination circles of the province, and was very favourably reported on by most of the Superintendents. Throughout the province, in all 3,458 persons were vaccinated with lymph direct from the calf, and in these the proportion of success in primary cases was 91·61 per cent.; 1,112 persons were operated on with calf lymph in tubes with a success of 80·91 per cent.; and 27,703 were vaccinated with bovine virus transmitted by arm to arm with success at 99·88 per cent. The total expenditure on vaccination amounted to R1,31,274, and the average cost of each successful case was R0-1-6½.

152. In the North-Western Provinces vaccination is carried on solely by the special establishment. During 1883-84 the staff was strengthened by the addition of 14 first-class and 7 second-class vaccinators. The total number of operations, nevertheless, fell from 672,463 in 1882-83 to 649,067 in the year under report. This diminution, however, was restricted to the second and third circles.

In the second circle, which includes Oudh, the diminution was, perhaps, only nominal, as recent disclosures have revealed the practice of fictitious entries which swelled the numbers in several of the past years. In the third circle the decrease is attributed in some places to paucity of subjects, and in some to want of encouragement on the part of the local authorities. As in the preceding year, in the first circle, comprising the Agra and the Meerut divisions, there was not a single case of re-vaccination. The primary operations numbered 225,774, or 26,919 more than in the year previous. Of these, 216,044 were successful, or at the rate of 97·40 per cent., against 97·56 in 1882-83. In the second circle, embracing Oudh, and also Rohilkhund and Kumaon, the number of successful primary operations was 128,000, or 36,377 less than in the preceding year; this yielded a ratio of success at 87·76 per cent. against 91·91 in 1882-83. In the third circle, consisting of the Allahabad, Benares, and Jhansi divisions, the successful primary operations were 221,307 (against 242,160 in 1882-83), which yielded a ratio of 89·91 per cent. against 94·19 in the year previous. In all the districts of Oudh the average number of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator was very small, varying from 165 in Gonda to 675 in Bara Banki. Of the total population, only 12·94 per 1,000, and of the total births of the year only about one-seventh, were protected. The total cost of the department during 1883-84 amounted to R1,23,658 against R1,17,687 in 1882-83; and the cost of each successful case on an average was R0-3-5, or four pie more than in the preceding year.

153. According to recent arrangements, vaccination in the Punjab was carried on by five distinct bodies of operators, *viz.*, the district staff, the cantonment and the Native State establishment, and the medical officials attached to dispensaries. The total number of vaccinations performed during 1883-84 by all these bodies amounted to 633,062 against 499,697 in 1882-83. Of these, 592,852 proved successful, or at the rate of 93·6 per cent. The protection thus afforded extended to a little above 3 out of every hundred people of the province. Of the total operations, 624,873 were primary cases with success in 588,761 instances, and 8,189 were re-vaccinations with success in only about half the number of cases. The percentage of success in both classes of operations respectively was 94·25 and 48·71. Out of 734,912 children born during the year, 426,253 were protected by vaccination, or at the rate of 58 per cent. The aggregate cost of the department during the year under review was R82,675, or R95 more than in the year previous, and each successful case cost R0-2-3 against R0-2-9 in 1882-83.

154. There was some diminution in the total number of persons vaccinated in the Central Provinces, as compared with the preceding year. In all, 421,542 operations were performed, less than the number of the preceding year by 12,149. Still, the total number of the year under review was higher than that of any other year, and the percentage of success was somewhat greater. Of primary vaccinations 97·19 per cent. were successful against 96·94 in the previous year, and of re-vaccinations 78·94 per cent. were recorded as successful against 77·62. Both these percentages are very high and probably over the truth, and more especially the large proportion of success in re-vaccinations. Of the total number of primary cases successfully vaccinated 42·8 per cent. were children under one year of age. The total cost of vaccination in the province was R40,074-15-6 against R40,389-14-9 in the preceding year, and the cost of each successful operation R0-1-8½ against R0-1-8¼.

155. The vaccination establishment in Berar was reorganized on 1st November 1883. According to the new scheme the number of vaccinators has been tentatively reduced from 54 to 42, and it has been arranged that, instead of carrying on vaccination for only six months as heretofore, they should work for 10 months each year, and be employed for the remaining two months of the year, May and June, when the time is not favourable for vaccination, in furthering village sanitation under the direction of Civil Surgeons. Owing partly to this change and partly to the paucity of subjects, due to exceptionally high mortality among children between one and five years of age, the outturn of work during the year under review was not so satisfactory as in some of the preceding years. In 1883-84 the total number of operations, omitting those performed in Melghat, amounted to 86,322 against 110,291 in 1882-83. Out of these, 79,204 were performed by the special establishment and 7,118 by the medical subordinates attached to dispensaries. But, although there was thus a falling off in the number of operations, it is satisfactory to find that the percentage of infants protected was 70·25 to the total number of persons successfully vaccinated in 1883-84 against 61·3 in 1882-83. The percentage of success in the operations by the special establishment was 92·98 in primary cases and 34·8 in re-vaccinations; while in dispensary vaccinations the ratio of success was 89·54 per cent. in primary and 42·5 per cent. in re-vaccinations. The average number of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator was 1,887; it varied from 2,030 in Buldana to 1,790 in Akola. The total expenditure incurred on account of vaccination fell to R16,466 from R17,064 in 1882-83, but the average cost of each successful case rose to R0-3-6 from R0-2-10 in the year previous. From March to October only animal lymph, some of which was raised locally and some received from Bombay, was used. From the end of October the work was carried on by arm-to-arm vaccination or by means of lymph preserved on points.

156. Notwithstanding the reduction of three officers in the vaccination staff of the province, the amount of work accomplished during the year was satisfactory, as compared with the preceding year. The average number of operations performed by each vaccinator was 1,163 against 835 in 1882-83. These improved results have been attributed partly to the greater facilities which now exist for obtaining lymph. The Rangoon Vaccination Dépôt, established during the year, also proved useful in this respect. The number of persons vaccinated during the year rose from 55,095 in 1882-83 to 73,269, showing an increase of 18,174 over the former. Of these, 66,792 were primary and 6,477 re-vaccinations. In all, 61,901 persons were successfully vaccinated, equal to 16·70 per 1,000 of population, against 46,343 or 12·50 in the preceding year. The number of successful

primary vaccinations was 57,297 against 44,704, and of re-vaccinations there were 4,604 against 1,639 in 1882-83, the percentages of success having been respectively 85·78 against 85·34, and 71·08 against 60·41 in the preceding year. The total cost of the vaccination department during the year was R28,145 against R24,410 for 1882-83. The average cost of each successful case was 7 annas and 3 pie, or 1 anna and 2 pie less than it was in 1882-83. It varied from R0-1-6 at Mergui to R5-10-2 at Toungoo. There was a falling off in the work done by dispensary officials. During the previous year the number of persons vaccinated by dispensaries was 390, and in 1881-82 it was 408, but during the year under report the operations performed fell to 28, of which 17 proved successful, or an equivalent of 60·71 against 69·55 per cent. in the previous year.

157. The statistics of vaccination fully testify to the great zeal and energy with which the authorities have for the last few years been working in Assam. The total number of operations in the province in 1881-82 amounted to only 45,246; in the following year they rose to 57,839. In 1883-84 the number stood at 88,693, and all of them, with the exception of 570, were primary cases. In addition to these, 671 operations were performed at the Dhubri Dépôt, and it is presumed that many operations in tea-gardens have escaped registration, as they were never reported. In all the districts of the province, except Darrang, a larger number of vaccinations was performed than in the year previous. The total number of primary operations in the districts was 77,787. Of these, 71,068 were successful, or at the rate of 91·36 per cent. 10,336 primary vaccinations were performed in the tea-gardens. Out of these only 5,300, or slightly over one-half, proved successful. In the province as a whole the ratio of success in primary cases was at 86·66 per cent., and in re-vaccinations at 73·86. The average number of operations performed by each vaccinator was 461, and the average cost of each successful case was R0-1-6 against R0-1-3 in 1882-83. The compulsory Vaccination Act was in force in the municipalities of Sylhet and Gauhati and in the Municipality and Cantonment of Dibrugarh.

158. In Madras the vaccination establishment in 1883 was increased by 6 vaccinators. The increase in the number of operations also was considerable, the total being 749,146 in 1883 against 661,256 in 1882. Of the primary operations 720,349 were performed by the special establishment with success in 669,738 cases, or at the rate of 92·9 per cent., and 12,687 were performed by the medical subordinates attached to dispensaries with success in 10,274 instances, or at the rate of 80·9 per cent. In re-vaccinations the proportion of success was 45·1 in the operations of the special establishment and 42·3 in the dispensary operations. About 46 per cent. of the operations were verified during the year by the Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination. The proportion of persons protected by vaccination during 1883 rose to 21·9 per 1,000 of population from 18·9 in 1882. The total cost of vaccination during the year under review amounted to R1,72,177 against R1,65,457 in 1882, but the average cost of each successful case, R0-4-2, was less by 4 pie than that of the previous year. In the places where vaccination was carried out 738,388 births were recorded during the year. Deducting from these the deaths among children less than a year old, the number of children available for vaccination would appear to be 625,060. Out of these only 104,017, or a little more than one-sixth, were protected by vaccination during the year; although this number exceeded the preceding year's figure by 7,973, yet the large number of unprotected children would show that much still remains to be done. Animal vaccination was carried on during part of the year in the Madras, Guntur, and Tanjore Circles, and its introduction in other circles where good human lymph is not procurable was under consideration.

159. During the year under review there was an addition of six vaccinators to the staff in the Bombay Presidency. The total operations amounted to 878,312 against 851,444 in 1882-83. Out of these, 845,658 were performed by the special establishment, and 32,654 by the medical subordinates attached to the dispensaries. Of the operations by the special establishment 795,056 were primary vaccinations with success in 760,290 cases, or at the rate of 95·90 per cent., and 50,602 were re-vaccinations with success in 34,090 cases, or at 67·51 per cent. Out of the dispensary operations 30,127 were primary, and 2,527 were re-vaccinations, the percentages of success in these being at 91·51 and 54·69 respectively. The number of persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population was 31·01 against 30·18 in the preceding year. The compulsory Vaccination Act has been in force in the city of Bombay for the last six years, and in the town of Karachi for four years. The total expenditure on vaccination amounted to R2,69,738, or R1,453 more than in the year previous; and the cost of each successful case was R0-5-5, or 2 pie less than in 1882-83. In the city of Bombay animal lymph only was used. In Poona, Broach, Nadiad, Anklesvar, Borsad, Rajkot, and Dhrangadra both animal and human lymph were in use. In all other places vaccination was carried on from arm to arm with human lymph. The total number of heifers inoculated was 935 against 645 in the preceding year.

160. There was no change in the vaccination establishment of Coorg. The increase of three vaccinators sanctioned last year did not take effect until 1st April 1884. The number of persons operated on by the special establishment amounted to 4,615, or 119 less than in the preceding year. Among these the percentage of success was at the rate of 88·70 in primary cases, and at 69·70 in re-vaccinations. The operations of the medical subordinates attached to dispensaries were restricted, as in previous years, to primary cases only, but in the year under review the total number was considerably more than in 1882-83. Estimating the births of the year at 40 per 1,000, the number of infants born in the province during the year would amount to 7,132. Of these, however, only 170 were protected by vaccination.

161. During the year 1884 only 985 persons were vaccinated in the British Army of India; in the case of 760 the results were successful, or an equivalent of 77·1 per cent. Both the actual number vaccinated and the proportion of success attending the operations were lower than in the preceding year. In the Appendix to this section results for a series of years will be found.

Vaccination among British troops.

Appendix to Section VII.

STATEMENT NO. I.—*Showing the Strength of the Special Vaccination Establishment in each Province, and the total number of persons vaccinated by them during the year 1883-84.*

PROVINCE.	Population among whom vaccination was carried on.	Average population per square mile.	STAFF.						TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS VACCINATED.			Average number vaccinated by each vaccinator.
			Sanitary Commissioner.	Deputy Sanitary Commissioner.	Superintendent.	Deputy Superintendent.	Native Superintendent.	Average number of vaccinators employed during the season.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Bengal . . . . .	46,068,479	381	1	3	5	11	72	1,277 <sup>a</sup>	664,704	619,763	1,284,467	1,005
North-Western Provinces and Oudh . . . . .	44,107,869	421	1	3	...	7	50	542	336,597	312,470	649,067	1,011
Punjab . . . . .	18,842,264	175	1	2	...	1	32	275	333,977	291,258	625,235	2,274
Central Provinces . . . . .	10,346,273	119	1	...	18 <sup>b</sup>	...	18	215	199,206	193,728	392,934	1,801
Berar . . . . .	2,630,018	164	1	...	...	...	7	42	40,126	39,078	79,204	1,887
British Burma . . . . .	3,706,762	45	1	...	18 <sup>b</sup>	1	3	63	40,275	32,994	73,269	1,163
Assam <sup>c</sup> . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras Presidency . . . . .	30,868,504	225	1	1	...	...	41	738	412,964	315,861	735,808 <sup>d</sup>	966 <sup>e</sup>
Bombay „ . . . . .	25,615,528	125	1	5	3	...	36	437	441,295	401,983	845,658 <sup>g</sup>	1,930
Mysore . . . . .	Statistics not available.											
Coorg . . . . .	178,302	113	1 <sup>f</sup>	...	...	...	1	4	3,344	1,271	4,615	923

(a) Including 952 licensed vaccinators.  
(b) Civil Surgeons.  
(c) No special Vaccination Establishment.  
(d) The sex of 6,983 re-vaccinations done by medical subordinates is not known.  
(e) In finding the average the total work of medical subordinates is excluded.  
(f) Surgeon to the Chief Commissioner of Coorg.  
(g) Including 2,389 secondary vaccinations.

STATEMENT NO. II.—*Showing the proportion of Successful Cases in Primary Vaccinations and Re-vaccinations performed by the Special Vaccination Establishment in each Province during the year 1883-84.*

PROVINCE.	PRIMARY VACCINATION.				RE-VACCINATION.		PERCENTAGE OF SUCCESSFUL CASES.	
	TOTAL.	SUCCESSFUL.			TOTAL.	Successful.	Primary.	Re-vaccination.
		—1.	—6.	Total of all ages.				
Bengal . . . . .	1,275,697	166,383	835,709	1,257,900	8,770	3,871	98·89 <sup>a</sup>	47·69 <sup>a</sup>
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	628,338	264,496	257,126	565,351	20,729	5,589	89·97	26·96
Punjab . . . . .	617,344	421,081	150,326	581,839	7,891	3,844	94·25	48·71
Central Provinces . . . . .	383,303	161,562	185,015	368,870	9,631	7,409	97·37	82·05
Berar . . . . .	78,994	51,601	20,691	73,453	210	73	92·98	34·8
British Burma . . . . .	66,792	8,831	33,220	57,297	6,477	4,604	85·78	71·08
Assam <sup>b</sup> . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras Presidency . . . . .	720,349	127,952	328,359	669,738	15,459	6,976	92·9	45·1
Bombay „ . . . . .	795,056	464,236	275,530	760,290	50,602	34,090	95·90	67·51
Mysore . . . . .	Statistics not available.							
Coorg . . . . .	4,318	143	1,797	3,830	297	207	88·70	69·70

(a) The percentages have been calculated after deducting the unknown cases.  
(b) No special vaccination establishment.

Appendix to Section VII—continued.

STATEMENT No. III.—Showing the Cost of the Special Vaccination Establishment in each Province, the Cost of each Successful Case, and the Sources from which the Expenses were paid during the year 1883-84.

PROVINCE.	EXPENDITURE.				PAID FROM					TOTAL.	Average cost of each successful case.
	Establishment.	Travelling Allowance.	Contingencies.	TOTAL.	Imperial Funds.	Provincial Funds.	Local Funds.	Municipalities.	Native States.		
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R a. p.
Bengal . . .	1,00,329	18,818	3,281	122,428*	...	1,17,517	...	4,911	449	1,22,877	0 1 6½
North-Western Provinces and Oudh . . .	1,16,880	4,282	2,496	123,658	...	1,00,863	8,627	11,352	2,816	1,23,658	0 3 5
Punjab . . .	74,376	4,919	3,380	82,675	25,229	2,311	34,928	20,027	...	82,675†	0 2 3
Central Provinces .	36,474	3,272	329	40,075	...	36,484	...	857	2,734	40,075	0 1 8½
Berar . . .	15,974	...	482	16,456‡	...	16,456	...	10	...	16,466	0 3 6
British Burma . .	22,991	4,175	979	28,145	...	5,137	14,931	8,077	...	28,145	0 7 3
Assam§ . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras Presidency	1,41,262	22,134	8,781	172,177	...	20,709	1,31,758	18,631	1,079	1,72,177	0 4 2¶
Bombay „ . . .	2,26,576	23,310	19,852	269,738	...	1,11,771	78,842	25,710	52,611	2,69,738	0 5 5
Mysore . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coorg . . .	1,020	176	...	1,196	...	1,196	...	...	...	1,196	0 4 8

\* Excluding R449 from Native States. † Including R180 from Cantonment Funds.  
‡ Excluding R10 from Municipalities. § No special vaccination establishment.  
|| Including R804 from Cantonment Funds.  
¶ Inclusive of the pay and allowances of the Inspector of Vaccination and Deputy Sanitary Commissioner.

STATEMENT No. IV.—Showing the Vaccinations performed by the Dispensary Establishment in each Province during the year 1883-84.

PROVINCE.	Number of vaccinators attached to dispensaries.	Total number of persons vaccinated.	Average number vaccinated by each vaccinator.	PRIMARY VACCINATION.				RE-VACCINATION.		PERCENTAGE OF SUCCESSFUL CASES.	
				TOTAL.	Successful.			TOTAL.	Successful.	Primary.	Re-vaccination.
					—1.	—6.	Total of all ages.				
Bengal . . .	224	76,865	343	74,822	12,104	41,629	66,953	2,043	1,104	94·60	56·67
North-Western Provinces and Oudh† . . .											
Punjab . . .	28*	7,827	280	7,529	5,172	1,708	6,922	298	247	91·93	82·88
Central Provinces	...	28,608	...	26,333	15,867	7,584	24,508	2,275	1,420	94·61	65·92
Berar . . .	...	7,118	...	7,078	4,249	1,958	6,340	40	17	89·57	42·5
British Burma . .	...	28	...	28	4	10	17	...	...	60·71	...
Assam . . .	...	78,357	461	77,787	12,035	39,820	71,068	570	421	91·36	77·86
Madras Presidency	...	13,230	...	12,579	1,448	5,760	10,185	651	276	80·9	42·3
Bombay „ . . .	...	32,654	...	30,127	17,143	9,234	27,439	2,527	1,381	91·51	54·69
Mysore . . .	Statistics not available.										
Coorg . . .	...	715	...	715	27	83	559	...	...	78·18	...

\* i.e., Civil and Assistant Surgeons, Hospital Assistants, Compounders, and Hakims.  
† No dispensary vaccination.



SECTION VIII.

SANITARY WORKS—MILITARY.

162. The total amount expended on all Military Works during 1883-84 was
R67,35,325-4-10. The details, as follows, have been
furnished by the Examiner of Accounts, Military
Works.

Military Works.							R	a.	p..
Original Works	.	.	.	.	.	.	26,90,982	14	7
Repairs	.	.	.	.	.	.	20,76,471	15	2
Establishment	.	.	.	.	.	.	13,60,112	5	2
Tools and Plant	.	.	.	.	.	.	49,963	11	9
Barrack Department	.	.	.	.	.	.	5,57,794	6	2
TOTAL							67,35,325	4	10

The works of chief importance and magnitude that have been in hand were these—

*Accommodation for Troops.*—At Lucknow the substitution of permanent for temporary barracks for two battalions of British infantry has been in vigorous progress and is nearly finished. At Darjeeling new cantonments have been started to accommodate a mountain battery, a wing of British infantry, and a convalescent depôt. At Peshawar the restoration of accommodation for the British garrison has been started and is in vigorous progress. This lies in the renewal or improvement of the old barracks so as to convert them into permanent barracks. (The outlay involved in this case is shown under the sub-head “Renewals and Improvements.”) At Quetta a new cantonment to accommodate a battalion of British infantry has been in vigorous progress, and has been more than half carried out. Barracks, so arranged as to form a defensible position, have been built for the Native garrison at the North-East Frontier station of Buxa. At Peshin, the advanced position in Biluchistan, a defensible post has been nearly finished, with complete accommodation for half a battalion of Native infantry and a detachment of cavalry, the accommodation including provision for officers’ quarters, hospitals, commissariat, transport, and all other accessories to make the position completely self-contained and independent. At Cherat, on the hills in rear of Peshawar, hut accommodation is to be provided for a battalion of British infantry. The work has as yet not gone further than the preparation of designs. Designs and preliminaries have been under preparation for two posts at Sharigh and Dukki in Biluchistan similar to that at Peshin.

*Accommodation for Officers.*—Quarters have been in progress at Quetta and in the defensible post at Peshin.

*Hospitals.*—A large hospital for the Native garrison of Rawalpindi has been built. The conversion of existing buildings into station hospitals has been in progress at Rawalpindi, Morar, and Agra.

*Prisons and other cognate disciplinary wants.*—Military prisons have been finished at Dagshai, Sialkot, and Peshawar, and cells for prisoners have been finished at Kasauli and Murree, and have been in progress at Sialkot and Peshawar. Gymnasia have been erected at Delhi and the Murree gullies, and one has been in progress at Roorkee.

*Renewals and Improvements.*—The substitution of tiled for combustible roofing has been extensively carried out at Meerut, Delhi, Roorkee, Agra, Muttra, and Bareilly (as well as elsewhere); ceilings have been supplied to the barracks and in part to the officers’ quarters at Nowshera; and improved flooring has been under supply to barracks and hospitals at Meerut, Roorkee, and Umballa.

*Commissariat Department.*—Buildings for its general requirements have been in progress at depôts on the Bolan Road, at Rindli, and Bibinani. Bakery requirements have been completed at Roorkee, and are in progress at Landour, Bareilly, Shahjahanpur, and Rawalpindi. Steam flour-mills have been erected at Umballa and Rawalpindi. Slaughter-houses have been built at Saugor, Bhagsu, Mooltan, and Rawalpindi; and quarters for subordinates have been completed at Jubbulpore and Rawalpindi.

*Military Roads.*—There was only one great work in progress, but that is of special importance, *viz.*, the Bolan high-level road from the terminus of the railway at the mouth of the pass along the Bolan valley and across the great *dasht* or plain to Quetta. Its length is 86 miles. The work consists of three parts—(a) the formation of the road; (b) its metalling; (c) its large bridges. (a) The formation, which includes the whole work except (b) and (c), was completed, except at two points; and at these and at all gaps for bridges temporary expedients had been devised for the passage of traffic; (b) metalling had been laid only at such parts where the road could not have borne the traffic even temporarily without it; and (c) no large bridges had been erected except two, where the road was impassable without them. Particulars will be given further on.

*General Cantonment Works.*—These embrace three classes of works,—(a) water-supply; (b) drainage and protective works; and (c) cantonment roads.

Under (a) *Water-suppply*—

- (i) The supply to Peshawar has been completed and distributed, it is now under contemplation to extend it to the bazar;
- (ii) The extension of the Umballa water-supply was in progress;
- (iii) A *karez* for the supply of the post at Peshin had been constructed;
- (iv) The supply of Chakrata had been begun and the pipes ordered.

Under (b) *Drainage and Protective Works*—

- (i) The works sanctioned for Naini Tal had been carried out;
- (ii) The drainage of Quetta was in progress.

And under (c) *Cantonment Roads*—

The roads of Quetta were in progress.

163. An abstract of the Annual Sanitary Reports of Cantonments, similar to those in Sections III and IV, is given below. These annual reports are designed to show the local causes of sickness, side by side with the statistics of admissions and deaths.

Summary of Annual Sanitary Reports of Cantonments.

*Summary of the Annual Sanitary Reports on the Cantonments in the Bengal Presidency for 1883.*

STATION.	ADMISSIONS PER 1,000.		DEATHS PER 1,000.		Diseases prevailing, sanitary defects, suggestions, improvements, &c.
	European Troops.	Native Troops.	European Troops.	Native Troops.	
Fort William . . .	988	1,248	9·35	9·93	Mild forms of ague and dysentery were more or less prevalent. Surface drainage was defective, especially during the rains. The conservancy carts are generally a nuisance, probably on account of carelessness in closing them.
Alipore (and Baligunge) .	...	1,629	...	18·34	Ague, dysentery, and diarrhœa have been prevalent more or less throughout the year. There are some very dirty tanks near the lines. In the hot weather, water-supply was somewhat deficient. New latrines were erected in the lines.
Dum-Dum . . .	970	...	10·48	...	The land used for the burial of deposit from latrines was not cultivated. Quality of water was inferior, and doubts were entertained as to the fitness of the Digla tank water for drinking purposes. The question of improved water-supply was under consideration.

*Summary of the Annual Sanitary Reports on the Cantonments in the Bengal Presidency for 1883—continued.*

STATION.	ADMISSIONS PER 1,000.		DEATHS PER 1,000.		Diseases prevailing, sanitary defects, suggestions, improvement, &c.
	European Troops.	Native Troops.	European Troops.	Native Troops.	
Barrackpore . . .	1,221	1,032	4.02	9.46	Dengue prevailed unusually in August. Owing to defects in the drainage of the tanks the whole subsoil of the station remains saturated with water during and for a long time after the rains. The latrines for Native troops were completed during the year, and are now in good working order.
Baxa . . .	...	1,285	...	21.79	Malarial fevers, partly caused by insufficient clothing; bronchitis and pneumonia, due to the low temperature of the winter months; scurvy, to the scantiness and high price of green vegetables; and goitre, probably connected with the water-supply. These causes are said to be practically irremediable.
Darjeeling . . .	489	...	3.70	...	<i>Nil.</i>
Hazaribagh . . .	...	924	...	...	The latrine lands were not put under cultivation.
Doranda . . .	...	700	...	18.59	Chicken-pox prevailed epidemically during the three months, March, April, and May. During the rains a portion of cantonment about the <i>tolas</i> was very swampy. New barracks were in course of construction. Trenched ground was not placed under cultivation, the land for the most part being unsuitable for the purpose. The practice of burying filth in compounds was stopped, and sanction for a Bradley's filth cart has been applied for.
Shillong (and Out-posts) .	...	1,322	...	25.92	Hooping-cough was somewhat prevalent from April to July. The sources of water-supply were open to objection; accommodation in the regimental lines was insufficient.
Dibrugarh . . .	...	1,366	...	12.21	At times drainage became defective during the rains. The huts are dark, low, and ill-ventilated. Improved barrack accommodation should be provided for the troops. Directions were issued to have the ground used for latrine purposes put under cultivation.
Cachar (and Out-posts) .	...	1,923	...	14.73	Malarial fevers and bowel complaints, due to exposure on out-post duty. A large marsh exists very close to the lines. The station is very low, and during the rains very swampy. The use of one of the wells which became contaminated was discontinued.
Kohima . . .	...	...	...	...	An improvement in the water-supply will soon be completed by the substitution of an iron-pipe conducting from a reservoir instead of an open channel. A new hospital was sanctioned. The new barracks were approaching completion. Orders were issued for placing the land used for burying night-soil under cultivation.
Dinapore . . .	1,540	1,315	26.82	5.55	There are no jheels, &c., in the vicinity, but there are water-courses and reservoirs in connection with irrigation which is carried on to a considerable extent around the station. There was slight overcrowding in the barracks of the Native troops. Vaccination was introduced from 21st November 1883.
Segowlie . . .	...	1,036	...	...	The station being lower than the surrounding country, all rain-water that falls soaks into the ground or is carried off very slowly.
Chunar . . .	1,681	1,012	97.22	...	Intermittent fevers, due to drying up of the river bank which is much frequented by the sepoy for bathing and other purposes. Metalling the road leading to the cemetery was under consideration.
Benares . . .	1,343	883	39.89	4.54	Malarial fevers due to climatic causes. The roads of the Sudder Bazar were re-metalled and an improvement of the bazar drainage was under consideration. Three new roads

*Summary of the Annual Sanitary Reports on the Cantonments in the  
Bengal Presidency for 1883—continued.*

STATION.	ADMISSIONS PER 1,000.		DEATHS PER 1,000.		Diseases prevailing, sanitary defects, suggestions, improvements, &c.
	European Troops.	Native Troops.	European Troops.	Native Troops.	
Benares— <i>contd.</i>	...	...	...	...	have been constructed and new latrines were also built.
Allahabad	1,296	1,298	16·24	5·85	A scheme for supplying the cantonment with Ganges water was submitted. The bazar latrines were improved and the place of depositing latrine filth was removed to a more favourable spot. The drainage of the R. A. and E. I. Bazar was also improved. R. A. Bazar is considered to be overcrowded.
Cawnpore	1,180	848	13·25	13·98	The dhobies' (washermen's) tank within 300 yards of the European infantry lines receives the drainage of the Sudder Bazar, and after heavy rains the subsoil drainage from the old cemetery. There is not a sufficient escape for the water. The system of drainage as well as of conservancy of the Sudder Bazar was defective. The supply of meat and potatoes was sometimes inferior. Thirty urinals have been provided for the Sudder Bazar.
Sitapur	1,216	948	8·64	...	No public vaccinator was employed, as the population was under 5,000.
Lucknow	1,524	836	13·49	8·25	Small-pox prevailed epidemically in the early part of the year. The water of the well in the 2nd B. C. Hospital was found to be bad, and its use for drinking purposes was discontinued.
Fyzabad	1,841	735	8·19	11·28	A tract of low-lying ground on the west becomes marshy after the rains. Native infantry lines were much improved, the level of the floors having been raised above that of the surrounding ground and the walls raised two feet higher. Many other additions and alterations were made in the lines.
Gorakhpur	...	779	...	14·83	There is a large <i>jheel</i> on the S. and S. E. of the cantonment.
Banda	...	1,090	...	3·46	Drainage much improved.
Nowgong	1,337	930	1,465	...	Fevers due to climatic causes. Water from a well having been found much contaminated, its use for drinking purposes was prohibited.
Sutna	...	1,074	...	...	<i>Nil.</i>
Jubbulpore	1,407	798	12·03	2·61	The water of the well near the Mandla road, Red Barrack, being suspicious, was not used for drinking purposes.
Saugor	1,562	716	11·36	2·87	A great many diseases due to alcoholism were admitted both in Leicester Regiment and Royal Artillery, and the attention of the authorities was drawn to this excess of intemperance. Paroxysmal fevers, which prevailed from August to the middle of December, were ascribed to climatic influences. Compounds of houses and the station generally were thoroughly weeded after the rains. Rupees 400 were expended in clearing out a large <i>nullah</i> into which all the drains of the Sudder Bazar emptied themselves. Further improvements in the Sudder Bazar drainage were under consideration.
Paahmarhi	624	...	...	...	The whole of the surface drains round barracks were deepened. The cultivation of latrine land was being carried out. The question of latrines for officers' quarters was under consideration.
Morar	1,843	1,005	15·72	7·60	Defects in the 27th Punjab Infantry barracks; faulty construction and deficient ventilation were remedied. No land was manured with station sewage. Many changes were made during the year to improve the sanitary condition of the station. The necessary action regarding the wells classed as suspicious and impure has been taken.
Jhansi	1,445	691	16·23	6·68	Out of 28 samples of water sent for analysis, one was pronounced doubtful; one utterly unusable and dangerous for drinking and cooking purposes; one suspicious, and one bad and not fit for drinking purposes.

Summary of the Annual Sanitary Reports on the Cantonments in the Bengal Presidency for 1883—continued.

STATION.	ADMISSIONS PER 1,000.		DEATHS PER 1,000.		Diseases prevailing, sanitary defects, suggestions, improvements, &c.
	European Troops.	Native Troops.	European Troops.	Native Troops.	
Agra . . . . .	1,404	1,005	6·39	5·93	Fevers amongst European troops due to the malarious surroundings of the fort. Drainage in some parts, especially in the vicinity of the lines, very defective. Estimates were being prepared for improving the drainage of the grand parade ground. In the opinion of the senior Medical Officer, most of the wells were liable to contamination by the method of drawing the water therefrom.
Muttra . . . . .	915	...	2·93	...	Several drains for water from bath and ablution rooms, kitchen, &c., were made <i>pucca</i> (masonry). Barrack bungalows were re-roofed and their ventilation improved. Several condemned cells were being pulled down.
Fatehgarh . . . . .	1,747	787	12·05	12·20	<i>Nil.</i>
Delhi . . . . .	2,519	1,647	24·94	19·00	Sickness is attributed to the usual climatic influences, such as range of temperature, sudden chilling, &c. The position of the Fort and Cantonment on the banks of a large river liable to rises and falls, leaving marshy ground exposed to a hot sun, is also unfavourable. The low-lying land immediately outside the city walls near the Native Infantry lines is constantly flooded during the monsoon. The water-supply to the Native troops has long been regarded as of bad quality. The hospital accommodation is insufficient. A hospital is required for the Native followers in the fort. No portion of Cantonment land manured with sewage was under cultivation. Many drains were repaired and high jungle and weeds were kept down. The question as to the advisability and practicability of trying to prevent the Jumna flooding the east part of the fort by the erection of an embankment, was under consideration. Measures were being adopted to improve the means of flushing the main drain in the fort and the quality of the water in the swimming bath.
Roorkee . . . . .	1,103	920	12·08	7·58	There are some small <i>jheels</i> in the vicinity of cantonments and some marshy land within its bounds. Orders were issued to re-roof the two barracks, the roofs of which were burned last year.
Shahjahanpur . . . . .	3,009	1,094	23·81	13·42	Small-pox and fevers prevailed, the latter due to climatic causes. Some old tanks in the cantonments, especially one immediately to the west of the Native Infantry lines, require filling up, and a drain leading to it, part of which is unbricked, ought to be made masonry throughout.
Moradabad . . . . .	1,089	815	26·18	11·88	There are two tanks within cantonments, one of which is quite close to the <i>kutchery</i> barracks. These barracks are also defective in ventilation.
Bareilly . . . . .	1,253	949	3·74	9·45	There are a few <i>jheels</i> in the vicinity of the cantonments.
Meerut . . . . .	1,461	881	7·85	7·02	Improvements were being made to the drains in the R. A. lines. There was some overcrowding in the 1st Royal Irish Regiment. Out of 33 wells whose waters were analysed during the year, the water of 13 was pronounced suspicious, and of 2 bad. The Mall and Bazar roads were repaired. The new system of storing filth and rubbish for sale to cultivators worked satisfactorily. A comprehensive system of road-watering was under consideration.
Ranikhet . . . . .	1,404	...	3·22	...	Further improvements were carried out during the year in the water-catchment area of No. 2 spring at Chowbattia. Increased accommodation of the Rampur station hospitalis contemplated. Over fifteen thousand trees were planted out in the cantonment, both in the vicinity of barracks and in the station generally.

*Summary of the Annual Sanitary Reports on the Cantonments in the  
Bengal Presidency for 1883—continued.*

STATION.	ADMISSIONS PER 1,000.		DEATHS PER 1,000.		Diseases prevailing, sanitary defects, suggestions, improvements, &c.
	European Troops.	Native Troops.	European Troops.	Native Troops.	
Naini Tal . . .	866	...	19·55	...	Land used for trench latrines was not cultivated. From the position of the lake (from which water-supply is drawn) and surrounding habitation, it is supposed that considerable quantities of organic impurities find their way into the water.
Almorah . . .	...	824	...	13·68	During the dry months drains are apt to become offensive at points, as the limited quantity of water available for washing them out fails to carry off the whole of the refuse. An estimate was submitted for additional hospital accommodation and the construction of quarters for the medical subordinate was under consideration. Additional barrack accommodation was provided to relieve the overcrowding caused by the increased strength of the regiment.
Dehra Dun . . .	...	726	...	16·77	<i>Nil.</i>
Lundour . . .	974	...	...	...	No part of cantonment land manured with sewage was cultivated. The system of carrying out conservancy arrangements of the station by the cantonment authorities has worked well since its introduction.
Chakrata . . .	846	...	...	...	Malarial fevers were somewhat prevalent. Very little was done during the year to remedy the drainage round the old barracks. A new scheme of water-supply was under construction, and on its completion the present objectionable open channel system will cease. Old barracks very defective, with leaky roofs and ill-constructed chimneys. Some of the latrines were also defective. Dry earth becomes very wet during the rains. The recommendations made regarding cleanliness were carried out very thoroughly. The milk supplied was adulterated with dirty water, and was consequently most injurious to health. After the rains ran vegetation was cut down within the barrack limits and other parts of the cantonments and burned. The building used as Lock Hospital and Dispensary, although much improved during the year, was still inadequate for the the requirements of such institutions.
Umballa . . .	899	484	7·42	8·41	Attention of the Police authorities was drawn to the birth registration, which was apparently defective. With regard to the suggested removal of the roof latrines in the Sudder Bazar, enquiries were being made in view to the extension of the trench system of latrines to that Bazar. Drainage of the British Cavalry Bazar Lane, of the tank in the British Infantry Bazar, and of the R. H. A. Bazar, was improved. Arrangements were made to relieve the overcrowding in the <i>Chamar Mandi</i> in the Sudder Bazar by opening up alleys and inducing the inhabitants to remove to other parts of the Bazar.
Kasauli . . .	806	...	10·89	...	The present conservancy establishment is considered insufficient for the hot weather.
Dagshai . . .	1,099	...	5·35	...	Fevers due to climatic influences. The old filth-pit was abandoned, as it was too near the military prison.
Subathu . . .	1,270	...	6·74	...	Ague attributed to climate. The latrine accommodation for natives in the Bazar was increased. Six new latrines were erected in compounds of houses for the use of native servants.
Jutogh . . .	723	...	5·17	...	Certain drains in the British Infantry lines were defective. Land used for trench latrines was not placed under cultivation during the past year.
Jullundur . . .	1,000	566	8·11	7·30	There were numerous pools and hollows about the station which seemed injurious to the health of the troops. A few of

Summary of the Annual Sanitary Reports on the Cantonments in the  
Bengal Presidency for 1883—continued.

STATION.	ADMISSIONS PER 1,000.		DEATHS PER 1,000.		Diseases prevailing, sanitary defects, suggestions, improvements, &c.
	European Troops.	Native Troops.	European Troops.	Native Troops.	
Jullundur—contd.					these were filled in and the filling up of the others was suggested. Vaccination operations will be carried out next year.
Ferozepor . . .	1,431	762	13·63	12·64	A drain in the Sudder Bazar was completed, and application was made for the appointment of a vaccinator in the cantonment.
Amritsar . . .	3,032	921	10·83	8·77	The ground for some distance around Amritsar was water-logged after the rains. The main drain of the cantonment was being cleared out. The population of the Cantonment Bazar was reduced during the year and several old houses were pulled down.
Meean Meer . . .	2,769	1,211	12·70	8·71	Ague amongst the European troops, due to chill and malaria. Vegetables were scarce. Drainage of the Artillery lines was improved by filling up hollows. It would be of the greatest advantage to the station in every way, and especially to its sanitary condition, if the extension of the water-supply from the water-works to the Native Infantry lines and the Bazar could be carried out.
Mooltan . . .	1,504	655	11·43	24·76	Malarious fevers attributed to the irregular habits of the men. The site of the British Infantry lines and of the parade ground is low. Meat rations were inferior during the year. Native Infantry barracks being bad, sanction for the erection of new ones was applied for. Permanent latrines for Native Troops were sanctioned, and directions given to place all land used for burying deposit from latrines under cultivation.
Bakloh . . .	...	676	...	10·80	There was slight overcrowding in the early months. There are no latrines for men out of hospital. Additions were made to some of the old barracks and new family quarters were about to be constructed.
Dalhousie . . .	861	...	2·72	...	Malarial fevers.
Kangra . . .		(see Dharmsala)			No cultivated land was manured with sewage, which was thrown upon waste land.
Dharmsala and Kangra .	...	1,554	...	25·91	Bed of nullah forming main drain of regimental lines requires paving with stone, as it has become scoured into holes in which stagnant water and filth accumulate. The question of water-supply for both upper and lower Dharmsala was under consideration. The reconstruction and improvement of the married lines, which were low and ill-ventilated, were also in contemplation.
Talagaon . . .	...	...	...	...	No report received.
Sialkot . . .	1,538	515	7·20	...	The land occupied by the filth depôt, where the deposit from latrines of British troops was buried, was not placed under cultivation. The drainage of the Suddar Bazar was considerably improved. Besides 24 Eucalyptus, 508 trees were planted during the year; most of them were thriving. The Suddar Bazar garden was flourishing, and it is hoped that its produce will increase yearly and yield revenue to the cantonment funds.
Jhelum . . .	...	671	...	6·48	Ague prevailed from August to October, and is attributed to climatic influences.
Rawalpindi . . .	1,388	834	6·36	7·71	The Wiltshire Regiment suffered much during the year from malarial fevers. During the dry season, water is reported to be rather scanty for the Native troops. Present lines do not afford sufficient accommodation for the Native Infantry and Cavalry regiments. Some new houses were constructed, and the Cantonment Committee regard the question of increase of house accommodation in this station as a very pressing one, and trust that the building sites recommended by them may be sanctioned. A market for the sale of meat,

Summary of the Annual Sanitary Reports on the Cantonments in the Bengal Presidency for 1883 —concluded.

STATION.	ADMISSIONS PER 1,000.		DEATHS PER 1,000.		Diseases prevailing, sanitary defects, suggestions, improvements, &c.
	European Troops.	Native Troops.	European Troops.	Native Troops.	
Rawalpindi — <i>contd.</i>					poultry, butter, eggs, vegetables, &c., &c., was established on 1st October 1883, which facilitates cleanliness and inspection, so necessary in the matter of provisions.
Murree . . . .	646	242	2·51	...	<i>Nil.</i>
Campbellpore . . . .	1,323	...	22·56	...	Some of the non-masonry drains were improved. Application was made for increasing the guard-room accommodation.
Attock . . . .	3,390	1,580	16·95	...	Ague due to climatic causes. Birth and death registration did not include the general population of the cantonment during the year, but the subject was under consideration. The river water, which occasionally has to be used, is very turbid, and would require very careful filtration before being used for drinking or cooking purposes. The provision of more accommodation for station hospital staff was under consideration.
Nowshera . . . .	1,866	836	6·47	7·36	Ague was somewhat prevalent among the European troops during the last four months of the year. Barrack drainage was defective, masonry drains are required. A vaccinator has been employed for vaccinating the native population of the cantonment. Barracks were being improved.
Peshawar (and out-posts) .	2,563	906	8·63	15·18	After a fall of rain the drinking-water used by the Suddar Bazar people becomes very dirty and of a deep red colour. The Committee has suggested that the Government should grant a sum of money, to be repaid by small instalments, for the purpose of laying down pipes for the conveyance of filtered water to the Suddar Bazar, and the General Officer Commanding thinks that the measure, if carried out, would result in a very great improvement. The lines lately occupied by the late 16th B.C. have been levelled, and the ground is now under cultivation. Moveable latrines have been substituted for permanent ones.

SECTION IX.

CIVIL SANITARY WORKS.

164. Very little appears to have been done during the year to improve the sanitary condition of villages in Bengal. In the municipalities 34 per cent. of the total income was spent on sanitary works, or in actual numbers R17,54,090. Of this, however, R1,69,339 were expended for the treatment of the sick, and R16,533 on markets and slaughter-houses. Omitting these, the different items of expenditure were as follows :—

	R
Conservancy . . . . .	6,33,811
Drainage . . . . .	96,097
Water-supply . . . . .	1,60,449
Disposal of the dead . . . . .	10,992
Construction, maintenance, and repair of roads . . . . .	6,06,160
Other sanitary works . . . . .	53,080
TOTAL	<u><u>R15,68,218</u></u>

Of the amount for water-supply all but R36,769 was spent on the water-works in progress in Burdwan, on the extension of the Darjeeling water-supply to Kurseong, and on some repairs in the water-works at Dacca. Drainage schemes were inaugurated and in most cases taken in hand in Serampore, Ghattal, Berhampore, Lalbagh, Azimgunge, Dinagepore, Chittagong, and English Bazar in Maldah. In Nuddea, Dinagepore, and Moorshedabad, obstructions to drainage were removed, and some progress was also made in the Cuttack drainage scheme. Measures were being taken to extend the Calcutta water-supply to the suburbs of the town; and a project for supplying filtered water to the river-side municipalities from Howrah to Serampore has been under the consideration of the Local Government.

165. No sanitary works of any importance were accomplished in the villages of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, but in many of the chief towns of these Provinces much was done during the year under review to better their sanitary condition by improving the roads, drainage, sources of water-supply, conservancy arrangements, and in constructing wells, tanks, latrines, &c.

166. Of the sanitary works executed or undertaken in the Punjab during the year the following were the most important. Plans in connection with the water-supply and drainage of the city of Amritsar were in hand, those relating to the water-supply project being well advanced. The deep irregular ditch round the city of Amritsar was being filled up by the municipality, and when completed the land thus gained will be turned into gardens. Plans and levels for the drainage of Sialkot city have been prepared and submitted to Government for orders. At Simla the construction of the Sanjouli reservoir in connection with the water-works was being rapidly pushed on. A project was also under consideration for replacing by oval-shaped cast-iron drains the present objectionable V-shaped wooden drains which now carry off the drainage of the bazar into Combermere ravine, and a system of sewage pipes was also in hand to ensure a

better and more effectual disposal of the sewage. At Georgegarh in Rohtak, where the water-supply was very deficient, a large masonry tank was nearly completed during the year. At Deobund in the Derajat division a covered drinking-water tank was constructed, masonry drains for water-supply were built at the Tank tahsil, and a scheme for improving the drainage of Banduwali outpost was in hand. In the Rawal Pindi division drinking-water tanks were built on the Murree and Abbottabad road. Compared with the three preceding years the municipalities showed on the whole greater activity in attending to their sanitary wants. Out of a total income of R41,00,474, R12,41,831, or nearly one-third, were spent on sanitary works, distributed as follows—

	R
Conservancy . . . . .	4,41,293
Paving . . . . .	79,127
Roads and bridges . . . . .	2,58,032
Drainage and sewage . . . . .	1,09,838
Water-supply, including cleaning and repairing of tanks, wells, &c. . . . .	2,82,947
Widening streets . . . . .	20,416
Construction and repair of latrines . . . . .	28,118
	<hr/>
TOTAL . . . . .	R12,41,831
	<hr/>

167. In the Central Provinces the only important civil sanitary works were the completion of the water-works at Jubbulpore and Hinganghat. In almost all the districts sanitary improvements of minor importance were carried out, such as the sinking of new wells, cleansing and repairing of tanks and wells, constructing road-side drains, filling up excavations, &c. Conservancy arrangements were also well attended to in all the municipalities in the Province.

168. Of the sanitary works executed or undertaken in Berar during the year the following were the most important: The *Kalapani* tank, which is intended to supply the town of Amraoti with water by means of pipes at an estimated cost of R3,02,646, was in progress. The *Wadali* tank, from which water is supplied both for cattle and drinking purposes at the station of Amraoti, was completed at a cost of R10,890. Works in connection with the *Hergowan* tank in the Amraoti district at an estimated cost of R19,775 were in progress. It is intended for cattle sent to the grazing tracts during the hot season. In Ellichpur the works in connection with the *Dhamangaon* tank, which is intended for cattle and is estimated to cost R14,144, were well advanced by the end of the year. In Melghat weirs were being constructed at an estimated cost of upwards of 25,000 rupees. In Akola the *Janona* tank was under construction, and R25,853 were expended on it during the year. Altogether R1,69,435 were allotted during the year to sanitary improvements. But out of it R1,56,878 only were expended. Compared with 1882 more money was spent on sanitary improvements in all the places excepting the villages. The attention of all district officers, however, has again been called “to the necessity of carrying out the rules laid down in the village sanitary code, and of preventing as far as possible the accumulation of filth inside the boundaries instead of at suitable places on the outskirts of each village.”

169. The work of sanitary improvement in Assam was restricted to towns and municipalities. The most important items were the completion of the water-works at Shillong and of the drainage-works of Goalpara, which have effected considerable improvement in the sanitary condition of that once water-logged town. Works in connection with the Gauhati water-supply also were in progress. They are estimated to cost R40,000. In the other municipalities no special work was

carried out; but in them much more was spent than in 1882 on street sweeping, cleaning of drains, and construction of roads and culverts. It was proposed that instructions should be issued to all district engineers to draw out plans for providing water to all the towns on the same system as has been devised for Gauhati.

170. In British Burma no special sanitary works of importance were undertaken during the year except the scheme for supplying the town of Prome with river water. In almost all the principal towns many minor improvements and repairs, such as cleaning wells, constructing public latrines and drains, filling cess-pits, &c., were effected, and everywhere great attention was paid to conservancy arrangements. The total sum spent on these improvements during the year was ₹1,99,959. This is made up of ₹1,12,003 spent on markets; ₹67,920 on water-works; ₹10,412 on burial grounds; ₹6,637 on latrines; and ₹2,987 on drainage.

171. In the municipalities of Madras the amount allotted for sanitary purposes during the year under review was ₹12,02,810. Of this ₹6,31,611 were for the city of Madras alone, and the remainder, ₹5,71,199, for all the other municipal towns in the Presidency taken together. In these no work of any magnitude seems to have been executed. All that was done consisted mainly in the repairing and cleansing of tanks and wells, latrines, drains, dust-bins, markets, and slaughter-houses; in the construction of latrines, drains, and dust-bins; in the sinking of a few wells, and in some other minor works. In the fund circles ₹3,99,672 were sanctioned for sanitary purposes. Of this ₹1,63,006 were for conservancy, ₹40,030 for improvement of village sites, ₹84,581 for improvement of water-supply, ₹10,971 for sanitary arrangements of fairs, ₹58,068 for construction and repair of markets and slaughter-houses, and ₹43,016 for other sanitary objects. The works executed were mostly of the same nature as in the municipalities.

172. In the municipalities of the Bombay Presidency, out of a total income of 27 lakhs, nearly 11½ lakhs were expended on conservancy arrangements. In the Surat municipality measures were being devised for a thorough drainage of the city by means of underground drains; the public park was extended at a cost of ₹9,324; ₹2,109 were spent on new latrines and ₹18,566 on roads. At Ahmedabad ₹4,226 were spent in constructing new drains and repairing old ones, and an outlay of ₹1,75,744 was incurred on account of new roads and repairs to old ones. At Dakor ₹12,000 were spent on an embankment for a tank. At Broach some slopes were improved at a cost of ₹8,150. At Sholapur a branch sewer of stone masonry, 330 feet long, and an open drain, 500 feet long, to carry off waste water into an underground sewer, were constructed during the year, and ₹5,819 were expended in erecting water stand-posts. At Ahmednagar ₹3,779 were expended on water-works, and ₹2,583 on drains and gutters. At Bhingar a tank was constructed at a cost of ₹1,000, and at Yeola six new latrines were built at ₹1,148. At Poona ₹7,362 were spent on roads, ₹2,089 on latrines and urinals, ₹7,965 on markets, ₹7,994 on water-works, ₹1,316 on the night-soil dépôt, ₹3,476 on U-shaped drains, and ₹5,269 on cremation ghats. At Kurrachee ₹35,426 were expended on re-metalling roads. In the local fund circles nearly 2¼ lakhs of rupees were expended on sanitary improvements. Of these the following were comparatively important: In Ahmedabad Collectorate ₹11,004 were expended in constructing new wells and tanks and repairing old ones. In Kaira ₹16,765

were spent on 11 new wells and ten tanks. In Panch Mehals ₹3,895 in constructing new wells and tanks and repairing old ones. In Surat ₹23,776 on tanks, wells, and troughs. In Thana and Kolaba ₹13,344 and ₹5,504, respectively, on tanks and wells. In Ahmednagar and Nasik ₹14,117 and ₹7,883 were spent on new wells and improving old ones. In Belgaum ₹16,542 were expended on sanitary works, and in Dharwar ₹1,06,254 in repairing and improving tanks.

173. Of sanitary improvements in Coorg there is little to record. The Public Works Department spent only ₹140 in sinking a new well and repairing roads and old wells. In the Mercara municipality the conservancy establishment was maintained at a cost of ₹2,906. But for want of funds very little was done to improve the drainage of the town and to carry out the scheme for the water-supply which has been under consideration for some time. At Virarajendrapet ₹1,187 were expended on repairing roads, making drains and other minor improvements, ₹2,196 on conservancy, and ₹1,050 in constructing a slaughter-house and a fish market.

## SECTION X.

### GENERAL REMARKS.

174. Under the head of "General Remarks" the most important facts to be noted are the visits to India of two special Commissions, which came for the express purpose of inquiring into the cause of cholera. The first of these was the German Commission, which consisted of Messrs. Koch, Gaffky, and Fischer. After a few weeks in Egypt, where they had been engaged in similar investigations, they arrived in Calcutta on the 12th December 1883, and continued their work till the end of March 1884. They were provided with such laboratory and other accommodation as the Medical College could afford, and every endeavour was made by the College and other authorities to render them assistance. As the result of their labours they announced that the bacillus which they had first met with in Egypt, is an organism peculiar to cholera—that it is never absent in cases of cholera, and that it is never present in other diseases. They accordingly called it the "Cholera Bacillus," or from its peculiar curved shape the "Comma Bacillus." Their experiments led them to believe that this bacillus was destroyed in an acid medium, and this in their opinion explained why it proved inert when taken into the stomach of a healthy man or other animal. The bacillus was freely cultivated in gelatine and other media, but all endeavours to produce cholera by feeding animals with it or by inoculating them with it proved altogether unsuccessful. Notwithstanding these failures the German Commission held that the comma bacillus was undoubtedly the cause of cholera. Shortly before they left Calcutta, they found this bacillus in a tank around which a few cases of cholera had recently occurred, and this was regarded as positive proof, not only that the bacillus is the cause of cholera, but also that it is distributed mainly through the medium of the drinking-water. No collected record has yet appeared of the labours of the German Commission. The account of their work both in India and Egypt is scattered over several official reports, and further information may be found in the address which Dr. Koch delivered before the Medical Conference held at Berlin on the 26th July 1884. Extracts from these reports and from Dr. Koch's address and a more detailed discussion of them will be found in the separate paper entitled "Cholera: what can the State do to prevent it?" to which reference is made in the "note" at the commencement of this volume.

175. The statements made by the German Commission were readily accepted on Dr. Koch's authority, and it was believed by many that the cholera problem which had so long puzzled mankind had at last been solved. They were not only of great scientific interest, but also of great practical importance. It was felt that their accuracy must be tested, and that they must be either verified or set aside. A separate Commission was accordingly despatched from London to examine the question afresh. The Commission consisted of Dr. E. Klein and Dr. Heneage Gibbes. They arrived in Bombay in the beginning of September, and after a few weeks in that city they came to Calcutta and carried on their investigations in the same laboratory which had been used by the German Commission. They left India again early in December 1884. A full account of their work is now being printed in London, but the general results are contained in the following preliminary report.

Dated Calcutta, the 27th November 1884.

From—DRS. E. KLEIN and HENEAGE GIBBES,

To—The Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India.

We have the honour to report that the investigations which we have hitherto carried on in Bombay and Calcutta have yielded the following results :—

1. The statement of Koch that ‘comma-bacilli’ are present only in the intestines of persons suffering from, or dead of, cholera, is not in accordance with the facts, since ‘comma-bacilli’ occur also in other diseases of the intestines, *e.g.*, epidemic diarrhoea, dysentery, and in intestinal catarrh associated with phthisis.
  2. The ‘comma-bacilli’ in acute typical cases of cholera are by no means present in such numbers and with such frequency as to justify Koch’s statement, that the ileum contains almost a pure cultivation of ‘comma-bacilli.’
  3. The ‘comma-bacilli’ are not present in the tissue of the intestine or elsewhere.
  4. The ‘comma-bacilli’ in artificial cultivation, carried out by one of us (E. K.), do not behave in any way differently from other putrefactive organisms.
  5. Mucus-flakes of the ileum, taken out soon after death from typical acute cholera, contain numerous mucus-corpuseles, many of them filled with peculiar minute straight bacilli. The same bacilli occur also outside the mucus-corpuseles. They are never missed even when the ‘comma-bacilli’ are.
  6. These small bacilli have been cultivated by one of us (E. K.), and they do not behave differently from putrefactive organisms.
- These small bacilli are not present in the tissues of the intestine or any other tissue.
7. No bacteria of any kind, and no organisms of known form and character, occur in the blood or any other tissue.
  8. A good many experiments have been carried out by one of us (E. K.), with the following results :—
    - a. Mice, rats, cats, and monkeys were fed with rice-water stools, with vomit, with mucus-flakes of the ileum, fresh and after having been kept for 24 to 48 hours. The animals remained normal.
    - b. Inoculations with recent and other cultivations of ‘comma-bacilli,’ and the small straight bacilli, as well as with mucus-flakes, were made into the subcutaneous tissue, into the peritoneal cavity, into the jugular vein, and into the cavity of the small and large intestine of rabbits, cats, and monkeys ; but the animals remained perfectly well and normal.
  9. The material which we have had hitherto at our disposal has been very good and abundant, and, as far as the microscopic work goes, we do not think we shall require any more material.

We therefore propose concluding our enquiry by the beginning of December, and hope soon after to return to England.

It will be observed that Messrs. Klein and Gibbes’ investigations are altogether subversive of Dr. Koch’s statements, even as regards matters of fact.

176. In regard to Dr. Koch’s finding bacilli in a tank, Dr. Klein has forwarded the following additional memorandum.

Special memorandum on the tank  
containing “Comma-Bacilli.”

The fact that comma-bacilli have been found in tanks without any case of cholera having occurred among the large number of people using them, is an observation of much interest and importance in regard to the relation of comma-bacilli to cholera. The observation has a special interest and importance, moreover, from the circumstance that one of the tanks in question is the *same tank* as that in which Dr. Koch found comma-bacilli, and so hastily concluded that the outbreak of cholera which took place about that time among persons using this tank had been caused by the comma-bacilli it contained.

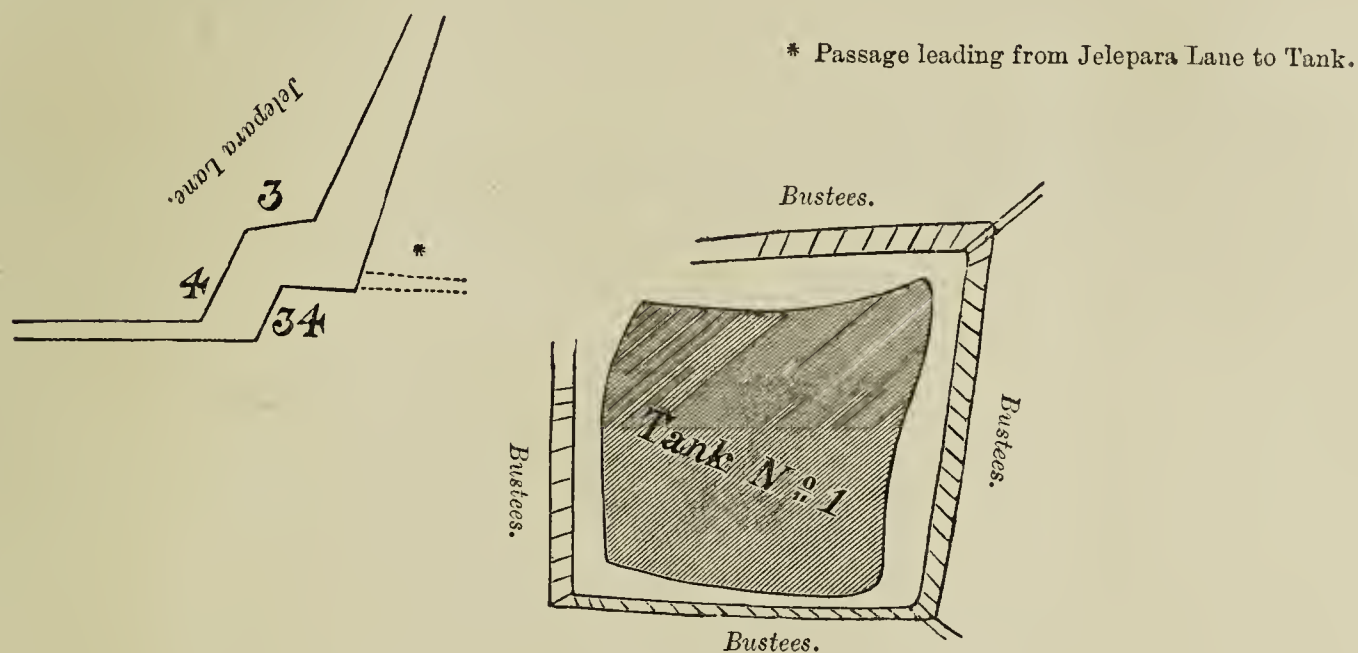
Dated Calcutta, the 3rd December 1884.

From—DR. E. KLEIN,

To—The Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India.

In addition to the short memorandum signed by myself and Dr. Gibbes, which we had the honour to submit to you some days ago, I append here some interesting notes with regard to the relation of comma-bacilli in tank-water to cholera in Calcutta, which were collected in conjunction with Dr. D. D. Cunningham.

An outbreak of cholera occurred between 14th and 16th November in three houses in Jeleva Lane, in Calcutta. The houses are marked in the subjoined plan as No. 34, No. 3, and No. 4.



In No. 34 occurred three; in No. 3, two; and in No. 4, three cases. Those of No. 34 were the first.

The only condition common to all these houses is this, that in front of them is an opening of the sewer passing under the street.

A passage marked \* on the plan leads at some distance to a large tank, No. 1, around which is a number of bustees. The people of these bustees use, as is generally the case, this tank for all kinds of purposes,—cess-pools, washing of clothes, utensils, and drinking.

The above three houses, Nos. 3, 4, and 34, of Jeleva Lane, are inhabited by well-to-do people, and they have in their houses a good and pure water-supply of their own, and their inhabitants never come near the tank at all. The water of this tank is very dirty and contains undoubted comma-bacilli, exactly like those found in choleraic evacuations. Although a large number of the natives living in the bustees surrounding this tank constantly use and drink of this water, no case of cholera has occurred amongst them.

As you are aware from Dr. Koch's official reports to his Government, this gentleman visited during his stay in Calcutta (February 13th and 20th, 1884) bustees in Sahib Bagan, amongst the inhabitants of which there occurred, between January 21st and April 27th of this year, a severe outbreak of cholera. These bustees are located around a tank, which for convenience sake may be here called No. 2. There are about two hundred families living around this tank, and, as is usually the case, they utilise this water for washing, bathing, cleaning, and drinking purposes. In this water Dr. Koch found the comma-bacilli, and he quite arbitrarily concluded that they caused that outbreak of cholera.

I visited this tank lately and found in its water undoubted comma-bacilli; there has occurred, during the whole of November 1884, one single case of cholera, although about two hundred families use the water.

Close to this tank there is another tank, No. 3, and around this live also about two hundred families. As in the former case, the people here around tank No. 3 use the water for all purposes, including drinking purposes. The water of this tank is dirty, and a sample taken close to the shore revealed undoubted comma-bacilli. There has not occurred a single case of cholera in these bustees during the whole of this year.

It is worth stating that there is a communication between tank No. 3 and tank No. 2, there being a slight flow from the former into the latter. Tank No. 2 receives water from the ice-factory close by.

177. In the investigations of both Cholera Commissions the want of a properly fitted laboratory, suited for work of this kind, was much felt. Arrangements are now in progress for providing a suitable building with all the other requisites. Dr. D. D. Cunningham, who was engaged for so many years in the cholera inquiry along with Dr. T. R. Lewis, has been again associated with the Sanitary Department of the Government of India, and will remain in charge of this laboratory.

Provision of a special Laboratory for cholera and other investigations.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM, M.D., *Surgeon-General,*  
*Sanitary Commissioner with the*  
*Government of India.*

A. BARCLAY, M.B., *Surgeon,*  
*Secretary to the Surgeon-General and Sanitary*  
*Commissioner with the Government of India.*

APPENDIX A.

---

MEDICAL HISTORY

OF THE

AKA EXPEDITIONARY FIELD FORCE, 1883-1884,

BY

SURGEON-MAJOR E. R. JOHNSON.



APPENDIX A.

---

MEDICAL HISTORY

OF THE

AKA EXPEDITIONARY FIELD FORCE, 1883-1884,

BY

SURGEON-MAJOR E. R. JOHNSON.

---

The Akas are a tribe of hill-men, whose territory lies to the north of Tezpur on the Brahmaputra, and intervenes between Bhutan on the west and the Duffla hills on the east.

Locality.

2. The Akas had some old-standing forest boundary grievance, not supposed to be of any moment; and in 1883 a Moozeedar, named Lakhidar, was asked if he was willing to enter the Aka country and collect exhibits for the Calcutta Exhibition.

Cause of hostilities.

He made no difficulties about going, and left the town of Balipara for the Aka hills with 13 followers about the middle of October.

3. The Akas assert that on arrival in their country he demanded a Raja and Ranee with their ornaments to be taken down to Calcutta; but whether this was really the case is not known, as the Moozeedar died in captivity before the troops reached the Aka country.

Alleged demand of Moozeedar,

Aka Council.

4. An Aka Council was held, and the Moozeedar and his servants were detained, the other followers being released.

5. The Akas then despatched about one hundred men to the town of Balipara, in British territory, which they reached on the 10th November. These men, under the leadership of an Aka chief named Chandi, carried off the same day to the hills a Forest Department clerk and ranger, two fowling-pieces, and some money. These they refused to deliver up unless large compensation was given in land and money.

Aka raid.

6. A military expedition was organised, and the advanced party crossed the frontier on December 17th. This party was attacked by the Akas on the night of the 23rd December, and on the 8th January the Aka villages were captured and occupied. On the 21st January, the captives (with the exception of the Moozeedar, who had died) and the guns being delivered up, the troops commenced their return march to the plains.

Military expedition and its results.

## Composition of the Field Force.

7. The following is the strength of the troops and followers employed during the expedition :—

Half battery mountain artillery.—Arrived at Tezpur 24th December,—Officers 2, men 35, followers 136.

Half company, Bengal Sappers and Miners.—Arrived at Tezpur 28th December,—Officer 1, men 55, followers 11.

Wing, 12th Regiment, Khelat-i-Ghilzai Native Infantry.—Arrived at Tezpur 21st December,—Officers 3, men 236, followers 39.

43rd Regiment, Assam Light Infantry.—Arrived at Tezpur 10th December,—Officers 9, men 599, followers 82.

Assam Frontier Police,—Officers 2, men 103, followers 3.

Transport coolies 1,588.

Other followers 134.

General Staff and Departments,—Officers 13.

Making a total of 30 officers, 1,028 men, and 1,993 followers.

8. Tezpur, which formed the base of operations, is a small civil station and was formerly a cantonment occupied by a wing of a Native regiment, the lines, regimental buildings, and hospital being still kept in good repair. The soil is alluvial, but there is a gradual slope upwards towards the Himalayas, the lower spurs of which are some 30 miles to the north. A small isolated granite hill and some smaller elevations on the bank of the river mark the site of the station and make it conspicuous when approached by river.

## Base of operations.

9. The march to Balipara, 18 miles of unmetalled road, is through slightly ascending flat country, partly cultivated, but mostly tall grass jungle. No water is obtainable. A few tea-gardens as Balipara is approached. Balipara is a small town with a market place or *hât*. A frontier police guard is usually stationed here and a Government forest officer is resident.

## First march.

It was into this town that the Akas raided. Balipara is situated on the Bhoroli river at its junction with a small stream called the Munsiri. The Bhoroli is here a large river running in several channels with sandy *churs*, or islands between them.

10. The next march to Dijumukh is 17 miles. The pathway for the first 7 miles traverses an alluvial plain covered with a tall reed-like grass called in Assam “ekra,” with here and there small patches of forest. A small range of hills called the Sonai hills, a few hundred feet high, is then reached, and the character of the soil and vegetation at once changes. The forest becomes dense and continuous, and the soil at a short distance below the surface full of water-worn pebbles and boulders. At this point cart carriage ceased and baggage was carried by mules and coolies. The road through the forest to Dijumukh was at first a mere forest pathway, but was soon made practicable for mules. The forest was extremely dense and gloomy, consisting of tall trees, many with buttressed stems, the most noticeable being the *sâl* (*Shorea robusta*), the elephant apple (*Dillenia*), the rubber (*Ficus elastica*), with its numerous aerial roots and compound stem of great size. The undergrowth consisted of ferns of many kinds,—tree ferns, canes, begonias, and in the more open places wild cardamoms and plantains, while the tree trunks were covered with creepers and epiphytal orchids, ferns, and mosses.

## Second march.

11. At Dijumukh the pathway leaves the forest and reaches the Bhoroli river again, which is here a rapid stream flowing over a bed of boulders. The main stream is 90 yards wide, but there are several smaller fordable, collateral streams, and one of these, together with the main stream, encloses an island on which the Dijumukh post was formed.

12. Dijumukh formed the advanced base of the expeditionary force, and is just within the limits of British territory. The *chur* or island on which the troops were stationed was about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles long. It consisted of boulders more or less covered with sand and strewn with large water-worn trunks of trees brought down by the floods.

13. The lower half of the *chur*, down-stream, was not occupied as a camping-ground, being covered with dense tree jungle, and was used as a source of supply for timber and material for building huts, &c. The upper half of the *chur* was from 5 to 10 feet above the cold-season level of the river, and in most parts was covered with tall grass; other parts were bare sand.

14. The site was particularly suitable for a large camp, as there was abundance of excellent drinking-water, with no danger of its being polluted. The situation was open, cheerful and dry, and at some distance from the forest. The country around is quite uninhabited; the nearest village in the direction of Balipara being some 10 or 12 miles distant. The river was crossed here by rafts supported on canoes.

15. When the troops first arrived, the sand was covered with the fresh foot-prints of numerous wild animals—elephants, buffalo, tiger, sambur, and barking deer. Pheasants, jungle fowl, the wood partridge, and a gigantic pigeon were common. The river abounded in mahaseer. Leeches were very numerous in the forest, but were not found in the open part of the island occupied by the troops; and the pipsee fly, which will afterwards be referred to, was not found here.

16. The vegetation was similar to that described as found on the road leading to Dijumukh. It is remarkable that no bamboos grew in the zone of forest between the more or less open plains and the foot of the hills, and their unexpected absence greatly increased the difficulty of hutting the troops, building godowns, hospitals, &c.

17. Wild lemons of large size and excellent quality were obtainable when the post was first occupied. A begonia, with a leaf stem the thickness of a little finger, grew abundantly in the forest about Dijumukh and in the hills beyond. It resembles rhubarb in taste and is probably an excellent anti-scorbutic. Some of the Goorkhas of the 43rd Regiment, Assam Light Infantry, used it cooked as a vegetable; when cooked with sugar, it was found to be an agreeable addition to the officers' commissariat rations.

18. Another good anti-scorbutic was found in the large acid and somewhat astringent fruit of a *Dillenia* known as the elephant apple or *otenga*. It was common everywhere and much eaten by the men and followers.

19. From Dijumukh the next march is 10 to 11 miles. There was not even a pathway when the troops first advanced, but the route lay along the bed of the Diyu river, a small and easily fordable stream in the cold weather. This march was very trying to

laden coolies, as there was no level ground ; the bed of the stream was covered with large water-worn rocks and boulders, and the stream had to be crossed and re-crossed from one end of the march to the other.

20. About half way from Dijumukh to No. 1 camp (or Diyu camp) the  
Topography.
lower spurs of the hills rise from the plains, and  
when No. 1 camp is reached, steep forest-clad hills  
line the sides of the river.

The road from Dijumukh to No. 1 camp was later on much improved by the construction of a road through the forest, parallel to the river, for five miles. Before the return of the troops mule carriage was practicable for half of this march, but the other half remained much the same as it was at first.

21. The camping ground at No. 1 post was exceedingly limited. A small  
No. 1 post.
stockade was built on a rocky elevation over the  
river, below which, on the bed of the stream, an  
encampment was formed. The place was gloomy and sunless, but being on the  
bed of the stream, there was always a current of air which made it more healthy  
than a forest clearing. Bamboos and plantain leaves for making huts and lean-  
tos were abundant. The pipsee fly was common, though less so than at posts  
situated more in the interior of the hill country. The elevation of this post  
above the sea is 1,200 feet.

22. The march from No. 1 camp to No. 2 camp, or Maj Bhoroli camp, is 10  
No. 2 post.
miles. The ascent is at first almost precipitous and,  
continues to be exceedingly steep till the crest of the  
ridge is reached at a height above the sea of 2,700 feet.

The crest of the ridge is then followed for about two miles, when there is a descent as steep as the ascent.

The whole of this march is through dense tree jungle. In the less elevated parts lofty plantains (*Musa*), screw pines (*Pandanus*), and bamboos are common. At the crest of the hill, the forest is mostly ilex oak loaded with lichens. Here and there a few scarlet rhododendrons were observed.

23. No. 2 camp, or Maj Bhoroli, was placed on both sides of the Bhoroli  
Topography.
river, which the route to the Aka hills here crosses  
a second time.

No canoes could be got up the river to this point on account of rapids. The Akas crossed by a single cane suspended across a narrower part of the river over some rapids. Over this cane a loop or ring of thick cane was worked which encircled the body of the person crossing.

This communication with the other side the Akas had fortunately left standing, and by its help Major Beresford with the advanced force was able to cross and establish a ferry of bamboo rafts.

It was at this point, after Major Beresford's force had crossed, that the night attack was made by the Akas on the 23rd December.

24. Up to Maj Bhoroli the hill consists of dense sandstone, but here the  
Geological formation.
rocks are in some places slaty, and a few small seams  
of coal were discovered.

The vegetation was similiar to that found at No. 1 camp. Bamboos were  
Vegetation.
plentiful, but there was no grass and huts and lean-  
tos were made of bamboos and plantain leaves. The

marks of wild elephants were common, but game was less numerous as the Aka country was approached. The beautiful peacock pheasant (polyplectron) was common here.

Natural history.

25. Pipsee flies were very numerous. These are small dipterous insects belonging to the genus *simulium*, closely resembling the insect known in India as the sand fly, but larger.

The Pipsee fly.

The insect is considerably smaller than a mosquito. In shape it resembles a house fly, but the head is proportionately smaller. It has two small antennæ and a curved proboscis or piercer. The wings and poisers are both large. The colour is black, the legs being obscurely banded with yellow. They do not bite at night, and prefer sheltered and shady situations during the warmer hours of the day.

They attack the hands and feet, are noiseless, operate very quickly and cause no pain at the time. The puncture made

Their bites.

soon causes a conical elevation of the skin capped by a red blister, the size of a pin's head. This blister soon becomes a deep purple-black and the place itches for many days. As the insect does not attack any part covered with clothing, the hands and feet suffer most, and when the bites are numerous, these become puffy and oedematous, blisters and bullæ sometimes form, and small scratches become converted into unhealthy sores. These have no specific character, and under appropriate treatment, rest and protection from further attacks soon heal.

26. The disability and loss of service caused by this insect was very considerable. Among the troops the admissions on account of insect bites were only exceeded in number by those due to ague and dysentery, and among followers to ague, dysentery, and diarrhœa. The men who suffered most were the frontier police, who were in some cases without boots and many without *putties* or leg bandages.

Serious resulting disability both among troops and followers.

27. The following Field Force Order was issued by the General Officer Commanding the Force on the 2nd January :—

Field Force Order regarding fly bites.

“Officers Commanding Regiments and Detachments are directed to give strict orders to their men to wear their boots and putties at all times during the day (so as to avoid being laid up by pipsee bites). On the march or out of camp, men are only to be allowed to take off their boots by permission of the Officer Commanding the Party, and should be warned to put them on again directly they halt.”

28. When once a man's feet were swollen, it was found better to send him back at once to the field hospital at Dijumukh, where the flies were not found.

Patients sent to field hospital.

29. The Akas wear a small string of beads tightly fastened below each knee; from this hangs a piece of loose cloth, resembling a miniature petticoat, as a protection against

Protection used by the Akas.

the attacks of this insect.

30. In future expeditions on this frontier, all men, both troops and followers, should be provided with socks. The protection of the hands is less important, but gloves

Suggestions for preventative measures.

should be worn by officers during the day time.

It was proposed that the effect of smearing the feet and hands with kerosine oil should be tried, and some was heliographed for, but it did not arrive in time to be of any use.

31. From Maj Bhoroli, 600 feet above the sea, the march to No. III camp was one of the most trying to laden coolies. The ascent from the river to the top of the next range of hills was uninterrupted and exceedingly steep till the ridge, at an elevation of 4,900 feet, was reached. The pathway then descended 1,000 feet to No. III camp, where a stockade was built near a small spring of water. This was the most disagreeable of all the posts on the line, and it was feared that sickness might break out. The space enclosed by the stockade was very cramped; and the dense tree forest and northern aspect of the hill side kept it damp and sunless nearly all day. The thermometer went down to from  $34^{\circ}$  to  $36^{\circ}$  at night, and in the morning the ground was covered with hoar frost. There was no grass for lean-tos, and huts and the leaves of forest trees made a poor substitute. At times there was not sufficient room to put all the transport coolies under cover; the pungent smoke at night from the cooking-fires was most annoying, and during the day the pipsee flies were more abundant and active than in any other post. The water from the spring was suspected to contain iron, as all the stones over which it flowed were covered with a thick deposit of a ferruginous red colour; on a closer examination it was found to be due to a red conferva.

32. From No. III camp the enemy's position on the opposite hill could be seen and the pathway descended to the Tenga river, 1,600 feet through dense forest. On nearing the river, which was just fordable, the bank was found to be cleared by the enemy and commanded by a stone fort and stockade on the opposite side. From the river, at an elevation of 2,300 feet above the sea, the pathway led up a steep hill to Labi's village an ascent of 2,000 feet. In many places this hill had at times been under cultivation, and the jungle was less dense than elsewhere.

33. The Akas, whose country had, till the present expedition took place, never been visited by a European, are a small tribe with a marked Mongolian type of features. They live by cultivating the hill-sides, and, like all the mountain tribes on the Eastern Frontier, cultivate by *jhooming*, i.e., cutting a patch of forest and then burning the fallen trees and vegetation. The ground, being thus highly enriched by wood ashes, is sown at the beginning of the rainy season.

34. Their chief food appears to be millet, Indian-corn, and hill rice; they also cultivate yams, sweet potatoes, and several kinds of beans. They keep *mittun*, or tame bison (*Bos pontalis*), which are slaughtered at wedding feasts and on great occasions; but milk or butter is not eaten. Pigs and fowls are also kept. The *mittun* are highly valued, and a man's position in the tribe appears partly to depend upon the number of these animals he possesses.

35. Akas are divided into Kappas Chors and Hazri Khoas, but the first named only were those concerned in the raid and against whom the operations were directed. The Hazri Khoas live more to the west. The Kappas Chors, however, intermarry with these, as well as with the Meri Akas, whose villages are to the east, in the direction of the Duffla hills, and with the Mijis, whose country, not yet explored, is to the north.

36. The Aka villages are collections of long shed-like huts from 5 to 20 in number. They are raised above the ground on piles, and have floors and walls of bamboo matting, and are thatched with Indian-corn or palm leaves. Inside they are divided into partitions or rooms by moveable boards of great size, and have a ceiling about 5 feet high, the space between which and the roof forms a store-room.

The Aka villages, which were occupied by our troops from January 8th to January 22nd, were named after two Chiefs, Labi and Medhi; and were situated on the south slope of a range of hills 5,500 feet high,—Labi's village being 4,300 and Medhi's 3,900 above the sea.

The men were quartered in the Aka houses, which made excellent barracks.

Good water was obtainable at a short distance. The houses were blackened with smoke inside, but were not infested with vermin.

Large supplies of wood were easily obtainable, and large camp fires were burnt in the mornings and evenings, and the men were able to obtain various additions to their rations, such as fresh bison, beef, pork, fowls, hill rice, Indian-corn, millet, and several kinds of beans.

The pipsee flies were troublesome in the mornings and evenings, but less so during the warmest part of the day.

The hills occupied consisted of hard sandstone.

37. A small party of men, which I accompanied, was sent to a village called Kourigaon, situated on the next range of hills to the north. After crossing the range above Labi's

Topography.

and Medhi's villages, a descent was made to a small stream, beyond which the character of the country was entirely different, being open and grassy, with a thin park-like forest of deciduous oaks and scarlet rhododendrons, and the rocks consisting of *gneiss* instead of sandstone. At Kourigaon the body of the Moozeedar was exhumed and identified by his clothes, and the fact of his death placed beyond question. He had been kept in a strong timber cage which was still standing, and the log of wood or hobble which had been attached to his feet was brought back.

38. The captives and guns having been given up and the object of the expedition gained, the return of the troops began on the 21st of January by the same route as the advance.

Return of troops.

A small party was, however, sent through the Hazri Khoas' country which reached Dijumukh, *viâ* Baluckpong, in five marches. This route avoided the double crossing of the Bhoroli river, and in the event of an expedition being again sent to these hills would probably be the one selected.

The return march was uneventful, and by the 1st February nearly all the troops had returned to Tezpur. The cleanliness and excellent sanitary condition of all the camps down the line was a very satisfactory feature.

39. The arms of the Akas consist of the *dao*, a very long and heavy, straight-cutting sword, with the end cut square and heavier than the part nearest the hilt. They were also in

The arms of the Akas.

possession of a few firearms, and a leading scout of the 43rd Regiment, Assam Light Infantry, was killed on the 27th December by a charge of slugs fired at close quarters from an ambush.

Pangis, or short spikes of bamboo stuck in the ground, were also used as a defence to their stockades, and collections of rocks and stones were arranged on heights over pathways. These could be let go by cutting the cane which supported them.

One officer was slightly injured by the fall of one of these contrivances, which for want of a better name were called "Booby traps." A number of these were carefully arranged as a defence to the pathway leading up to their villages which were attacked on the 8th January, but the fire of the mountain guns so demoralised the Akas that the canes were found to be uncut.

40. Their most formidable weapon, however, is the poisoned arrow. This is discharged from a strong short bow of hard bamboo. The bow is so slightly bent when strung that without some protection to the hand they cannot be used, and the Akas use a thick cord of twisted hair twined round the wrist.

Poisoned arrows.

The arrows are of various shapes, but the most common are of bamboo with a small barbed head flattened on one side for the reception of the poison paste. A few arrows had iron heads, and others had heads of wood easily detached, and intended to remain in the wound after the withdrawal of the shaft. The arrows were carefully feathered with some dried leaf (probably bamboo).

41. The poison, which is believed to be the root of *Aconitum ferox*, is not found in the Aka country, but is obtained from the Mijis, whose villages are nearer the snowy range. It is said to be imported in the form of a small bulbous root, and is then worked up with rice-flour and other unknown ingredients into a brown paste. The article is evidently rather scarce, and the Akas say that a pig is given in exchange for quite a small piece. In the attack made on Major Beresford's camp on 23rd December, nearly all the arrows appear to have been poisoned, and poisoned arrows were used when the Akas were in ambush; but in the attack made by General Hill's force on the 8th January, a small proportion of arrows only had poison paste at the tip. It is probable that the tips of some were dipped into a dilute solution of the poison immediately before use, but this is not certain.

Poison employed.

42. The Akas are excellent archers, and their slight-looking untipped arrows cut out of bamboo were more formidable, even when unpoisoned, than they appeared. As an instance of their penetrating power, the case of Sepoy Ameer Khan, of the 12th Regiment, Khilat-i-Ghilzai, Native Infantry, may be mentioned. He was wounded at a distance of 40 to 50 paces, and the arrow pierced the thick leather of a new ammunition boot and penetrated deeply into his heel.

Skill in archery.

43. The following is the account given by Surgeon D. St. J. Grant, attached to the 43rd Regiment, of three cases of poisoned arrow wounds :—

Detail of cases of arrow wounds.

*Case I.*—On the night of the 23rd December 1883, at Maj Bhoroli, Sepoy Soona Thappa, 43rd Regiment, Assam Light Infantry, was wounded by an arrow which, after following the course of the external jugular vein from the angle of the jaw downwards, and grazing and abrading the skin in its flight, finally penetrated more deeply and produced a punctured wound of the jugular vein, or its communicating branch with the anterior jugular. I saw him within a few minutes. The arrow had been removed; the bleeding was not profuse, owing to the closing of the fibres of the platysma, and a single silver suture, closing the wound, effectually controlled it. Within ten minutes of being hit, the patient showed the gravest symptoms; he became almost collapsed, pupils dilated, extremities cold, pulse rapid and weak, violent vomiting set in at once, and after the contents of the stomach had been rejected, most distressing retching continued to the end, slight and transient delirium supervened, the patient becoming restless and talking at random. Also a slight tendency to diarrhoea was noticed, pultaceous fœces passing without the knowledge of the patient. Stimulants and morphia hypodermically were given, the latter in hopes of checking the retching which threatened to bring on the bleeding, by bursting open the wound. The patient, however, never rallied, and died about 10 hours after the receipt of the wound.

*Case No. II.*—Sepoy Haree Sing Rana, 43rd Regiment, Assam Light Infantry, on the 27th December 1883; this man was wounded, during the attempt

on the Tengapani River, in the leg immediately above the knee. He sank without objective symptom of any sort, rapidly becoming collapsed and dying within an hour and a half of being hit.

*Case No. III.*—Sepoy Kheeramul was wounded in the neck during a reconnaissance excursion; the arrow lodged deeply in the sterno-mastoid muscle. I saw him about 40 minutes after he was wounded. His appearance was ghastly, face drawn and anxious, his whole person covered with vomited matter. The extremities were cold and the pulse could be felt only with difficulty. Another curious symptom was wide irregularity of the pupils, that on the wounded side being widely dilated, the other normal; the wound was freely opened and cleaned, and attempts were made to administer brandy, but the patient refused. He was sent back to camp No. III with directions to the Hospital Assistant to give him tea and brandy, if he would consent to take it, and apply a mustard poultice over the heart. On my return to camp, in about six hours, I found him much better, and he finally recovered after a slow convalescence, during the first three days of which his throat was extremely sore and deglutition difficult. The wound suppurated freely and was accompanied by much inflammatory œdema.

These were the only three undoubted cases of poisoned wounds. In the attack on the 8th January, I dressed three cases of arrow wounds, but none of these showed any symptoms of poisoning during the time I was with them, over an hour, and they were then sent back to No. III camp. One man was slightly delirious at night, 6 or 8 hours afterwards, and complained of dryness and pain in the throat, but the symptoms soon passed off.

44. I was informed by one of the Native officers who had served on this frontier for a long time, that some of the Eastern Frontier tribes carry a solution of the poison in a bamboo joint when it is scarce and dip the arrows into it before use. It was possible that this was a case of the kind.

Probable employment of poison solution.

45. Before the attack on the Aka positions on January 8th, I gave the following directions as to the treatment of poisoned wounds which was to be followed on the field:—

Direction given for treatment of arrow wounds on the field.

If on an extremity, the circulation to be stopped by a ligature as in a case of snake-bite. The wound then to be freely opened with a scalpel, thoroughly cleaned and then cauterised with pure carbolic acid to prevent absorption of the poison. The patient was to have a stimulant administered to him and he was to be taken at once to the rear. Each Medical Officer and Hospital Assistant was provided with the necessary appliances, which he carried with him.

46. There appears to be no doubt that the poison used is aconite, from the description of the root, the symptoms produced, and by the fact that the plant belongs to an alpine flora, being only found in the higher ranges below the snows.

Aconite plant.

47. An antidote to the poison is said to exist, and I obtained from several sepoy and Native officers who had served on the Abor Frontier an aromatic bark, which they agreed in saying was the true antidote. The tree from which it was obtained grew near No. III camp and belonged to the *Lauraceæ*. It appeared to be almost identical with the bay-tree, cultivated in England as an ornamental shrub, but the leaves were more acuminate and the petioles longer. The tree grew to a large size. I regret that the specimens which I obtained were lost on the return march.

Reputed antidote.

The bark is of a dark-red colour, very aromatic, and when chewed, it is said to counteract the effect of the poison. A number of men belonging to the

43rd Regiment, Assam Light Infantry, carried a piece of this bark with them during the attack made on the 8th January.

48. At the beginning of the expedition it was directed that all camp equipage should be left at Tezpur, but after a good supply of provisions had been forwarded to the front, this order was to some extent relaxed, and some tents and sepoy's *páls* were eventually brought as far as Dijumukh. As, however, this could not have been foreseen, the various hospitals along the line had to be constructed by the troops with such material as was available.

49. At Tezpur the hospital was in two sections about a mile apart. That for the troops was in the old Native Infantry lines, and consisted of six sepoy's double *páls*; with the old Native Infantry hospital forming a dispensary, store-room, and office. The *páls* were fitted with *machans* 9 inches high, very neatly made by the men of the 43rd Regiment, Assam Light Infantry. The maximum number of men in these tents was 67, and there was always ample room. The hospital for the transport coolies and followers at Tezpur consisted of two large grass huts 54 × 18 feet. The ridge-pole was 9 feet high and the side walls 6 feet. Each hut had a row of raised *machans*, 15 inches high, down each side. These made comfortable temporary hospitals, and were warm and dry during two days' heavy rain. The hospital huts for the transport coolies were supplemented by three sepoy's half *páls*. The transport hospital was never overcrowded.

50. At Balipara there was a small grass hut capable of holding 12 to 15 men, but it was only used for patients on their way from the front to the hospital at Tezpur. When patients were temporarily in excess of accommodation in this hospital, they were sheltered in sepoy's *páls*.

51. At Dijumukh, which formed the most advanced post where stores, &c., could be taken otherwise than by coolie carriage, the field hospital was established. This was built to accommodate 50 patients, as only a small number of men could be spared to construct it. It consisted of one large ward 80 × 18 feet; the ridge-pole 10 feet and the side walls 5 feet. At one end was a dispensary 6 × 8 feet, a room for the Hospital Assistant on duty 6 × 8 feet, and a store-room 8 × 18 feet. The sides of the main ward were lined by a continuous *machan* 3 feet 6 inches high. The roof was thatched with coarse grass and the walls were of the same material. The labour of building this hospital was very considerable, as bamboos were not obtainable at Dijumukh, and the posts, supports for *machan*, and all parts of the structure which required strength, had to be made from trees selected out of the jungle as suitable for the different parts of the building.

52. The other hospitals along the line were of the simplest description, being little more than ordinary lean-tos of grass and bamboo where obtainable, and at other places of plantain leaves. The front of the lean-to was, as a rule, partly shut in for additional protection against the cold. The floors were thickly lined with grass or bamboo leaves. At Labi's and Medhi's villages, Aka huts were appropriated as hospitals, and made as comfortable as possible by lining the floors with the stems and leaves of a species of wormwood which grew in great abundance in the fallow *jhooms* near the villages. At Labi's village the hospital was supplemented by a lean-to, made of wooden boards, covered outside with wormwood stalks. Patients in front of Dijumukh were in all cases sent to the field hospital as fast as possible, for the difficulties of transporting many men, incapable of walking over such a country, would have been very great, and would have greatly hampered the return of the troops.

53. The huts used for officers and men were similar to those figured on page 233 of the Medical History of the Duffla Expedition

Huts. At Dijumukh and Labi's village the officers' huts were somewhat more elaborate, and each officer had a separate hut.

The excellent hutting of all ranks was due to the 43rd Assam Light Infantry, a regiment which is unrivalled in its knowledge of woodcraft and use of the *kukri*.

The transport coolies were hutted in lean-tos like those of the sepoy.

54. The conservancy of the various camps was a subject of the greatest importance, for a post once occupied would remain so until the return of the troops along the line of communication, and, during the early part of the expedition, when the only sweepers obtainable were the company sweepers of the troops, it was a matter of some difficulty to keep the camps clean.

Conservancy.

In a damp country, overgrown with rank jungle, any want of care with regard to conservancy is much more apparent than in a drier climate. On service in the Eastern Frontier, with a transport mainly consisting of coolies, difficulties are much increased, as these men will not understand or obey an order in the same way that soldiers do. The Khasi and Mikir coolies, who came with the Survey party, and the Assamese boatmen, were less easily managed even than the Hindustani coolies. The greatest difficulty was always experienced for the first few days after a camp was occupied. The plan adopted was on arrival at a camp to ask for a working party, which was at once set to work to clear a suitable spot and dig long trenches. These were screened by brushwood fences, and white flags were put up on tall poles or bamboos to indicate the place. The Officer Commanding was asked to tell off a non-commissioned officer whose sole duty was to see that the orders of the senior Medical Officer, with regard to sanitation, were carried out. Trenches were filled in by sweepers and new latrines dug as required. At some of the camps, where the latrines had to be placed within the pickets, it was a matter of difficulty to select a suitable spot, as the ground generally consisted of large boulders overlaid with a thin covering of sand, or else rock with a scanty layer of light soil.

By the careful supervision of medical officers and the public infliction of a few punishments, the sanitary state of the various camps was, up to the close of the expedition, most satisfactory.

55. The water-supply of the various camps was not usually a matter of difficulty. At No. III camp at Labi's village the supply was rather scanty, and a guard had to be posted to prevent the water from being wasted or disturbed, but at the other camps water was obtained from fast running streams of considerable volume, and less care was required. The water at all the camps was of excellent quality.

Water-supply,

56. The following is the scale of rations issued to European officers and non-commissioned officers :—

Food and rations.

Bread	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	lb.	} Daily.	
or												
Biscuits	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	oz.		
Meat	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	lb.		
Rice	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	oz.		
Sugar	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2½	oz.		
Tea	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5⁄7	oz.		
Salt	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2⁄3	oz.		
Firewood	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	lb.		
Vegetables	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	}	1		lb.
or												
Potatoes	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.				

Butter	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	oz.	} Extras daily.
Flour	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	oz.	
Rum	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	dr.	
Mustard	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1½	lb.	} Extras weekly for 12 officers.
Pepper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	oz.	
Vinegar	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	pts.	
Curry-powder	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	oz.	

The following is the scale of rations issued to Native officers, rank and file :—

Atta	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	lbs.	} Daily.
or											
Rice	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1½	lb.	
Dhall	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	oz.	
Ghee	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	oz.	
Salt	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2/3	oz.	
Onions	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	oz.	
Pepper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1/6	oz.	
Chillies	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1/6	oz.	
Turmeric	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1/6	oz.	} Weekly.
Meat	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	lb.	
Rum	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	dr.	
Amchur	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	oz.	

An extra dram of rum was issued several times on special occasions. It was also given daily to men employed on ferry work across the Maj Bhoroli river.

Transport followers drew the same rations as fighting men, with the exception of meat and rum.

No issue of lime-juice was made to troops or followers. The troops and followers were able to obtain many wild anti-scorbutic plants and fruits, and those quartered at Labi's and Medhi's villages obtained various additions to their rations, *e.g.*, yams, sweet potatoes, hill rice, maize, beans, millet, fresh beef and pork.

The only defect in the rations appears to be the absence of sugar in the native ration.

57. The troops generally were well clothed, and in addition to their ordinary tunics, had a khakie drill jumper, which was worn over the tunics or as a substitute for it.

Clothing of troops.

Many of the men of the 43rd Regiment, Assam Light Infantry, had woollen socks, which were of great service to them. The leg bandages or putties were invaluable for protecting the legs from the attacks of flies and leeches.

58. The men of the frontier police were badly clothed, and had in some cases no boots, and few had any leg bandages or socks; consequently they suffered greatly from insect bites.

Clothing of frontier police.

59. The coolies were very well and warmly clad, and had excellent blanket-coats and trowsers. Their shoes were somewhat poor in quality and soon got worn out and shapeless. The Khasi and Mikir coolies were, during the early part of the expedition, but poorly clothed and had no warm coats.

Clothing of transport coolies.

60. Each soldier and coolie carried one blanket and a waterproof sheet. It appears doubtful whether it would not be more advantageous if each soldier were allowed two blankets in addition to the waterproof sheet. Of course every man slept in all the clothing he had, but even so, the cold at night must have been severe, and the sickness, especially from bowel complaints, would have been less if the amount of bedding had been more liberal.

Bedding.

61. The duties performed by the men during the expedition were exceedingly laborious and fell heavily on the men of the 43rd Regiment, Assam Light Infantry, who did nearly all the building of huts, lean-tos, godowns and hospitals, most of the other troops engaged being unable to hut themselves until taught. There was also hard work done in road-making, digging trenches for latrines, and clearing jungle. The roads near Dijumukh often passed through swampy ground, and trees had to be felled to form a foundation for the road. At Maj Bhoroli the Jhurwas (Assamese) of the 43rd Regiment, Assam Light Infantry, had the working of the rafts backwards and forwards across the river. This was a most laborious task, as the current was extremely swift, the rafts built of green bamboos and canes were continually breaking, and the men had to work the whole time up to their knees in very cold water. The number of nights in bed of the force cannot be ascertained with any exactitude.

62. The climate experienced was probably exceptionally good, and much less rain fell than was expected. In this respect the Aka expedition was more favoured than the Duffla Expedition in 1874-75.

At Tezpur, Balipara, and Dijumukh, in the plains, there was usually a fog at night, which cleared off at eight or nine the next morning. The importance of good hutting and a raised *machan* for sleeping on was evident in a climate of this kind, as slight symptoms of congestion of the bowels with a tendency to dysentery were common among the officers on their first arrival. These symptoms were traced to the want of a raised sleeping-place and disappeared when the huts were improved. In the hill country the temperature varied with the elevation. At No. III camp and in the Aka villages the thermometer went down to 34° at night, and the ground was usually covered with hoar frost in the mornings. On the 15th, 16th, and 17th of December, a good deal of rain fell, but afterwards, with the exception of a few showers, the weather was fine until the troops had returned to Tezpur.

63. The transport corps, with a maximum strength of 1,588 men, consisted of the following four classes:—

- (a) Hindustani coolies, enlisted specially for this expedition, and mostly in the Cawnpore district. These men were for their class fairly good, though some were evidently too old and others too young. The sick transport doolie-bearers were included in this class and worked with the transport corps in carrying provisions, &c., except when their services were required for sick transport.
- (b) Coolies belonging to the Assam Transport Department and usually stationed at Golaghât. They were mostly Hindustanis, but enlisted in various parts of India. These men were in many instances cachetic and anæmic, having lately been employed in the road between Golaghât and Kohima, which is during the greater part of the year extremely unhealthy and malarious. It is to be regretted that these men were not medically inspected before leaving Golaghât, as fully one-third were quite unfit for hard work, and many had to be sent back to Golaghât soon after their arrival at Tezpur.

The men who seemed to be the most sickly were coolies who had passed only one season in Assam. Men of longer service were certainly stronger and better nourished, and at the end of the expedition the Golaghât transport coolies compared very favourably with the men of class (a), whereas before the expedition started the conditions were reversed.

- (c) Assamese hill coolies, mostly Khasis and Mikirs,—short sturdy men of a Mongolian type.

These had been originally enlisted for survey operations, but were made over to the military authorities soon after the expedition began. They carried ten

seers more than the other coolies, and, unlike the Hindustani coolies, whose loads were balanced on the head, carried their burden on their backs. This they steadied by a broad flat band of plaited cane passing across the forehead—a method which is much more suitable for a hill country, as the arms and hands are left comparatively free.

(d) Punjabi gun coolies,—strong tall men, specially enlisted for service with the artillery.

64. The scale of sick transport allowed, *viz.*, one Looshai dandy and six kahars per company, was ample, but most of the men enlisted as kahars did not arrive till the expedition was half over. No inconvenience was, however, experienced on this account, for there were many coolies with the transport who were able to carry a dandy, and they preferred the work to carrying food supplies or baggage.

It was found most convenient to leave all the kahars with the Transport Department and send in requisitions, from time to time, for the men who were actually required. The Transport Department arranged that a sufficient number of men of the kahar caste should always be available at each of the posts along the line, and men were consequently not left idle when sick transport was not wanted.

65. The description of the route from Dijumukh onwards is sufficient to show that sick carriage by dandies was hardly suitable for the country, and had there been a large number of wounded their removal to the field hospital would have been a matter of great difficulty. A sick officer, who was taken from Labi's village to Dijumukh in a dandy, only managed to get through the marches in from eight to ten hours, and this with a double set of kahars and four Goorkha sepoy to assist. This officer was, however, six feet two inches in height and one of the heaviest men with the force. In some precipitous places the dandy had to be helped down by ropes attached to the feet of the dandy to avoid the chance of an accident.

In the attack made by Brigadier-General Hill, C.B., on the Aka positions on the 8th January, it would have been impossible to carry men in dandies from the River Tenga, where the action took place, to our stockade at No. III camp, till the pathway had been improved and many trees cut down.

66. Lieutenant-Colonel Woodthorpe, R.E., in charge of the Survey, kindly allowed his Khasi coolies to construct *thappas* for the conveyance of sick.

These are most admirably adapted for the carriage of sick over difficult ground, and for nearly all cases of wounds except those of the lower extremity. They consist of a conical basket made of canes and split bamboos, the upper part of one side being left open, and a small seat of split and flattened bamboo woven across it.

The *thappa* is carried on the back and shoulders of a Khasi coolie, its back resting on the back of the carrier, the patient being in a half sitting, half reclining position.

The *thappa* is supported by a flat band of woven cane or bamboo, one end of the band supporting the *thappa* below the seat, and the other end passing round the head and across the forehead of the carrier.

A strong Khasi coolie will, in this way, carry a man of ordinary weight up or down the steepest pathways, as both his hands and arms are free to assist him in difficult places.

67. All cases of medical stores which were used beyond Dijumukh had to be carried by coolies, and in the indents sent in to the medical depôt it was requested that no package should weigh more than 40 lb.

The field panniers weighed, when packed, about 80 lb each, and beyond Dijumukh had to be carried on poles by two coolies to each. Poles and slings for the field panniers were indented for on the Commissariat Department, but were not found to be very suitable, and arrangements for carrying the panniers were made on the spot. Suitable bamboos of a proper size being obtained, they were lashed to these with green strips of cane. This made them easy to carry and less liable to damage than if slung on by ropes, but their contents could not quickly be got at during a march. It would be more desirable if poles and an attachment of a suitable kind could be devised and kept in readiness for the transport of field panniers in a hill country. Leather straps would probably be the best, as they would not fray and cut like ropes.

The more tightly the attachment to the pole is made, the better. There should be no swaying or play, and the possibility of the pannier sliding down the pole, as might happen on a steep hill, should be provided against.

Medical inspections.

68. Medical inspections of all troops were made at head-quarter stations and again at Tezpur.

Followers were all inspected at Tezpur. The extreme difficulty connected with sick transport beyond Dijumukh made it essential that no weakly men liable to break down should be allowed to advance beyond this post into the hills, and a daily health inspection of all transport coolies leaving for the front was made here by the medical officer.

The records of the health inspections are somewhat incomplete. I inspected at Tezpur before the advance was made 434 transport coolies; of these, 156 were found to be unfit to proceed. Some were detained at Tezpur for treatment and others sent back to the transport depôt at Golaghât.

Nearly all the rejections took place among the Assam transport coolies. These men had lately been working on the Golaghât and Kohima road. They were anæmic and suffered from malarial cachexia and enlarged spleens; many had scabies in an aggravated form, and their legs and thighs were often abraded and ulcerated from the irritation caused by this disease. The coolies specially enlisted for the expedition were, as a rule, healthy, and few rejections took place among them at Tezpur.

At Dijumukh I inspected 307 transport coolies who were to accompany Major Beresford's force, and rejected 58 as medically unfit. These men had previously been medically inspected at Tezpur, but a few days' exposure and work had brought on relapses of malarial fever originally contracted on the Golaghât and Kohima road.

69. The health of the various bodies of men composing the force, as shown by the statistics, exhibits great differences; but the time covered by the expedition (two months) was so short that the health conditions of the different classes antecedent to the expedition largely influenced the relative sickness.

Statistics of sickness.

Among the troops, the wing of the 12th Regiment, Khelat-i-Ghilzai, was the most sickly. The men of this corps were mostly Pathans and Punjabis—natives of a dry climate. Their station was Cachar, and during the time they had been quartered there, had suffered from malarial fever to a large extent. Many of the men were anæmic with a tendency to enlarged spleens. The 43rd Regiment, Assam Light Infantry, landed at Tezpur in excellent health, but they arrived before any of the other troops and before the organisation of the force was complete, and had more exposure in road-making, ferry work, building huts, &c., than any of the other troops. The statistics of the followers are imperfect, and are consequently not comparable with those of the troops.

70. Ague both among troops and followers was the most important disease as far as sickness was concerned, but there is no doubt that the loss of service from this disease

Ague.

was largely increased by the fact that the men of the 12th Regiment, Khelat-i-Ghilzai, among the troops, and the men of the Assam Transport Corps, among the followers, arrived at Tezpur with a decidedly malarial taint, and that subsequent exposure brought on relapses of disease. Many cases, however, were undoubtedly contracted during the course of the expedition, especially during the month of December.

71. Next to ague, dysentery was the most formidable disease. The amount of cold and exposure at night, in a damp climate with imperfect hutting, appears to determine its prevalence.
- Dysentery.

As before stated, and in confirmation of this, it was noticed that, at the early part of the expedition, when the officers had to sleep on the ground, symptoms resembling dysentery were common, but ceased entirely when they had raised *machans* made for sleeping on.

72. Diarrhœa was more common among the followers than the troops; this may possibly be accounted for by their rations being somewhat different to their accustomed food.
- Diarrhœa.

73. Diseases of the respiratory system were more common and severe among the followers than the troops. Among the former there were 10 deaths, while only one soldier died from disease of this class.
- Respiratory diseases.

74. Itch caused a good deal of loss of service among the followers, and was at first almost confined to the coolies of the Assam Transport Corps, who were much affected before their arrival at Tezpur; but it afterwards spread, to some extent, to the other coolies of the Transport Corps.
- Itch.

75. Wounds in actions and the irritation caused by insect bites have been before discussed.
- Other causes of admission.

76. The mortality among the troops from disease consisted of one case of pneumonia only.
- Mortality.

Among the followers from 1st January to the close of the operations, there were 16 deaths.

77. Cholera was entirely confined to the Khasi and Mikir coolies belonging to the Survey party, and the epidemic was remarkable for its sudden onset and speedy termination.
- Epidemics. Cholera.
- It is to be regretted that only medical subordinates and no medical officer was with the body of men attacked at the commencement of the epidemic, and the information that can be collected is somewhat meagre.

On the 17th December the advanced force, under Major Beresford, and the Survey party under Lieutenant-Colonel Woodthorpe, R.E., left Dijumukh for the Aka hills. The transport of the Survey party consisted of coolies obtained from the Khasi and Mikir hills, and they then carried with them their own supplies of food (not Commissariat rations), principally consisting of hill rice. Up to this date there had been no cases of cholera among them. The coolies were all medically inspected before starting, but one coolie was attacked by cholera before he had got four miles from Dijumukh. A dandy was sent out for him, and he died the same evening shortly after reaching Dijumukh. Four more men of the Survey party were attacked before the camping-ground was reached. The next day the force made a short march to what was afterwards called camp No. I, and six more fatal cases occurred among the same coolies within the next two days. The party then moved on to No. II camp, where it was overtaken by Surgeon Grant, and he found many of the Khasi and Mikir coolies still suffering from diarrhœa of a severe kind, and three more men died.

In addition to the above, I treated two cases at Dijumukh; both men belonging to the Survey party. They had all the symptoms of true cholera. One

was a man who had been benighted between Dijumukh and Balipara, and came into Dijumukh on the 17th December, after the rest of the Survey party had left for the front. He had lost his way and had been out in the jungle for two nights without a blanket and with only dry uncooked rice to eat. He died the following day. On the 19th December a messenger sent in to Dijumukh from the Survey party, which advanced on the 17th, had choleraic symptoms just before he arrived. He was isolated and eventually recovered. In connection with this outbreak it may be noted that up to the 15th December the weather had been fine. On the night of the 15th some rain fell, and on the night of the 16th and morning of the 17th heavy rain was falling, and the men were very insufficiently clothed and much exposed at night.

78. Two cases of mumps occurred among the troops and seven among the followers. This disease has been prevalent throughout Assam for the past two years.

Mumps.

79. One well marked case of chicken-pox was admitted at Dijumukh among the followers. The patient was isolated and the disease did not spread.

Chicken-pox.

80. Medicines, equipment, and establishments were provided according to the scale given in the General and Field Hospital Regulations, for a general hospital of 100 beds, and a field hospital of 50 beds.

Medicines and equipment.

Each corps brought with it its own field equipment and hospital establishment, and in addition an extra pair of field panniers, two field companions, and four haversacks were taken.

As the expedition was so quickly concluded, hospital supplies were considerably in excess of requirements.

The field panniers, companions and haversacks, when practically tested, were found most serviceable, and the selection of instruments and medicines they contained very suitable. In this expedition it was found that, in the field panniers and companions, medicines used in the treatment of diarrhoea, dysentery, and ague were expended long before the other drugs. The following is a list of these medicines: Ipecacuanha; mistura pro diarrhoea; oleum terebinthinæ; acetate of lead and opium pills; camphor, opium and capsicum pills; pulvis ipecacuanhæ co.; quiniæ sulphas; spiritus ætheris nitrosi; tinctura camphoræ co.; tinctura opii; pulvis kino co.; pulvis cretæ aromaticus cum opio.

81. I would venture to suggest that the usefulness of the field panniers, companions, and haversacks might be increased if a selected reserve supply of medicines and dressings were kept suitable to the diseases likely to be prevalent in any expedition or campaign. These reserves could be packed in small inexpensive tin boxes of three kinds, and each box should contain a selection of medicines and dressings, which would replenish a pair of panniers, a field companion, or a haversack.

Suggestions regarding field panniers.

The panniers are decidedly over-packed, and the extreme neatness of their fittings makes it difficult to repack them when once they have been used in the field. A few empty phials are much needed in the field panniers, as there is a difficulty about giving a patient a fluid mixture, the few stoppered phials being evidently intended to replace breakages.

The want of some ointment in the field panniers for the treatment of parasitic skin disease was felt; and I would suggest sulphur ointment with the addition of one dram of borax to the ounce as a suitable one, this being efficacious in the treatment of both scabies and skin disease associated with a vegetable parasite.

E. R. JOHNSON, *Surgeon-Major,*  
*43rd Regiment, Assam Light Infantry.*

SHILLONG,  
*The 6th June 1884.*

Health Statistics of the Aka Field Force from

DISEASES.	EUROPEAN OFFICERS.					
	Average Strength.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Average Number Daily Sick.	Annual Admission-rate.	Annual Death-rate.
Chicken-pox . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ague . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
Remittent Fever . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mumps . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rheumatism, Chronic . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary Syphilis . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scurvy . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mania . . . . .	...	...	...	..	...	...
Dementia . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
Conjunctivitis . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hordeolum . . . . .	..	...	...	...	...	...
Ulcer of Cornea . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inflammation Membrana tympani . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pericarditis . . . . .	..	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchial Catarrh . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
Asthma . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pleurisy . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonsillitis . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colic . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gum Boil . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prolapsus Ani . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
Glossitis . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congestion of Spleen . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gonorrhœa . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phymosis . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bubo . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stricture of Urethra (not Gonl.) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orchitis (not Gonl.) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
Synovitis . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inflammation of Cell. Tissue . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abscess . . . . .	...	1	...	...	...	...
Herpes . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eczema . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ulcer . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
Boil . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whitlow . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
Itch . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fissure of Skin . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
General Debility . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
Irritation from stings of insects . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burns and Scalds . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contusions . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wounds . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sprains . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
Blisters of Feet . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
In action . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20	1	...	Not given	285·2	...

SIMLA,  
The 9th July 1884.

10th December 1883 to 11th February 1884.

NATIVE OFFICERS AND MEN.						CAMP FOLLOWERS.					
Average Strength.	Admis-sions.	Deaths.	Average Number Daily Sick.	Annual Admission-rate.	Annual Death-rate.	Average Strength.	Admis-sions.	Deaths.	Average Number Daily Sick.	Annual Admission-rate.	Annual Death-rate.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	126	...	...	...	...	...	177	3	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...
...	3	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
...	15	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	2	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
...	7	1	...	...	...	...	12	8	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	76	...	...	...	...	...	157	...	...	...	...
...	14	...	...	...	...	...	77	2	...	...	...
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	4	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	6	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...
...	3	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...
...	48	...	...	...	...	...	45	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	18	...	...	...	...	...	39	...	...	...	...
...	6	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...
...	8	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
...	10	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
691	371	5	Not given	3062·0	41·27	1,360	683	16	Not given	2864·1	67·10

A. STEPHEN,  
Statistical Officer.



APPENDIX B.

---

MEDICAL REPORT

OF THE

INDIAN DIVISION, EGYPT EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, 1882,

BY

DEPUTY SURGEON GENERAL COLVIN SMITH,  
PRINCIPAL MEDICAL OFFICER, INDIAN DIVISION, EGYPT EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.



## APPENDIX B.

### MEDICAL REPORT

OF THE

## INDIAN DIVISION, EGYPT EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, 1882,\*

BY

DEPUTY SURGEON GENERAL COLVIN SMITH,

PRINCIPAL MEDICAL OFFICER, INDIAN DIVISION, EGYPT EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

The following force left India or Aden for Suez on the dates opposite each, under the command of Major-General Sir Herbert Macpherson, V.C., K.C.B., &c. :—

	Officers. Strength.	Men. Strength.	Dates of sailing of 1st detachments.
H-1st R. A., Field Battery . . . . .	7	161	23rd August 1882.
7-1st „ Mountain Battery . . . . .	6	{European . 97 Native . 169}	9th „ „
Seaforth Highlanders (late 72nd) . . . . .	33	798	22nd July „
Manchester Regiment (late 63rd) . . . . .	24	651	22nd August „
Royal Engineers . . . . .	...	6	...
A and I Company, Queen's Own Madras Sappers and Miners.	8	278	21st July and 7th August 1882.
2nd Bengal Cavalry . . . . .	9	422	9th Aug. „
6th „ „ . . . . .	10	482	9th „ „
13th „ Lancers . . . . .	10	482	6th „ „
7th „ Native Infantry . . . . .	8	797	5th „ „
20th Regiment, Punjab Native Infy. . . . .	9	577	12th „ „
29th Bombay Native Infantry, 2nd Beluchis . . . . .	7	754	12th „ „
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>131</b>	<b>5,674</b>	

2. The following corps were ordered for a reserve at Aden :—

4th Madras Native Infantry . . . . .	10 officers and 789 men.
31st „ „ „ . . . . .	8 „ „ 642 „
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>18</b> <b>1,431</b>

#### European Soldiers.

	Ratio per 1,000 of strength.
Strength . . . . .	1,713
Admissions into hospital . . . . .	361 = 210.74
Deaths in hospital . . . . .	5 = 2.91
Deaths out of hospital . . . . .	4 = 2.33
Sick leave . . . . .	40 = 23.35

\* Memo. No. 1583-A, *Egypt*, dated, Head-Quarters, Simla, 28th April 1883.  
From—LIEUT.-COL. H. COLLETT, Depy. Adj.-Genl., for Adj.-Genl. in India,  
To—COL. G. CHESNEY, Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mily. Dept.

Forwarded for the information of Government.

No. 661, *Field Operations*, dated Simla, 14th April 1883.  
Egypt

From—SIR A. D. HOME, K.C.B., V.C., Surgn.-Genl., Her Majesty's Forces, Bengal,  
To—The Adjutant-General in India, Army Head-Quarters, Simla.

I have the honor to forward, for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and of the Government of India, the accompanying report of medical transactions of the Indian Division, Egypt Expeditionary Force, by Deputy Surgeon-General Colvin Smith, C.B., late Principal Medical Officer to the force.

<i>Native Soldiers.</i>						Ratio per 1,000 of strength.
Strength	.	.	.	.	.	3,961
Admissions into hospital	.	.	.	.	.	485 = 122·44
Deaths in hospital	.	.	.	.	.	3 = 0·75
Deaths out of hospital	.	.	.	.	.	3 = 0·75
Sick leave	.	.	.	.	.	7 = 1·76

3. The Medical Department of the force consisted of—

						What Service.				
1	Deputy Surgeon-General, Principal Medical Officer	.	.	.	.	}	Madras Medical Department.			
2	Brigade Surgeons	.	.	.	.		{	1	Army	„
							1	Bengal	„	„
10	Surgeons-Major	.	.	.	.	{	5	Army	„	„
							5	Indian	„	„
26	Surgeons	.	.	.	.	{	†9	Army	„	„
							17	Indian	„	„
							Madras.	Bombay.	Bengal.	
12	Apothecaries	.	.	.	.		0	5	7	
12	Assistant Apothecaries	.	.	.	.		0	5	7	
5	Passed Hospital Apprentices	.	.	.	.		2	1	2	
45	Hospital Assistants	.	.	.	.		2	14	29	

4. Besides the Army Medical Department, each presidency was represented, and to the harmonious working of the department I attribute, in a great measure, success in the field.

5. On the 1st August I arrived at Bombay and found that Major-General Sir Herbert Macpherson had arrived an hour and a half before me. I at once reported myself and set to work, preparing for our speedy departure by visiting the Medical Store Depôt, then the Commissariat, and found that everything had been ordered on a most complete scale. I also visited the Arsenal and the Sassoon Dock, where the bearers of the ambulance column were to be housed.

6. Transports in the Prince's Dock were being got ready rapidly. The first to leave was the *Merton Hall*, with a wing, 7th Bengal Native Infantry, and half a transport of mules on the 5th August; others were quickly fitted out to the number of 48, and by the 8th of September, 199 European officers, 1,713 European soldiers, including Seaforth Highlanders from Aden, 3,961 Native officers and soldiers, 6,478 followers, 1,762 horses, 775 ponies, and 4,527 mules had left for Egypt, not including the reserve, part of which only arrived at Suez after the battle of Tel-El-Kebir and did not land.

7. In each transport a medical officer with a subordinate, or a subordinate alone, sailed; a box of medicines and another of medical comforts, with disinfectants for use on the voyage, were put on board; some of the medicine boxes were afterwards most usefully employed for detachments of troops. A dooly with six bearers was also put on each transport by order of General Macpherson, besides the regimental dooly. During the voyage, which was in the teeth of the south-west monsoon, the troops generally enjoyed remarkably good health.

8. The rations were of good quality; lime-juice was regularly served out; a month's supply of provisions was on board each transport, and three months for the whole force taken to Egypt by the Commissariat.

† One Surgeon, Reynolds, did not report himself.

9. The General and staff left Bombay in the S. S. *Hydaspes* on the evening of the 9th August and arrived at Suez on the 21st idem—a few hours after the *Merton Hall* which sailed on the 5th. A troop of the 6th Bengal Cavalry on the *Hydaspes* was at once landed, and in a few days hurried on to the front, together with other detachments of cavalry as they arrived; their ambulance transport, &c., being of the lightest description. Having landed we proceeded to the Victoria Hospital, where I found that Surgeon-Major Harvey, who arrived with the Seaforth Highlanders on the 8th, had formed his base hospital. The European field hospital was with the Highlanders at Sholoof, where there had been an engagement the day before. Surgeon Hoey with the A Company, Madras Sappers, also arrived on the 8th August, and was stationed close to the lock, as the mouth of the fresh-water canal. On the day the Seaforth Highlanders arrived, 2 died of sunstroke and 1 two days afterwards; 1 died of diarrhoea on the 16th; 2 were drowned on the 20th at Sholoof.

10. General Macpherson on meeting Sir Garnet Wolseley at Ismailia, received orders to bring his division to the front. The Victoria Hospital was therefore evacuated, and the few sick transferred to the S. S. *Hydaspes*, which was, as soon as possible, fitted up by the naval authorities as a hospital ship for a 100 beds.

11. On the 27th August the General and staff left by the S. S. *Tenasserim* and arrived at Ismailia the following forenoon, where we found Lake Timsah crowded with transports, many busy unloading.

12. The *Avoca* arrived with the larger part of our medical stores on the 1st September, all in packages of 80lbs., so as to be easily carried, two forming a mule load. They were landed as quickly as possible at a pier constructed by the Madras Sappers, and stored in tents on the beach by the bearers of the ambulance corps, under my personal superintendence, for a time assisted by Surgeons Owen, Willis, Polden, &c. There was some difficulty in finding the stores, owing to captains of transports not reporting that they had medical stores on board.

13. Surgeon Eaton was appointed Medical Store-keeper in charge of the large quantity of stores for a sick-rate of 15 per cent. soldiers, and 3 per cent. followers=900 sick, one-third to be in field and two-thirds in general hospitals. The weight of a field hospital for 100 beds is 1 ton 3 cwt. 2 qrs. and 2 lbs. and by measurement 3 tons 6 feet and 306 inches; that of a general hospital for 100 beds 1 ton 3 cwt. 2 qrs., and by measurement 4 tons 1 foot and 200 inches.

14. At Ismailia I managed to secure two boats for the freshwater canal in case of need, and had the Geneva red cross with "I. D. E. E. Force" painted on them.

15. Before I had even landed at Ismailia, Surgeon-Major Potter, Bengal Medical Service, who had been posted to the general hospital, came on board, bringing a verbal order from local Surgeon-General Hanbury, directing me to report myself at once to him, and on the 2nd September, Dr. Hanbury detached Surgeons-Major Harvey and Edge, also Surgeon Carey, to a hospital which he ordered me to open in the *Empress Chalet*, and which part of the Naval Brigade occupied. The order, however, was cancelled two days later.

16. I experienced some difficulty in getting even a small house for our European general hospital, and had to supplement the accommodation by pitching tents in an open space close by.

17. I also established a *depôt* general hospital for natives in tents on the beach of Lake Timsah, into which, besides followers, &c., sick from the front were received prior to being sent on by the *Sphynx* tender to the *Hydaspes* at Suez.

18. Detachments of Native infantry having been left at all the stations along the canal, *viz.*, Suez, Sholoof, Geneffe, Fayed, Serapium, and Nefiche, &c., an hospital assistant was put in charge of each, and supplied with boxes of medicines, &c., from the transports.

19. Nefiche, where the Egyptian troops had been encamped, was appointed the head-quarter station for the Indian division, but on visiting it I found the place very filthy, and reported this, and its unfitness for hospitals. It was only made use of as the head-quarters of the infantry brigade for a few days.

20. During our short halt at Ismailia all were busy landing stores and getting everything in order for the expected advance.

21. Our "transport" was at this time weak, the transports on which the mules were not having all arrived. I had therefore to reduce the European field hospital, and those for the cavalry and infantry were made as light as possible, consistent with efficiency.

22. Early on the morning of the 10th September, General Macpherson and staff, with what remained of his division, marched off to the front, three days' dry rations having been issued to all—(butcher meat was supplied daily). The infantry from Nefiche preceded us and all met at Tel-El-Mahanta, 12 miles distant, our first encamping ground. Here we had about 1,700 men all told. The Manchester Regiment was left at Ismailia. Our three cavalry regiments were attached to the home brigade of cavalry, and the 7-1st Royal Artillery was at Kassasin.

23. Close to the edge of the canal I had small pits dug, into which the muddy water was partially filtered for the men to use.

24. We passed the Highland brigade about 7 A.M.; they had landed from the steamers the day previous, and marched on, two hours before us, to their halting ground (two miles short of ours). In the afternoon they again marched through our camp, and 17 of "the Highlanders" came straggling into the European hospital, where one, a Gordon Highlander, died of sunstroke. Late at night Lieutenant Brett, orderly officer, coming in from Ismailia, met and brought in a corporal, who with others were on the line of rail. With him we returned and found six others between 12 and 1 o'clock A.M., and sent all on in dandies to the nearest railway station, as they were weak, ill, and unable to carry their heavy kits with 100 rounds of ammunition.

25. After an hour's sleep we were roused and marched off to Kassasin again, in capital order, hardly a man falling out; encamped in advance on right bank of the freshwater canal in filthy, old, irrigated fields; here a few suffered from violent diarrhœa.

26. Dr. Hanbury, who had arrived by rail, and was three miles off in the head-quarter camp sent for me. I visited him in the afternoon, and again by request next evening.

27. After dark on the 12th, tents were struck, and orders given that we were to advance first at 1-30 and then at 2-30 A.M., which was strictly carried out by the General, who formed column and marched in line along the right

bank of the canal in a narrow space between it and cultivated ground. The force consisted of the Seaforth Highlanders, leading the way, the 7-1st Royal Artillery, 2 companies Queen's Own Madras Sappers, a few of the 6th Bengal Cavalry, and detachments of the 7th N. I., 20th N. I., and 2nd Beluchis.

28. At daybreak we were near the entrenchment at Tel-El-Kebir, but owing to their khakee dress, our soldiers could hardly be seen a few yards off, and we were not observed by the enemy, until within a few hundred yards of the guns. At first they got our range, and four of the staff, including our special correspondent, were unhorsed, but the shells being fused for 2,000 yards were imbedded in the sand and did little damage. For a short time it was a very hot corner, but the Remington rifles were also sighted for a great distance, the bullets generally going over the men's heads. The guns, 12 in number, were rapidly taken. Our casualties were very few indeed.

29. The wounded were dressed close to where they fell. Owing to the nature of the ground I was unable to form regular dressing stations.

30. Some time after our arrival on the drawbridge at Tel-El-Kebir, over the freshwater canal, Sir Garnet Wolseley, &c., came up, and it was arranged that General Macpherson, with his force should march at once on Zagazig.

31. Some of the wounded were sent down by the canal. About 8 A.M. we were again on the march. Fearing that there might be some difficulty in getting the men on if many fell out, during such a forced march in heavy sand, I asked the Brigadier-General Commanding the Infantry to direct that all men inclined to fall out should have their accoutrements, &c., placed in the doolies and dandies, of which I had about 120. This was done, and all came on right well.

32. When at Abbessiah drawbridge, some six miles or so beyond Tel-El-Kebir, we met the three regiments, Bengal Cavalry. They went on towards Cairo *viâ* Belbies, while we joined the railway line.

33. After a short halt at the railway station of Abil Hammid on again we went till the minarets of Zagazig were sighted, when the General gave orders for the cavalry to gallop, he and staff accompanying them. On arrival in the railway station, five trains were taken, filled with soldiers ready to be off. The men decamped leaving their arms; many more carriages and other five engines were also captured.

34. The station-master reported that 3,000 of Arabi's troops were to arrive in an hour and a half, so the General sent off a train to bring up a regiment, and before 6 P.M. the most of the Seaforth Highlanders came in, but I regret to say not without an accident, caused by a rifle going off in the carriage and wounding a man sitting on top of it. The bullet passed through his left thigh and elbow; his arm was amputated next day. The native infantry and field hospitals came in together before dark. I established the hospitals in the waiting-rooms of the railway station.

35. General Macpherson sent trains to Tel-El-Kebir to rail up the force to Cairo, and thus averted much hardship, and perhaps sickness.

36. The demoralizing effect on the enemy of such a splendid forced march was proved that evening, by a telegram received by General Macpherson from Cairo, intimating that the army had laid down their submission, and begging him to stop until he heard from the Khedive.

37. The European hospital was in great request by many of the home force, who were received, treated, and then sent by rail; applications for medicines and hospital comforts, also requisitions for medicines from Belbeis were complied with, and report made to Dr. Hanbury.

38. The native regiments were encamped at some distance from the railway station, the few sick were treated regimentally, and not until they reached Cairo was the native field hospital made use of to any extent.

39. Zagazig was very filthy, I there appointed an Assistant Sanitary Officer, who with hospital assistants, bearers, and sweepers, cleaned up the place a little in the neighbourhood of our camp and officers' quarters.

40. On the 21st September General Macpherson and staff moved on by rail to Cairo, encamping that night in and around the Zafaran Palace, Abbessiah, on the north-east of Cairo, where the Seaforth Highlanders and our artillery, who had preceded us were. On the 24th the Native infantry came on by forced marches from Zagazig, together with detachments all being in time for the march past at the Abdin Palace.

41. The troops were wonderfully healthy up to the second week of residence at Abbessiah, when more sickness showed itself, chiefly in the Seaforth Highlanders and followers.

42. The return of the force to India began in the first week of October. The Seaforth Highlanders and 1st Manchester Regiment were transferred to the home force.

43. The two batteries of artillery and Native infantry were sent by train, while the cavalry and transport mules in three detachments marched to Suez where transports were waiting and soon got ready. The S. S. *Hydaspes*, which had been the hospital ship, but which was required for horses, &c., was last to sail on the 16th October.

44. The few sick of the different corps were transferred to the vessels carrying their regiments and the sick followers to the S. S. *Avoca*, which also had medical stores, bearers, &c., on board; all left in good order.

45. It speaks volumes for the care the troops and followers were taken of, that not a single soldier died from disease brought on by climate or natural causes, between the date of the General and staff arriving in Egypt, *viz.*, the 21st August, until after the force returned to Suez from Cairo, before re-embarking for India in 31 transports. The first batch of the troops left on the 6th October, the last on the 16th (except the glandered troop, 6th Bengal Cavalry, and transport mules, which followed).

46. The following appointments were made:—

Surgeon-Major Murphy, to be Personal Assistant to the Principal Medical Officer, and in charge of the embarkation of troops from date of departure of the Deputy Surgeon-General.

Surgeon C. W. Owen, C.I.E., to be Staff Surgeon.

Brigade Surgeon Thornton, to medical charge "Native" Indian General Hospital, Suez (afterwards hospital ship).

Surgeon-Major Harvey, to medical charge, General Hospital, Ismailia.

Surgeon-Major Edge, to medical charge, European Field Hospital No. 1.

Surgeon Crofts, to medical charge, Field Hospital No. 2, Cavalry Brigade.

Surgeon-Major Murphy, to medical charge, Field Hospital No. 3, Infantry Brigade.

Surgeon-Major McNalty, to be Personal Assistant to the Principal Medical Officer.

Surgeon Eaton, to medical charge, General Hospital for Natives, Ismailia.

Surgeon Eaton, to be Medical Store-keeper.

Surgeon Shearer, as a temporary arrangement, to take charge of the Dépôt General Hospital for Natives, Ismailia.

Brigade Surgeon Faught, to do duty with the Depot Field Hospital, near the lock Kassasin, with Surgeons Gillies and Maitland.

Surgeon Gillies, to medical charge, No. 2 Field Hospital, relieving Surgeon Crofts.

Surgeon T. Boyd, to assume charge of the Officers' Hospital, Zagazig.

#### SHORT NOTICE OF CORPS.

47. *The 7-1st Royal Artillery, Mountain Battery of Screw Guns.*—Surgeon M. R. Ryan was in medical charge, when at Khandwa *en route* to Bombay. Cholera broke out, so General Macpherson halted it a day at Deolali, and the other troops preceded it to Bombay for embarkation. There was no case on the voyage to Suez. The battery arrived there on 22nd September and occupied the *Chalet*, after which it re-embarked, and proceeded to Ismailia.

48. Table A shows that it was by far the healthiest body of Europeans with the force: the battery had come from the Murree hills. Seven Europeans were admitted into hospital in the ratio of 72·16 per 1,000 of strength, and if the residence in Egypt be raised to 64 days, 92·78 per 1,000 of strength. Twenty of the 169 enlisted natives were treated in hospital, in the ratio of 118·34 or made up for 64 days, the longest period any corps was in Egypt, in the ratio of 153·84 per 1,000 strength.

49. *The H-1st Royal Artillery, Field Battery.*—Surgeon Oswald Wood, in medical charge, arrived at Ismailia on the 4th September; between this and the 7th October there were 35 admissions, in the ratio of 155·27 per 1,000 of strength or for 64 days in Egypt, 279·50.

50. The only death was that of a gunner shot at Tel-El-Kebir; 4 were invalided, and 6 sick returned with the battery to India; of these 4 were venereal cases.

51. *1st Battalion, Seaforth Highlands.*—Had also 6 officers and 216 men of the 2nd Battallion (late 78th) from Lucknow, attached.

52. Surgeon-Major Beattie in medical charge arrived at Suez from Aden on the 8th August. The medical officer reports that before leaving the docks the men got some bad brandy, which, aided by a powerful sun, knocked down ten of them, on the short march of three miles to the Victoria Hospital; one actually died on the way, another in hospital; two days after this a third death from stroke of sun took place; one died of diarrhoea. During the engagement on the 20th with the enemy at Sholoof, two men were drowned, trying to swim the freshwater canal. A man was accidentally shot on board Her Majesty's S. S. *Seagull* by a marine, and one was shot in action at Tel-el-Kebir, thus accounting for eight deaths. A man disappeared the day after the corps reached Cairo, 21st September. There were 253 admissions into hospital during the 64 days the corps was attached to the Indian Division, in the ratio of 317·04 per 1,000

strength. Until the second week after arrival in Cairo the regiment was very healthy; one man had his left arm amputated after a gun-shot wound and made a good recovery. The chief admissions were 71 conjunctivitis and 26 ague (nearly all in the two companies of 2nd Battalion from Lucknow). Diarrhœa gave rise to 18 admissions, as will be seen by Table B, *q. v.* for other diseases.

53. I can fully endorse Dr. Beattie's remarks, that "the health and comfort of the regiment during the campaign had been greatly enhanced by its Indian equipments. The Native cooks, water-carriers, sweepers, and dooly-bearers, have been invaluable, and exactly what were wanted for such service." They were the envy of the home force; great was the contrast and sadly was the loss of the Indian equipment felt, when the corps was struck off the Indian Division on the 10th October.

54. *The Manchester Regiment (late 63rd).*—Surgeon-Major Fox, M.B., in medical charge, arrived at Ismailia on 3rd September, and was transferred to the home force on the 7th October. Did not move from Ismailia when attached to the Indian Division. All the sick were treated in the General Hospital there. From the admission book of which I have been obliged to take the numbers, having received no return from the medical officer it appears that 76 were admitted, in the ratio of 116·76 to 1,000 of strength and 11 sent away sick. There was no death.

55. *Queen's Own Madras Sappers and Miners.*—Surgeon Hoey, in medical charge. The J Company arrived on the 8th August, and the A Company on the 23rd idem, were constantly employed, generally for 8 hours a day, accompanied the head-quarters of the Indian Division. There were 56 admissions in the ratio of 201·43 per 1,000 of strength (or for 64 days in Egypt at same rate of sickness, 212·23). Most of the admissions were at Cairo. There was no death.

56. *2nd Bengal Cavalry.*—Arrived in six transports. Surgeon-Major Parsons in medical charge. There were 43 admissions in the ratio of 101·89 per 1,000 of strength, and 130·33 for 64 days; of these 15 were for contusions. An old native officer injured his foot with a nail when on board-ship, and died of gangrene at Ismailia; this was the only death. Two were wounded in action, one by a sword-cut. There were only three cases of ophthalmia. It was most remarkable that the cavalry suffered so little from eye affections.

57. *6th Bengal Cavalry.*—As the other two regiments, so this, arrived in six detachments. One had glanders on board; the troop was landed at Ismailia, and marched back to Suez. No sick were admitted till the 11th September, after which there were 71 admissions, in ratio of 147·30 per 1,000 of strength (and for 64 days 170·12 per 1,000 of strength); most were after the hard work and exposure day and night on the 13th and 14th September on the march to Cairo. Out of 22 cases of dysentery one died at Suez before the re-embarkation of the force for India. A native officer was attacked at Cairo by enteric fever just before the corps left for India; 23 sick returned to India.

58. *13th Bengal Lancers.*—As the other two, so it arrived in six ships. Surgeon-Major Keefer in medical charge. There were 78 admissions in the ratio of 161·82 per 1,000 of strength, and for 64 days 211·61 per 1,000 of strength, principally after the trying forced march to Cairo. Two were killed, one at Kassasin, the other at Tel-el-Kebir; the average daily sick 8·53, and 16 sick returned with the corps to India.

59. The native infantry besides leaving detachments along the maritime canal left them at every station between it and Cairo.

60. *7th Bengal Native Infantry*.—Surgeon mlette in medical charge. This, like the other two regiments of infantry, arrived by wings, the first on the 20th August, which was at once sent on to the front, and with detachments of other infantry corps marched after Tel-el-Kebir to Zagazig and then to Cairo; 114 were admitted to hospital in the ratio of 143·03 per 1,000 of strength, and for 64 days 170·63 to 1,000 of strength—one died in hospital, another out of it from gun-shot wounds.

61. Lieutenant Wheeler was attacked by enteric fever a day or two after landing from the transport *Sicily*; disease said to have been caused by putrid bilge water; made a good recovery on board the hospital ship; four remained sick with the corps returning to India.

62. *20th Regiment Punjab Infantry*.—Surgeon-Major Carmichael in medical charge. On the 27th August the Hindoo portion of the regiment arrived, and the Mahomedan on the 28th idem at Ismailia; on the 10th proximo left with General Macpherson for Kassasin and Tel-el-Kebir, and marched into Zagazig by 6-30 P.M. on 13th; not a single man fell out. This with the other native infantry corps marched to Cairo *viâ* Belbeis, 42 miles in two marches through deep dry sand; there was little sickness until after their arrival at Cairo on 24th September. Between this and the 4th October there were 40 admissions out of a total of 54, in the ratio of 93·58 to 1,000 of strength, and for 64 days 149·04 to 1,000 of strength. There was no death.

63. *29th Bombay Native Infantry, or 2nd Beluchis*.—Surgeon Adey in medical charge, arrived on the 22nd August at Suez; then sent on to Ismailia by steamer, and accompanied General Macpherson to Kassasin, Tel-el-Kebir, and in the forced march to Zagazig, finally marching with other infantry corps to Cairo. Only 49 men were treated in hospital in the ratio of 64·98 per 1,000 of strength, and for 64 days 90·18 to 1,000 of strength. It was by far the healthiest native regiment in Egypt, as will be seen by Table A; 3 were invalided. There was no death.

64. *Dress*.—The khakee coloured dress was in every way adapted for the season of the year, and for such a campaign.

65. *Drunkenness*.—There was a good deal of drinking amongst the Europeans, especially at Cairo. There was no restriction on vendors of drink, which was generally of very inferior quality.

66. *Sanitary measures for camp*.—Each medical officer in charge was held responsible for the sanitary arrangements of his camp, which were generally well carried out.

67. *Latrines*.—The trench system was adopted and answered the purpose in every way.

68. *Commissariat supplies*.—All arrangements for supplies were very well made. The men got their rations almost as regularly as if in cantonment; food was of good quality, vegetables and fruit were in abundance; lime-juice was very good and regularly issued; 80 maunds of “amchur,” dried mangoes, were taken and issued when indented for at the rate of  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce per man twice a week; a fair antiscorbutic, and after being steeped in water made a pleasant addition to food. Good sheep were easily obtainable in Egypt, but a number of the purchased cattle had to be destroyed on account of murrain at Ismailia, and elsewhere.

69. The following was the scale of Native ration :—

Rice  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lb., or 2 lbs. atta.

Dhall 4 ounces.

Ghee 2 „

Salt  $\frac{2}{3}$  ounce.

Onions 1 „

Pepper  $\frac{1}{6}$  „

1 lb. of butcher meat once a week, on which day rice was reduced one-half.

70. *Drinking water*.—Generally obtained from the Nile in the freshwater canals loaded with loam, if not animal impurities, had a fatty taste. Alum deposited the earthy matter, then by filtration and boiling it became harmless. Norton pumps were sunk by the canal at Kassasin, and although clear water was obtained, yet it contained much salt matter.

71. At Suez the supply of water in the freshwater canal was precarious, so Admiral Sir William Hewett filled the dry dock there from the canal, and the water remained good to the last.

72. *Filters*.—There was a difficulty at first about the sand and charcoal for the McDermott's camp filters supplied to the Seaforth Highlanders, and there was the greatest difficulty in obtaining either pure, locally.

73. *Climate, temperature, &c.*.—August and September, the months in which the campaign lasted, are by far the hottest in Egypt during the year. At Suez the last week in August, in the mountain battery tents, the thermometer rose to 102° F.; the mornings and evenings were cool, and at night a heavy dew fell. At Ismailia it was even hotter during the day in our "Officer Cabul Pal" at Tel-el-Mahanta; the thermometer registered 106° F. falling rapidly to 87° at 6 P.M. It was cooler at Kassasin, temperature seldom above 100° F. At Zagazig the dew at night was very heavy soaking our blankets, if sleeping in the open. The highest temperature observed during the campaign was at Cairo on the 29th September, when the thermometer registered in tents 110·5°-F., after which the temperature gradually fell, and on the 4th October at noon it was only 87° F. in a double-fly tent. There was very high northerly wind at Suez, after which the atmosphere was generally very still; but a few short duststorms were experienced.

74. There was no rain during our stay in Egypt; at Suez the climate was very pleasant in the middle of October, when we left.

75. During our stay at Cairo the comet was very clearly seen at 4 o'clock A.M.

76. *Equipment for Corps*.—To each corps or battery a medical officer, also a medical subordinate, was posted. Each had a ward servant, a pair of field panniers, also field companions; field haversacks with first dressings (first dressings were also supplied to some officers and men of corps). There were also boxes of medical comforts; 2 doolies with 12 bearers for a European corps, and 1 dooly for a battery and Native corps, with transports for a tent, panniers, &c., all very complete.

77. The field medical companion is of the greatest use for detachments, but on the field of battle it is heavy for a man to carry with strap over shoulder, and to my knowledge some were thrown away by both the home and the Indian Contingents at Tel-el-Kebir, and three were picked up by our bearer column.

78. I would strongly recommend that each medical officer and subordinate

*Hinge for top.*

Pill Ipecac. Gr. 5.	(	Opium pills, 1 grain.	(	Gallic acid and opium.	(	Assafœtida, black pepper, opium.	(	Ext. colocynth. (Ext. Hyoscyam.	(	Quinine.	(	&c.	(	&c.
Pulv. Jalap. Co.	(	Morph. Acet. (Plumbi Acet. Pulv. Acacia.	(	Calomel. (Pulv. Jacobi. Ipecac. Co.	(	(Pulv. Kino Co.	(	(	(	&c.	(	&c.	(	&c.

should have in his pocket a small tin box of medicines  $4\frac{1}{4}$  inches by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  broad and  $\frac{1}{2}$  an inch deep, with say 16 different compartments for pills or powders. The rough sketch in the margin gives the plan similar to one I have found most useful for at last 25 years, and it fits into a watch pocket. A small tin cover on a

hinge, keeps all neatly together, then a top also on hinge makes the little box perfect. With such a supply of medicines, one would feel independent of panniers on a morning march, and it is most useful on an emergency; of course it should be regularly replenished. Vaseline with a few grains of boracic acid made an admirable antiseptic ointment.

79. In Table A the stations at which the force was are shown, the date of arrival of each corps in Egypt, also date on which they were struck off on re-embarking for India at Suez; the number of days each corps was in Egypt; the strength of force, was 5,674, the admissions into hospital numbered 846. The deaths were 15; and 47 were invalided. The ratio of admissions per 1,000 of strength was 149·10, of deaths, 2·64, and of invalided 8·28. For the sake of comparison I have added a column bringing up the residence of each corps in Egypt to 64 days, the longest residence of any with the division.

80. The 29th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, 2nd Beluchis, was the healthiest corps, with 49 admissions, equal to a ratio of 64·98 per 1,000 of strength. Next to it were the Europeans of the 7-1st Battery, Royal Artillery, only 7 admissions in ratio of 72·16 per 1,000 of strength. Then the 20th Punjabees, with 54 sick or in ratio of 93·58 per 1,000 of strength. The 2nd Bengal Cavalry, with 43 sick in ratio of 101·89 per 1,000 of strength. The Manchester Regiment, with 76 sick in ratio of 116·74 per 1,000 of strength. The Natives of the 7-1st Battery, had 20 admissions or a ratio of 118·34 per 1,000 of strength. The 7th Bengal Native Infantry, with 114 sick gave a ratio of 143·03. The 6th Bengal Cavalry, with 71 gave a ratio of 147·30 per 1,000 of strength. The H-1st Royal Artillery, with 25 sick had a ratio of 155·27. The 13th Bengal Lancers had 78 sick, or a ratio of 161·82 of 1,000 of strength. The two Companies Madras Sappers, with 56 sick gave a ratio per 1,000 of strength of 201·43. And the Seaforth Highlanders, with 253 sick gave a ratio of 317·04 per 1,000 of strength.

81. Deaths.—There were 15 deaths in all from the date on which the Seaforth Highlanders landed in July till the force left in October, viz.:—

Sunstroke	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Drowning	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Diarrhœa	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Dysentery	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Gunshot wound	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7
Gangrene	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1

The ratio of deaths in Seaforth Highlanders was 10·02 per 1,000 of strength, compared to 6·21 in the H-1st Royal Artillery, 4·14 in the 13th Bengal Lancers,

2·50 in the 7th Bengal Native Infantry, 2·36 in the 2nd Bengal Cavalry, and 2·07 in the 6th Bengal Cavalry. In the other six corps there was no death.

82. *Invaliding*.—The ratio per 1,000 was highest in the Seaforth Highlanders, with 28·82; then come the H-1st Battery, 24·84 among Europeans; 7-1st Royal Artillery, 20·61; the Manchester Regiment, 16·89; Madras Sappers, 7·19; the 29th Bombay Native Infantry, 3·98; 2nd Bengal Cavalry, 2·36; and the 13th Lancers, 2·07 per 1,000 of strength. No invalids were sent away from the Natives of the 7-1st Battery, 6th Bengal Cavalry, 7th Native Infantry, or 20th Panjabees.

83. The force was generally healthy during the campaign. At the most sickly time of its residence, *viz.*, the last week and second week of October, the percentage of sick in hospital was 3·41, with a sick list of 194, giving a ratio 34·19 per 1,000 of strength.

84. *Table B* gives the causes of sickness, &c., in the regiments. Diseases of the eye, conjunctivitis and ophthalmia, gave the highest number (182) of admissions; next comes dysentery with 147; ague, 123; diarrhœa, 34; contusions, ulcers, and boils, each 30; primary syphilis, 29; febricula, 28; general debility 22; blisters of feet, 20; gunshot wounds, 19; wounds, 14; sunstroke, 14; bronchitis, 13; rheumatism, acute, 2; chronic, 10, &c., &c.

85. No case of bilharzia hæmatobia was reported, but on a slip of paper amongst records of General Hospital, Ismailia, I found the following:—"Tent lascar Seetal Singh, age 23, landed at Suez 10th August 1882; yesterday at noon (8th September) on going to make water, found his urine was of a dark maroon colour, like the specimen seen by me to-day. He did not feel any pain before passing the blood in his urine, but afterwards and up to the present, he says he feels considerable pain in the region of bladder, and the desire to micturate is greater than normal. He has never before passed similar urine." But no entry is made of this man in the followers' admission-book.

86. *Enteric fever*.—A mild case of the disease occurred in an officer, Lieutenant Wheeler, 7th Bengal Native Infantry, said to have been caused by putrid bilge water on the transport *Sicily*, by which he went to Egypt, as the officer felt *malaise* from that date. This is the only insanitary state of a transport brought to notice. Surgeon Macdonald, the medical officer in charge, is said to have had planking raised to remove the above condition; there was a plentiful supply of the usual disinfectants, also phenyle, on board all transports. The only other case, said to be of this disease, was in a native officer of the 6th Bengal Cavalry, who, "for two days before the regiment marched from Cairo, had been feeling out of sorts." He was sent down by train on the 9th October, admitted into hospital at Suez on the 13th idem and put on board-ship in a critical condition. The disease was at that time very prevalent amongst the troops of the Home force, and appears to be endemic in Cairo.

87. *Febricula*.—Gave 28 admissions, 18 in the Seaforth Highlanders and 9 in the Sappers and Miners, who are quite as fond of a glass of grog as their European comrades.

88. *Ague*.—There were 123 admissions, being at the rate of 21·67 per 1,000 of strength, or in the ratio of 36·19 per 1,000 of Europeans, and 15·40 per 1,000 of Natives. The Manchester Regiment at Ismailia contributed 33; the Seaforth Highlanders, 26; the 6th Bengal Cavalry, 17; the 7th Native Infantry, 12, &c. No severe case was reported.

89. *Remittent fever*.—Gave only one admission, a native of the mountain battery.

90. *Rheumatism*.—There were two cases of acute and 10 of chronic, the two former in the Seaforth Highlanders: mild cases.

91. *Venereal*.—Primary syphilis, chiefly contracted at Cairo, gave 29 admissions or in ratio of 5·11 to 1,000 of strength; the Europeans giving a ratio of 6·42 and Natives 2·27 to 1,000 of strength; the admissions were not generally of a severe type. There were 13 admissions for gonorrhœa.

92. *Sunstroke*.—All the 14 cases of sunstroke were in the Seaforth Highlanders; 10 of these on the day the corps landed, said to have been aggravated by bad liquor (brandy); one man seems to have been attacked on boardship and died two days after landing; a man died on the way up to the Victoria Hospital, another in the hospital on the day of landing. The rest of the cases occurred on the 20th August. There was no other case of sunstroke in the force, although it was exposed to a burning sun during the whole of the 13th September and most of the 14th, before the tents arrived at Zagazig.

93. *Diseases of Eye: Conjunctivitis and Ophthalmia*.—There were 182 cases treated, being at the rate of 32·07 per 1,000 of strength; 100 occurred amongst the Europeans, in ratio of 58·36, and 82 amongst natives, in ratio of 20·70 to 1,000 of strength. Some of them severe with much œdema. At Zagazig the disease first appeared, but it prevailed at Cairo, and debilitated men were chiefly attacked. There were more cases amongst the Europeans—numerous re-admissions—than natives of India, but the severest type was amongst the latter. “Dirt” no doubt was a very common exciting cause, and it is to be feared that the Europeans were not always sufficiently careful in their ablutions, several using the same water to wash their faces with, thus spreading the disease; while the Arian does not indulge in a basin.

94. It will be observed in Table B, and it is a most remarkable fact, that there were only 13 cases of ophthalmia amongst the whole three regiments of Indian cavalry. The cavalry were stationed nearer the desert and in a cleaner spot than the other natives, in the artillery barracks. They were further removed from the dirt of Cairo, and when on horseback removed in a measure from the lower strata of such a dense, dusty, impure atmosphere, which may so far account for the immunity of the cavalry from sore-eyes. A piece of mosquito net thrown over the head to keep the flies off was most useful, as mosquito curtains could not be erected in the small tents. I found that carbolic spray drove flies out of rooms where before they were a perfect pest. The usual treatment, 5 to 10 grains nitrate of silver to 1 ounce water, “Eye drops” and lotions of alum and belladonna, borax, &c., succeeded. No fighting man’s sight was permanently injured by the disease, but one kahar was reported to have lost his sight.

95. *Inflammation of Inguinal Glands*.—Four of the five cases which occurred were amongst Europeans.

96. *Bronchitis and Pneumonia*.—The 13 cases of bronchitis were not severe, nor were the 5 cases of pneumonia.

97. *Dyspepsia*.—Gave only five admissions—wonderfully few, considering the “bad drink” which the men used freely, especially at Cairo.

98. *Dysentery*.—Gave 147 cases, the next largest numbers of admissions to conjunctivitis. Only 16 Europeans were attacked in ratio of 9·34 to 1,000 of strength; by far the greatest number of cases were amongst the natives of

India, *viz.*, 131 in ratio of 33·07 to 1,000 of strength, the 7th Bengal Native Infantry heading the list with 39 cases. The fewest were in the Manchester Regiment at Ismailia, which corps was not exposed to the drenching dews at night. These together with bad water, unripe fruit, &c., were the usual exciting causes. There were only two bad cases in the Seaforth Highlanders, the disease was generally amenable to the usual treatment, large doses of ipecacuanha, with opium, and judicious diet. In some of the followers there was a scorbutic taint; one of the 6th Bengal Cavalry died of the disease at Suez just before the corps re-embarked for India.

99. *Diarrhœa*.—Thirty-four cases of diarrhœa were admitted, giving a ratio of 5·99 per 1,000 of strength; 22 were Europeans in ratio of 12·84 to 1,000 of strength, while only 12 natives were attacked in ratio of 3·02 to 1,000 of strength. Some were of a very severe type; the complaint was to a slight extent endemic in the force, more especially at Cairo, perhaps from the proverbial purgative effect of the Nile water conveyed in the dirty canals, to say nothing of the effect of “bad drink,” melons and unripe fruit generally. In some cases of diarrhœa stools were watery, with severe tormina and cramp, seldom sickness. The “cholera mixture,” now in the field companion, with a little tincture opium, relieved the urgent symptoms quickly.

100. *Hepatitis*.—There was a single admission for inflammation of liver, a soldier of the Seaforth Highlanders.

101. *General debility*.—Of 22 cases of debility in the ratio of 3·87 per 1,000 of strength, 15 were amongst the Europeans in ratio of 8·75, and 7 natives in ratio of 1·76 per 1,000 of strength. Not a case occurred in the Native Infantry; but it must be taken into consideration that the two regiments of European infantry were not to return to India, and that all the men at all fit accompanied the corps.

102. *Contusion*.—Gave 30 admissions, and the very large number of 15 were in the 2nd Bengal Cavalry, but none are reported to have been severe.

103. *Gunshot wounds*.—Of 19 gunshot wounds —

	Died.
One was of the head . . . . .	1
Four of the chest . . . . .	4
Eight of the upper extremity, &c. . . . .	2
Two of the lower extremity . . . . .	0
Four the part of body not reported . . . . .	0

104. *Wounds*.—There were 14 wounds, including sword, spear, &c., and they generally healed kindly in Egypt.

105. *Surgical operations*.—Were very few. Only one amputation of shoulder joint, one amputation of left arm, one amputation of finger, &c.; the former died, the two latter recovered.

106. *Blister of feet*.—It says a great deal for the well fitting boots and shoes of the force, that only 20 admissions occurred from sore feet in the ratio of 3·52 per 1,000 of strength; 11 were Europeans and in ratio of 6·42, compared to 9 in Natives in ratio of 2·27 per 1,000 of strength.

#### HOSPITALS.

107. *General Hospital—Natives of India*.—Brigade-Surgeon Thornton was medical officer of the hospital ship at Suez, and doing duty Surgeon-Major

Potter, senior Surgeon Macdonald and Surgeon Shearer. There was some delay in getting a full supply of medicines, but there were so few sick that no actual inconvenience was caused. The medical officer was directed to search for them in stores landed from the S.S. *Zambesi*, then in the S.S. *Avoca*. On the latter arriving at Ismailia on the 1st September with hospital stores, General Macpherson telegraphed for Dr. Thornton, but through some misunderstanding he did not go, hence a further delay. On the force advancing from Suez 10 Europeans were transferred, as a temporary measure, to the hospital ship, besides 19 natives; on recovery the Europeans joined at Ismailia, and it was ultimately only an Indian native hospital. One hundred and thirty soldiers were treated; of these 63 were admitted and 67 received by transfer sent down from the front and Ismailia principally for change; 62 were discharged to duty, 66 transferred to their regiments, 2 remained.

108. One hundred and eighty sick followers were treated; of these 96 were transfers from other hospitals.

109. Eighty-four were discharged to duty, and of the 94, who sailed in the *Avoca*, with the exception of 28, all were well enough to be discharged on reaching Bombay. One of the transport corps died just before the force left Suez, returning to India.

110. The S. S. *Hydaspes* was in orders to return with the sick to Bombay, but having fittings for horses and the *Avoca* none, it was required by the marine transport, so the sick followers were transferred to the latter ship, where they were made very comfortable.

111. Each medical officer was required to see that everything necessary for the return voyage was on board before leaving Suez.

112. *European General Hospital*.—Surgeon-Major Harvey established the European base hospital first at Suez, then at 23 Rue Sala, Ismailia; but as the house was much too small for such a purpose, Indian European soldiers' tents were pitched near, to supplement the accommodation, with Surgeons Carey, Rainsford and Carleton doing duty; 220 soldiers (and one civilian) were treated in it, *viz.*, 100 of the Seaforth Highlanders, 76 of the Manchester Regiment, and of the two batteries of artillery, the remaining 39 being details of the home force left in the Palace Hospital on the 30th September, including 11 cases of typhoid fever.

113. On the Seaforth and Manchester Regiments being transferred to the home force, the Palace Hospital was again made over to the home force, and the establishment of the Indian Division left for Suez on the 6th October. Four of the Indian Division died in hospital. No sick of the Indian Division were left behind, but all taken to India.

114. *A General (Field) Hospital for Natives*.—Was established on the shore of Lake Timsah at Ismailia, with Surgeon Shearer, afterwards Surgeon Eaton, in charge, with Surgeons Polden and Hawkins doing duty. Besides receiving sick details, sick from the front were received and treated in it until arrangements were made to send them on by the *Sphinx* to the hospital ship *Hydaspes* at Suez; 108 fighting men were treated in it and 126 followers. A native officer died of gangrene from a wound caused by a nail on boardship. A sepoy of the 7th Bengal Native Infantry, wounded in chest and arm, died, after amputation at shoulder joint was performed.

115. *No. 1 Field Hospital*.—Surgeon-Major Dallas Edge was in charge, with Surgeons Boyd and Williamson doing duty. As it was constantly

with the Seaforth Highlanders, it might be almost considered part of the regimental hospital; attached to it was a small ambulance column under Surgeon Williamson; 285 patients were treated in it, two died in hospital both Seaforth Highlanders; one of sunstroke and the other gunshot wound; 106 were discharged to duty, one otherwise; 166 transferred to other hospitals; the 10 remaining were men of the two companies, 2nd Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders, late 78th returned to India. This hospital being the only European one at Zagazig, was much used by sick of the home force. Dr. Edge states that some of the boxes of medicine weighed 100lbs., but this is 20lbs. in excess of the field hospital stores sent after his hospital equipment left Bombay; he also mentions the youth and inexperience of the hospital servants, &c., &c.

116. *No. 2 Field Hospital*.—(Cavalry Brigade) was sent to the front with Surgeon Willis; Surgeon Crofts joined in charge at Kassasin, and remained until relieved by Surgeon Gillies. No sick were sent to it until the 19th September, or five days after the cavalry arrived at Cairo. The hospital having kept up with the forced marches of the cavalry, arrived in Cairo with it on the 14th September. One hundred and twenty-one were treated in hospital, 57 of whom were followers; 96 were discharged to duty, a follower died of dysentery, and 24 men were transferred to their regiment at Suez.

117. *No. 3 Field Hospital*.—Surgeon-Major Murphy in charge, with Surgeon Macdonald for a time, and afterwards Surgeon Polden doing duty. Accompanied General Macpherson's column from Ismailia to Tel-el-Kebir and on the forced march to Zagazig the same day, arriving there at 7 P.M. on the 22nd; again marched with the Native Infantry to Cairo, 43 miles, in two days. Only one officer and 10 men fell ill and were carried on by the bearers, 109 fighting men were treated in it, and 101 followers.

118. At Kassasin on 12th September, Brigade Surgeon Faught was, with Surgeons Gillies and Maitland, attached to a temporary hospital, which was broken up two days after the battle of Tel-el-Kebir.

119. *Medical Stores and Hospital Equipment*.—Was according to the Bengal Medical Regulations, Section 8, provision for 15 per cent. fighting men and 3 per cent. followers having been brought from India, two-thirds in general and one-third in field hospitals.

120. Medicines, &c., for each field or general hospital for 100 beds were in four sections, so that a hospital for 25 beds could at once be formed.

121. Everything was most complete, packed in boxes of 80lbs. weight, 160lbs. being the mule load.

122. *Army Hospital Native Corps*.—With the Manchester Regiment on the 3rd September a few hospital servants arrived and by *Khandalla* on 11th September 117; but by the *Sirdhana*, which arrived about the 16th September, 176 came; they were distributed amongst the hospitals and did their work fairly well.

123. *Hospital Comforts, &c.*—Were in every respect good, with the exception of condensed milk in No. 1 Field Hospital, which was old and brown, in fact, had been too long in India.

124. *Commissariat supplies*.—Were very good indeed; the men got their rations with the greatest regularity, and all requisitions were attended to with alacrity.

125. *Tents.*—The Europeans of the force had the mountain battery tent; it is very comfortable, but does not make a good hospital tent. General and stationary hospitals had the Indian European soldiers' tent, but there is some difficulty in carrying it on mules. The size of the different parts might, I think, be altered so as to be more easily carried. A lascar pâl-shaped tent, with double-fly, would make a much better hospital tent than the mountain battery tent. The native soldiers had the sepoy pâl and lascar-pâl tents for their hospitals.

126. *Ambulance and Bearer Column.*—The ambulance corps was a great success. Instead of being a weak point with an army in the field, as it generally is, ours proved one of strength. It consisted of —

222 Lushai dandies,  
68 doolies,  
14 sirdars,  
57 mate-bearers,  
1,426 doolie bearers, including a reserve of 130 for casualties.

Sick carriage was at the rate of 5 per cent. for fighting men, and 1 per cent. for followers. Each dooly having 6 bearers and a dandie 4.

127. On the bearers arriving at Bombay, they were kept for safety in the Sassoon Dock under the Transport Department, as without any establishment it was impossible for the Medical Department to take them over completely until on board-ship.

128. As the medical officers and subordinates arrived, they joined and formed three bearer columns at Bombay. A full bearer column consisted of 23 doolies, 74 dandies, 5 sirdars, 19 mates, and 475 bearers, each being divisible into four parts, with a sirdar in command; then again these into other four under a mate; these sub-divisions had often to be made.

129. The first bearer column sailed in the S. S. *Avoca* on the 16th August, and arrived at Ismailia on the 31st idem; the 2nd left on the 15th August in the Peninsular and Oriental S. S. *Sutlej*, and landed on the night of the 30th idem; while third column left on the 24th August by S. S. *Boskenna Bay*, but was actually put in quarantine at Suez for 24 hours by the French surgeon there, and only arrived at Ismailia on the 10th September. This is the first time such a corps was ever formed for field service under the chief command of the Principal Medical Officer.

130. At Ismailia, on inspecting the bearers, I found that they had a heavier kit than a soldier, composed of all their own old clothing and new kit given by Government. So, as our transport was weak, the General gave directions to reduce it. The weather being hot and sultry, their two great coats and thick trousers were left behind, also a flannel belt, the only use made of it being to carry their tobacco; the rest of their kit rolled up in their *cumbly* lengthwise was easily carried over the shoulder. I also reduced their cooking pots to what was actually required, so that the doolies should not be filled up with such things in the field.

131. Not only were the bearers lent to the Commissariat for landing and storing rations, as everything depended on supplies being well to the front, but to the Engineer Department, and worked admirably with the Madras Sappers, making a line of rail from the station to the Lock Pier, through the Khedive's Palace. This line was ultimately used to rail the sick and wounded, arriving from the front to hospital in the Khedive's Palace. They were also lent to the Home Commissariat when asked for.

132. The *personnel* and *materiel* were very completely ordered from India. It was well that the cumbersome Bourke's doolie of 101lbs. weight were reduced from 200 to 68, and that the admirable Lushai dandie, 35lbs. weight, took their place, as frequently eight bearers were hardly enough for a dooly, where the sand was deep. The Lusahi dandie would be perfect if it had a side top falling from the pole on either side to the dandie, made of canvas, similar to that of the Madras *muncheel*.

133. Soon after our arrival at Ismailia the head of the Medical Department, Home Force, Dr. Hanbury, wrote to the Chief of the staff, strongly recommending that our ambulance should be taken over by them, and thus, as he said, do away with their "mule ambulance, which was worse than useless for wounded men." This proposal of course could not be entertained, but he was given to understand that all possible assistance would be given at the front.

134. No. 3 bearer column, which arrived at Ismailia on 10th September, was placed at Dr. Hanbury's disposal completed with 94 dandies, and he was recommended to have it railed up part of the way. I also received orders from the Chief of the staff, through the Medical Department, to give as many bearers as possible, so, with General Macpherson's consent, I retained 5 per cent. carriage and sent the rest with 300 bearers; but somehow they were sent away, and got mixed, and fearing in such a large camp they might not be recovered in such a dark night, I sent another 100. Later on the others were found, thus making 400 bearers with medical officer and subordinate lent to the Home Force for the expected battle in the morning. I was informed on all sides that no set of men ever worked in better style or more cheerfully than they did. The wounded were all carried off the field before midday.

135. On my applying to Dr. Hanbury for a report on their conduct, I received the following:—

"Principal Medical Officer, Indian Force,—I have much pleasure in reporting for your information that the bearer column which was attached to the fighting force on the night of the 13th September, and assisted in removing the wounded from the battle field of Tel-el-Kebir on the 13th September, performed most excellent service of which I was a personal witness. Their conduct and cheerfulness in performing their duties deserve high commendation.

J. A. HANBURY, *Surgeon-Genl.*,  
*Prinl. Medl. Officer, E. E. Force."*

CAIRO,  
*The 10th October 1882.*

136. Besides the bearers mentioned as being lent to the Home Force before the battle of Tel-el-Kebir, 186 doolies or dandies with bearers, under Surgeons Pierson and Shewan, were sent to Cairo, at the requisition of the Chief of the staff, to carry the sick there. These were all returned and nothing was lost, with the exception of 14 dandies taken away with wounded at Tel-el-Kebir, which were included in the bill for the loan of the bearer column and accepted by Dr. Hanbury.

137. No. 1 bearer column under Surgeon Sykes with Apothecary Russell and 400 bearers, who accompanied the Home Force at Tel-el-Kebir (that alluded to by Dr. Hanbury), did right good service. After making themselves in every way useful, the column was split up ultimately at Cairo into three detachments, which accompanied the cavalry on the return march to Suez before re-embarking for India. There were 3 sick. No death in Egypt.

138. No. 2 bearer column, Surgeon Shewan in charge, with Apothecary Johnson, accompanied General Macpherson's force from Ismailia to Kassasin; then on the 13th to Tel-el-Kebir, after which went on to Zagagig same day; had also remarkably good health, only 9 were admitted for treatment. Kahar Bhoopal, No. 351, was reported as having been missed after the march to Zagazig.

139. No. 3 bearer column, Surgeon Pierson in charge, with Apothecary D. Duffy. It landed on the 11th September, marched out of Ismailia on the 12th idem at 4 A.M. and got to within a mile of Tel-el-Kebir earthworks at 8-30 A.M., very much fatigued by the forced march. Dr. Hanbury directed them to return to Kassasin, and they were for three days under his orders, after which they were sent on to Cairo by rail, reaching on the 22nd, and continued with the Home Force till the 6th October, when they returned to Suez by train; one bearer disappeared at Cairo. A Sirdar named Bishanbur was reduced for (1st) letting a kahar hide when very ill suffering from ophthalmia, and (2nd) not reporting the loss of a kahar. There were 12 sick, *viz.*, 1 primary syphilis and 11 ophthalmia.

140. *Sick*.—The kahars generally were extremely healthy. Of 1,415 with columns at the front, only 24 were treated in hospital in the ratio of 16·96 per 1,000 of strength during the campaign, proving that they at least had been carefully selected for the service.

141. On the march, &c., I always detached a number of dandies to each regiment, so as to be ready on sick falling out, or for any emergency.

142. There was some difficulty in Egypt in obtaining proper-sized rope for the dandies, also in repairing them by the Commissariat when broken, as a good many were.

143. *Sick Officers*.—Of a strength 199 officers, 22 were reported sick, being in the ratio of 110·55 per 1,000 of strength for the period. Table C gives the diseases from which they suffered. Captain ——— of the Seaforth Highlanders, who had lost the sight of an eye in Afghanistan, suffered severely from an affection of the other eye after the affair at Shaloof, and was invalided from Ismailia. Lieutenant Warrand of the same corps suffered severely from dysentery, and was invalided from Cairo. Captain Hughes, H-1st Royal Artillery, had a smart attack of hepatitis; he was also invalided from Cairo. Colonel Campbell, 2nd Bengal Cavalry, was only a few days at the front when he returned to Ismailia, and was sent to England. Captain Booth, Transport Department, had a sunstroke, after the attack at Tel-el-Kebir, and was also invalided to England. A few of the other cases were very severe, especially that of Lieutenant-Colonel Luckhardt, Principal Commissariat Officer, who suffered from dysentery.

144. There were three severe cases of diarrhœa, but almost every officer in the force suffered from it, more or less; in fact, at Cairo there was a regular epidemic. Two officers, Lieutenant Childers and Surgeon Adey, had rather severe attacks of purulent ophthalmia when at Cairo.

145. The case of enteric fever was that of Lieutenant Wheeler, 7th Native Infantry, contracted on boardship, and already alluded to under that disease.

146. *Recommendations*.—It may be well to note a few things which struck me that might be improved :

1. Should such a force be again formed, I would strongly recommend that a medical store-keeper be appointed to it so as to prevent loss of State

property. He should take charge of all stores for hospital, tents, &c., included.

2. It was absolutely necessary to appoint a personal assistant to the Principal Medical Officer, so would recommend that it be a recognised and paid appointment.
3. A warrant medical officer is allowed to be attached to the Principal Medical Officer; would recommend that the appointment be made by the Principal Medical Officer from the warrant officers attached.
4. Would strongly recommend that the regimental system should be continued for the Native army as in every way most suited for Native soldiers. A field hospital should of course accompany the force to receive sick and wounded in action or when required.
5. A lighter doolie than Bourke's, which is 101lbs. without cover, would be advisable.
6. For the Lushai dandie, which is about 35lbs. in weight, a top is much required. I would recommend a side top, of canvas, falling from the pole on either side to the dandie, similar to that of the Madras *muncheel*.
7. Each medical officer, warrant officer, and hospital assistant, should have, as part of his personal equipment, a small tin box with a few necessary drugs for emergencies, similar to that described at page 11.
8. There is often great difficulty in finding quickly, medicines, &c., in the field panniers. I would strongly recommend that on a plan of each should be shown where each article is to be found.
9. I would recommend vaseline with a few grains of boracic acid as a good antiseptic dressing.
10. It was distinctly laid down that half transport should accompany the troops on each ship; would strongly recommend that a similar order for hospital establishment, ambulance, &c., be given, as had it not been for the hospital supplies with our Europeans when we arrived at Suez, I could not have even got the few things I procured, to send on with the cavalry when required "to prepare a field hospital" for them.
11. An assistant sanitary officer to the Principal Medical Officer should be a recognised and paid appointment.
12. With such a force the Principal Medical Officer from India should, I contend, be given a step of local rank if the senior medical officer of the Home Force is given one. But he should have nothing whatever to do with the Medical Department of the Home Force, and *vice versa*. I may mention that it was the only department interfered with by a head of a department of the Home Force.
13. It appears an anomaly that the Principal Medical Officer should have been the only head of a department who was not in orders for some extra allowance. The principal Commissariat Officer got a step in rank. The Paymaster, an enhanced staff allowance, &c., &c.
14. An easily-carried good hospital tent is a desideratum, especially in a land like Egypt, where there are no good roads. Perhaps some alteration in the parts of the European tent could be made so as to make it lighter for each mule by increasing their number. A double-fly tent in shape of a lascar-pâl would make a good hospital tent.

147. *Followers*.—I have had no means of ascertaining the strength of followers who were actually with the force in Egypt, so have taken the number as 6,478, that given as having left India for Egypt between the 21st July and the

5th September 1882, and published by the Military Department, Simla, the 8th September 1882.

148. In this is included the ambulance corps, the transport, the Commissariat and Medical Department, also the Engineer, &c., and, in fact, all public and private followers with the force.

149. The followers like the men in regiments were generally remarkably healthy, no doubt a few rather weakly men did accompany the force, but this was, to a very slight extent, remarkably so when it is considered with what rapidity the force was organised.

150. Table D gives the diseases from which the followers suffered. Like the fighting men so the followers suffered most at Cairo. The total of admissions treated in the four hospitals for natives only amounted to 369, giving a ratio of 56·96 per 1,000 of strength. There were two deaths equal to a ratio of 0·30 per 1,000 of strength. This speaks well for the care taken in selecting these men for such hard work as they had, but it must be borne in mind that the last week of residence was also the most unhealthy. So that the sick rate can furnish no actual guide for what the sick-rate might have been, had the force remained in Egypt two months longer.

151. Too much care cannot be taken at port of embarkation to see that followers do not exceed their amount of baggage, as besides their own clothing which all mostly brought, they had a large kit given by Government, to say nothing of a heavy weight of cooking pots.

152. I have great pleasure in stating that both the medical officers and medical subordinates generally performed their duty to my entire satisfaction, and it gave me great pleasure to bring this to the notice of Major-General Sir Herbert Macpherson.

(Signed) COLVIN SMITH, *Depy. Surgn.-Genl.*,  
*Prinl. Medl. Officer, Indian Divn., Egypt Expedy. Force.*

Table A.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		9	10	11	12			13
Station.	Corps.	Date of arrival in Egypt of 1st portion.	Date struck off the Force.	Number of days in Egypt.	Strength : non-commissioned officers and men.	Admitted.	DEATHS.		Cause of deaths in Hospital.	Cause of deaths out of Hospital.	Invalided.	RATIO PER 1,000 OF STRENGTH FOR PERIOD IN EGYPT.			Proportion of admissions to strength per mille for 64 days.
							In.	Out.				Admitted.	Died.	Invalided.	
Suez, Ismailia, Tel-el Mahanta, Kasasin, Tel-el-Kebir, Zagazig, Cairo, Suez.	H-1st Royal Artillery	4th Sep. 1882	8th Oct. 1882	35	161	25	...	1	...	Gunshot wound of head	4	155·27	6·21	24·85	279·50
	7-1st Royal Artillery { Europeans } { Natives }	22nd Aug. "	8th " "	48	{ 97 { 169	7 20	...	...	...	.....	2	72·16	...	20·61	92·78
	Seaforth Highlanders (late 72nd) . . . . .	{ 8th " "	10th " "	64	798	253	5	3	Sunstroke . . . . . Diarrhœa . . . . . Wound from gunshot, chest . . . . .	Asphyxia by drowning } Gunshot wound, chest 1 }	...	118·34	...	...	153·84
	Manchester Regiment (late 63rd).	3rd Sep. "	7th " "	35	651	76	...	...	.....	.....	11	116·74	...	16·89	213·51
	Royal Engineers . . . . . A & I Cos., Madras Queen's Own Sappers and Miners 2nd Bengal Cavalry . . . . .	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...
Suez, Ismailia, Tel-el Mahanta, Kasasin, Tel-el-Kebir, Zagazig, Cairo, Suez.	6th " Lancers	21st " "	14th " "	55	482	71	1	...	Gangrene of right foot after an injury on board-ship . . . . .	.....	1	101·89	2·36	2·36	130·33
	13th " Native Infantry	25th " "	12th " "	49	482	78	...	2	Dysentery . . . . .	.....	...	147·30	2·07	...	170·12
	20th " Regiment Punjab	20th " "	11th " "	53	797	114	1	1	Gunshot wound chest and upper extremity . . . . .	Gunshot wound chest and upper extremity	1	161·82	4·14	2·07	211·61
	Native Infantry . . . . .	27th " "	5th " "	40	577	54	...	...	.....	.....	...	143·03	2·50	...	174·40
	29th Regiment Bombay	22nd " "	6th " "	46	754	49	...	...	.....	.....	3	93·58	...	...	149·04
TOTAL		...	...	...	5,674	846	8	7	.....	.....	47	149·10	2·64	8·28	...

**Table B.**  
*Cause of Sickness, &c., in Corps.*

[illegible]

The highest percentage of sick was in the second week of October and last of residence in Egypt, viz., 3.41, with a sick list of 194 in the ratio of 34.19 per 1,000 of strength.

Table C.  
Officers.

Stations.	Corps.	Date of arrival.	Date struck off the force.	Strength.	Average sick for the period.	Admissions.	Invalided.	DEATHS.		Names of officers invalided.	DISEASES.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
								In hospital.	Out of hospital.		Enteric Fever.	Ague.	Fever.	Lumbago.	Sunstroke.	Conjunctivitis.	Ophthalmia.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Colic.	Hepatitis.	Abscess.	Contusion.	Concussion of brain.	Wounds.	Total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
Suez, Ismailia, Tel-el-Mahanta, Kassasin, Zagazig, Cairo, Suez.	7-1st R. A., Mountain Battery	22nd Aug. 1882	8th Oct. 1882	6	.1	1	1	...	...	Capt. Hughes, hepatitis { Not known, Lieutenant Warrant, dysentery }	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...</





ANNUAL RETURNS

OF THE

EUROPEAN ARMY OF INDIA

AND OF THE

NATIVE ARMY AND JAIL POPULATION

FOR THE YEAR

1883.

---

COMPILED AND SYSTEMATICALLY ARRANGED FROM THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS BY

ARTHUR STEPHEN, M.B.,

SURGEON-MAJOR, BENGAL MEDICAL SERVICE;

STATISTICAL OFFICER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA IN THE SANITARY AND MEDICAL DEPARTMENTS.



CONTENTS.

I. EUROPEAN TROOPS.

TABLE

Sickness and Mortality among the European Troops composing the Army of India during the Year 1883, and the prevalence of the principal Diseases in each Month of the Year ... ..	I
Sickness and Mortality among the Troops composing the Army of the Bengal Presidency ... ..	II
Sickness and Mortality among the Troops composing the Army of the Madras Presidency ... ..	III
Sickness and Mortality among the Troops composing the Army of the Bombay Presidency ... ..	IV
Comparative Statement of the Ratios of Sickness and Mortality in the Armies of the Three Presidencies ... ..	V
<hr/>	
Sickness and Mortality among the Troops serving in Bengal Proper ... ..	VI
Sickness and Mortality among the Troops serving in the Dinapore, Benares, Oudh and Cawnpore Districts ... ..	VII
Sickness and Mortality among the Troops serving in the Rohilcund and Meerut Districts ... ..	VIII
Sickness and Mortality among the Troops serving in the Agra District and in Central India ... ..	IX
Sickness and Mortality among the Troops serving in the Punjab ... ..	X
Sickness and Mortality among the Troops occupying Hill Stations of the Bengal Presidency ... ..	XI
Sickness and Mortality among the Troops occupying the Convalescent Depôts of the Bengal Presidency during the Hot Season ... ..	XII
Sickness and Mortality among the Troops serving in Rajpootana, Malwa, Sind and Aden ... ..	XIII
Sickness and Mortality among the Troops serving in Southern Afghanistan ... ..	XIV
Sickness and Mortality among the Troops serving in the Deccan and in Nagpore ... ..	XV
Sickness and Mortality among the Troops serving in Southern India ... ..	XVI
Sickness and Mortality among the Troops serving in Burma and Pegu ... ..	XVII
Sickness and Mortality among the Troops occupying the Hill Stations and Hill Depôts of the Madras and Bombay Presidencies ... ..	XVIII
Comparative Statement of the Ratios of Sickness and Mortality among the Troops serving in the various Provinces of the Three Presidencies ... ..	XIX
<hr/>	
General Statistics of Sickness and Mortality in the principal Military Stations of the Three Presidencies, and the Daily Sick-rate of each Month ... ..	XX
Ratio in which the principal Diseases have contributed to make up the Admission-rate of the Year in the chief Military Stations ... ..	XXI
Mortality in each Station, the Causes of Deaths, and the Ratio of Deaths to Strength ... ..	XXII
<hr/>	
Prevalence of Cholera in each Month, and the Distribution of the Disease by Stations and Provinces ... ..	XXIII
Prevalence of Enteric Fever in each Month, and the Distribution of the Disease by Stations and Provinces ... ..	XXIV
Prevalence of Fever (excluding Enteric Fever) in each Month, and their distribution by Stations and Provinces ... ..	XXV
Prevalence of Apoplexy and Sunstroke in each Month, and their distribution by Stations and Provinces ... ..	XXVI
Detail of the Causes of Deaths in the Armies of the Three Presidencies ... ..	XXVII
Detail of the Causes of Invaliding in the Armies of the Three Presidencies ... ..	XXVIII
<hr/>	
Gain and Loss in Strength of the Regiments and Batteries composing the Army of India ... ..	XXIX
A.—Gain and Loss of the Different Arms.	
B.—Gain and Loss of the Army of each Presidency.	
Admissions, Deaths, and Invaliding of each Station occupied by Troops composing the Army of Bengal for the Year ... ..	XXX
1.—Stations of Bengal Proper.	
2.—Stations of Behar, Benares, Oudh and Cawnpore.	
3.—Stations of Rohilcund and Meerut.	
4.—Stations of Agra and Central India.	
5.—Stations of the Punjab.	

6.—Hill Stations of the Bengal Presidency.	
7.—Convalescent Depôts of the Bengal Presidency.	
8.—Aggregate of the Returns of Troops of the Bengal Presidency on the march.	
(The Annual Relief of the Army in the Three Presidencies for 1883-84.)	
Admissions, Deaths, and Invaliding of each Station occupied by Troops composing the Armies of Madras and Bombay ... ..	XXXI
1.—Stations of Rajpootana, Malwa, Sind, Southern Afghanistan and Aden.	
2.—Stations of the Deccan and Nagpore.	
3.—Stations of Southern India.	
4.—Stations of Burma and Pegu.	
5.—Hill Stations and Hill Depôts of the Madras and Bombay Presidencies.	
6.—Aggregate of the Returns of Troops of the Madras and Bombay Presidencies on the march.	

WOMEN AND CHILDREN OF EUROPEAN REGIMENTS.

Sickness and Mortality among the Women of the Regiments composing the Army of India, and the prevalence of the principal Diseases in each Month ... ..	I
Sickness and Mortality among the Children of the Regiments composing the Army of India, and the prevalence of the principal Diseases in each Month ... ..	II
Sickness and Mortality among the Women of the Army of Bengal ... ..	III
Sickness and Mortality among the Children of the Army of Bengal ... ..	IV
Sickness and Mortality among the Women of the Army of Madras ... ..	V
Sickness and Mortality among the Children of the Army of Madras ... ..	VI
Sickness and Mortality among the Women of the Army of Bombay ... ..	VII
Sickness and Mortality among the Children of the Army of Bombay ... ..	VIII
Distribution by Stations of the Deaths of the Women of the Army of India ... ..	IX
Distribution by Stations of the Deaths of the Children of the Army of India ... ..	X
Distribution by Stations of Cholera of the Women of the Army of India ... ..	XI
Distribution by Stations of Cholera of the Children of the Army of India ... ..	XII
Detail of the Admissions and Deaths of the Women of the Army of India ... ..	XIII
Detail of the Admissions and Deaths of the Children of the Army of India ... ..	XIV

II. NATIVE ARMY OF INDIA.

1.—STATISTICS OF THE ARMY OF INDIA AND OF THE THREE PRESIDENCIES.

Sickness and Mortality of the Troops composing the Native Army of India during the Year, and the prevalence of the principal Diseases in each Month of the Year ... ..	I
(Table No. 1 is an Aggregate of the Statistics of all the Troops whose Sickness and Mortality is detailed in the Tables which follow.)	
Parallel Table for the Regular Army of Bengal ... ..	II
Parallel Table for the Regular Army of Madras ... ..	III
Parallel Table for the Regular Army of Bombay ... ..	IV
Comparative Statement showing the Ratios of Sickness and Mortality for the Armies of the Three Presidencies, and for the Native Troops of India as a body ... ..	V

2.—STATISTICS OF THE NATIVE TROOPS IN THE DIFFERENT PROVINCIAL AREAS.

Sickness and Mortality of the Native Troops of the BENGAL ARMY serving in Bengal Proper and in Assam during the Year, and the prevalence of the principal Diseases in each Month ... ..	VI
Parallel Tables—Native Troops of the Army of Bengal serving in the Gangetic Provinces and in Oudh ... ..	VII
Native Troops of the Army of Bengal serving in Rohilcund and Meerut ... ..	VIII
Native Troops of the Army of Bengal serving in the Agra District and in Central India ... ..	IX
Local Corps of Central India ... ..	X
Native Troops of the Regular Army serving in the Punjab ... ..	XI
Native Troops of the Regular Army serving in Southern Afghanistan (seven months) ... ..	XII
Punjab Frontier Force ... ..	XIII
All Native Troops of the Regular Army of Bengal and of the Punjab Frontier Force serving Trans-Indus (excluding men serving in Southern Afghanistan) ... ..	XIV
Sickness and Mortality of the Native Troops of the ARMY OF BOMBAY serving at Aden, and in Sind during the Year, and the prevalence of the principal Diseases in each Month ... ..	XV

	TABLE
Parallel Tables—Native Troops of the Army of Bombay serving in Southern Afghanistan ...	XVI
Native Troops of the Army of Bombay serving in the Northern Division of the Bombay Presidency ... ..	XVII
Native Troops of the Army of Bombay serving in the Konkan ... ..	XVIII
Native Troops of the Army of Bombay serving in Khandeish and in the Deccan ...	XIX

Sickness and Mortality of the Native Troops composing the HYDERABAD CONTINGENT during the Year, and the prevalence of the principal Diseases in each Month ... ..	XX
Sickness and Mortality of the Native Troops of the ARMY OF MADRAS serving in Hyderabad and Nagpore during the Year, and the prevalence of the principal Diseases in each Month ...	XXI
Parallel Tables—Native Troops of the Army of Madras serving in Stations in Bengal and in Southern Afghanistan ... ..	XXII
Native Troops of the Army of Madras serving in the Northern Division of the Madras Presidency ... ..	XXIII
Native Troops of the Army of Madras serving in Southern India ... ..	XXIV
Native Troops of the Army of Madras serving in British Burma and at the Andamans ...	XXV
Statement showing in contrast the Ratios of Sickness and Mortality of the different Areas of India ...	XXVI

### 3.—DISTRIBUTION BY STATIONS OF THE SICKNESS AND MORTALITY OF THE NATIVE ARMY.

The Average Daily Sick-Rate of each Month for each Station of the Three Presidencies ... ..	XXVII
The Composition of the Annual Admission-rate of each Station of India ... ..	XXVIII
The Monthly Distribution of Cholera in each Station of India ... ..	XXIX
The Monthly Distribution of Fevers in each Station of India ... ..	XXX
The Distribution of the Deaths of the Native Army by Stations, and the Causes of Mortality in each Station of India ... ..	XXXI

### 4.—STATISTICS OF THE REGIMENTS COMPOSING THE DIFFERENT ARMIES.

Statement showing in the Aggregate the Gain and Loss of the Regiments of the Native Armies of Bengal, Madras and Bombay ... ..	XXXII
(The Gain and Loss Statements for the Punjab Frontier Force, the Central India Regiments and the Hyderabad Contingent, are appended to Tables XIII, X and XX.)	
Statistics of each Regiment of the Armies of the Three Presidencies, the Punjab Frontier Force, the Central India Force and the Hyderabad Contingent ... ..	XXXIII

#### *Army of Bengal.*

- Section 1.—Regiments of Bengal Proper and Assam.  
 2.—Regiments of the Gangetic Provinces and Oudh.  
 3.—Regiments of Rohilcund and Meerut.  
 4.—Regiments of Agra and Central India.  
 5.—Regiments of the Central India Force.  
 6.—Regiments of the Punjab.  
 7.—Regiments in Southern Afghanistan.  
 8.—Regiments of the Punjab Frontier Force.

#### *Army of Bombay.*

- 9.—Regiments of Aden and Sind.  
 10.—Regiments of Southern Afghanistan.  
 11.—Regiments of the Northern Division of the Bombay Presidency.  
 12.—Regiments of the Konkan.  
 13.—Regiments of Khandeish and the Deccan.

- 14.—Regiments of the Hyderabad Contingent.

#### *Army of Madras.*

- 15.—Regiments of Hyderabad and Nagpore.  
 16.—Regiments occupying Stations of the Bengal Presidency and in Southern Afghanistan.  
 17.—Regiments of the Northern Division of Madras.  
 18.—Regiments of Southern India.  
 19.—Regiments of British Burma and the Andamans.

	TABLE
Table showing the Average Number Daily Sick in each Regiment during the Year, and the Average Number of Days spent in Hospital by each Man present ... ..	XXXIV
Table showing in Detail the Causes of Admissions and Deaths in the Armies of the Three Presidencies, and in the Punjab Frontier Force, the Central India Force, and the Hyderabad Contingent...	XXXV
The Annual Relief of the Armies of the Three Presidencies for the Season 1883-84.	

III. JAIL POPULATION OF INDIA.

I.—STATISTICS OF PROVINCIAL AREAS.

Sickness and Mortality among the Jail Population of India during the Year, and the prevalence of the principal Diseases in each Month of the Year ... ..	I
Sickness and Mortality among the Jail Population of the Bengal Presidency during the Year, and the prevalence of the principal Diseases in each Month of the Year ... ..	
Parallel Statements for Provincial Sub-divisions of Bengal—	II
A.—Lower Bengal and Assam ... ..	III
B.—Chota Nagpore, and the Dinapore, Benares, Oudh and Cawnpore Districts ...	IV
C.—Central Provinces, excluding Jubbulpore and Saugor ... ..	V
D.—Agra and Central India ... ..	VI
E.—Rohilcund and Meerut ... ..	VII
F.—Punjab ... ..	VIII

Sickness and Mortality among the Jail Population of the Bombay Presidency during the Year, and the prevalence of the principal Diseases in each Month of the Year ... ..	IX
Sickness and Mortality among the Jail Population of Berar during the Year, and the prevalence of the principal Diseases in each Month of the Year ... ..	X
Sickness and Mortality among the Jail Population of the Madras Presidency during the Year, and the prevalence of the principal Diseases in each Month of the Year ... ..	XI
Sickness and Mortality among the Jail Population of British Burma during the Year, and the prevalence of the principal Diseases in each Month of the Year ... ..	XII
Sickness and Mortality among the Jail Population at the Andamans during the Year, and the prevalence of the principal Diseases in each Month of the Year ... ..	XIII
Comparative Statement of the Ratios of Sickness and Mortality among the Jail Population of the various Provinces of India ... ..	XIV
A.—Bengal Presidency and Provincial Sub-divisions.	
B.—Bombay and Madras Presidencies, Berar, British Burma and the Andamans.	
Table showing the General Statistics of the Jail Population in the different Administrative Areas of the Bengal Presidency, and of certain Natural Sub-divisions of these Areas not distinguished in the preceding Tables ... ..	XV

II.—STATISTICS OF INDIVIDUAL JAILS.

Table showing the Statistics of Sickness and Mortality in each Jail of India, and the Average Number Daily Sick in each Month ... ..	XVI
A.—Jails of the Bengal Presidency.	
B.—Jails of Bombay and Berar.	
C.—Jails of Madras, British Burma and the Andamans.	
Table showing the Ratio in which the principal Diseases have contributed to make up the Admission-rate of the Year in each Jail of India ... ..	XVII
A.—Jails of the Bengal Presidency.	
B.—Jails of Bombay and Berar.	
C.—Jails of Madras, British Burma and the Andamans	
Table showing the prevalence of Cholera in each Month, and the Distribution of the Disease by Stations and Provinces ... ..	XVIII
A.—In the Jails of the Bengal Presidency.	
B.—In the Jails of Bombay and Berar.	
C.—In the Jails of Madras, British Burma and the Andamans.	

Table showing the Mortality in each Jail, the Causes of Deaths, and the Ratio of Deaths to Strength  
A.—Jails of the Bengal Presidency.  
B.—Jails of Bombay and Berar.  
C.—Jails of Madras, British Burma and the Andamans.

III.—ADMISSIONS AND DEATHS OF THE JAILS OF EACH PROVINCE DETAILED.

A Summary of the Annual Returns of the Jails of India, giving in detail the Causes of Admissions and Deaths of the Jail Population of each Province ... .. XX  
A.—Admissions and Deaths of the different Provinces of the Bengal Presidency.  
B.—Admissions and Deaths of the Bengal, Bombay and Madras Presidencies, of Berar, British Burma and the Andamans.

IV.—JAILS OF MYSORE AND COORG, WHICH ARE NOT INCLUDED IN THE GENERAL TABLES FOR BRITISH INDIA.

Table showing the Sickness and Mortality among the Jail Population in Mysore and Coorg during the Year, and the prevalence of the principal Diseases in each Month of the Year ... .. XXI  
General Statistics of Sickness and Mortality of the Jail Population of Mysore and Coorg for the Year ... .. XXII

GENERAL SUMMARY FOR THE YEAR.

Detail of the Admissions and Deaths of the European Army of India, the Native Army of India, and the Jail Population of India, exhibited in a Comparative Statement.  
(This Table concludes the Series for 1883.)



EUROPEAN TROOPS, 1883.



EUROPEAN TROOPS, 1883.

I.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the EUROPEAN TROOPS composing the ARMY of INDIA during the Year 1883, and the prevalence of the principal Diseases in each Month of the Year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Number Daily Sick.	Number Daily Sick per 1,000 of Strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 of Strength.	CAUSES OF DEATHS IN HOSPITAL.																				Died out of Hospital.	Suicidal Deaths.
						Cholera.	Smallpox.	Enteric Fever.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fever, Remittent.	Fever, Continued.	Apoplexy and Sunstroke.	Delirium Tremens and Alcoholism.	Dysentery.	Diarrhea.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	Heart Diseases.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Dropsy.	Scoury.	Anæmia and Debility.	Wounds and Accidents.	All other Causes.		
						1	5	4	...	1	...	1	1	2	...	7	...	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...		
January	57,582	3,809	66·1	36	·63	1	5	4	...	1	...	1	1	2	...	7	...	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	4	2	2
February	58,004	3,827	66·0	31	·53	...	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	4	...	7	2	2	...	...	...	...	6	3	...
March	57,726	3,358	58·2	38	·66	1	1	5	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	5	...	3	2	5	1	2	...	1	4	1	1
April	57,429	3,251	56·6	55	·96	9	1	13	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	5	...	2	1	6	...	1	...	2	6	3	1
May	54,596	3,337	61·1	51	·93	1	1	13	...	4	...	11	...	2	1	2	...	2	...	3	...	...	1	2	3	2	3
June	54,354	3,405	62·6	64	1·18	5	1	16	...	4	...	17	1	1	...	3	...	5	1	2	...	...	...	2	4	1	1
July	54,275	3,484	64·2	42	·77	6	...	10	1	1	...	7	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	3	3	2	...
August	54,054	3,719	68·8	95	1·76	17	...	26	...	4	...	11	...	2	...	6	...	6	3	6	...	...	...	2	8	2	...
September	54,034	3,815	70·6	66	1·22	6	...	23	...	1	...	6	...	4	...	4	1	2	...	6	...	1	...	1	7	1	3
October	54,358	3,339	61·4	54	·99	3	...	12	...	4	...	2	3	...	...	8	...	4	1	...	...	...	2	8	1	6	
November	56,016	3,357	59·9	44	·79	1	...	5	1	...	1	2	1	3	...	7	...	3	2	3	1	1	...	8	4	1	
December	53,872	3,179	59·0	28	·52	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	9	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	7	3	1	
						51	9	133	3	20	3	61	8	21	2	63	1	37	17	38	2	5	1	15	68	25	21
						Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																					
For the Year	55,525	3,490	62·9	604	10·88	·92	·16	2·40	·05	·41	1·10	·14	·38	·04	1·13	·02	·67	·31	·68	·04	·09	·02	·27	1·22	·45	·38	

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total Admitted during the Year.	Admitted per 1,000 of Strength.	Died out of each hundred cases treated.												
	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.															
Cholera ...	1	...	3	10	1	10	14	23	9	5	3	3	82	1·5	62·20												
Smallpox ...	27	21	13	20	15	4	...	...	...	1	1	3	105	1·9	8·57												
Enteric Fever ...	22	16	19	40	50	36	50	64	69	31	19	13	429	7·7	31·00												
Fever, Intermittent ...	1,571	884	992	1,417	1,959	1,526	2,114	1,785	1,762	2,615	2,011	1,414	19,950	359·3	·02												
„ Remittent ...	29	31	31	30	50	34	59	78	74	65	32	13	526	}	49·5 ·84												
„ Continued ...	67	63	83	167	239	192	259	360	284	305	141	65	2,225														
Apoplexy and Sunstroke	3	2	5	7	24	49	45	16	11	7	6	4	179	3·2	34·08												
Delirium Tremens and Alcoholism ...	23	15	15	15	18	14	20	42	42	31	29	26	290	5·2	2·76												
Dysentery ...	127	91	95	117	149	105	176	158	123	150	100	104	1,495	26·9	1·40												
Diarrhoea ...	178	134	160	263	246	181	453	365	177	169	137	110	2,573	46·3	·08												
Hepatitis ...	147	123	112	109	154	107	167	168	162	152	95	106	1,602	28·9	3·93												
Spleen Diseases ...	37	23	22	18	26	28	34	21	24	13	14	13	273	4·9	·37												
Respiratory Diseases ...	578	434	343	369	401	280	321	245	228	316	313	387	4,215	75·9	·88												
Phthisis Pulmonalis ...	56	30	28	31	24	19	30	21	26	26	31	25	347	6·3	10·95												
Scurvy ...	2	...	6	4	17	16	9	14	15	3	7	7	100	1·8	5·00												
Rheumatism and Rheu- matic affections ...	265	221	218	188	237	228	289	244	207	249	185	211	2,742	49·4	}												
Venereal Diseases ...	1,572	1,210	1,297	1,350	1,387	1,085	1,183	992	1,093	1,345	1,255	1,237	15,006†	270·3													
Eye Diseases ...	66	61	62	66	78	58	90	90	73	67	67	61	839	15·1													
Abscess and Ulcer ...	349	309	305	300	430	372	637	427	397	419	269	264	4,478	80·7													
Wounds and Accidents...	518	446	555	499	552	428	563	475	522	596	433	660	6,247	112·5													
All other Causes ...	844	743	714	888	1,067	847	1,197	1,010	973	884	671	622	10,460*	188·4													
													6,482	4,857	5,078	5,908	7,124	5,619	7,710	6,598	6,271	7,349	5,819	5,348	74,163		
Admitted per 1,000 of the Average Strength in each Month.																											
													112·6	83·7	88·0	102·9	130·5	103·4	142·1	122·1	116·1	135·2	103·9	99·3	1335·7		

\* Including 19 cases of Dengue—see foot note to Tables Nos. II and IV.  
† In this and the following Tables, cases of Inflammation of Inguinal Glands are included under “Venereal Diseases.”  
1883.

EUROPEAN TROOPS, 1883.

II.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the EUROPEAN TROOPS composing the ARMY of the BENGAL PRESIDENCY during the Year 1883, and the prevalence of the principal Diseases in each Month of the Year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Number Daily Sick.	Number Daily Sick per 1,000 of Strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 of Strength.	CAUSES OF DEATHS IN HOSPITAL.																	Died out of Hospital.	Suicidal Deaths.			
						Cholera.	Smallpox.	Enteric Fever.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fever, Remittent.	Fever, Continued.	Apoplexy and Sunstroke.	Delirium Tremens and Alcoholism.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	Heart Diseases.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Dropsy.	Scurvy.			Anæmia and Debility.	Wounds and Accidents.	All other Causes.
						...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...
January	...	34,910	2,439	69·9	21	·60	...	4	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	3	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	1	2
February	...	35,828	2,494	69·6	22	·61	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	1	2	...	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	4	1	...
March	...	34,960	2,146	61·4	24	·69	...	1	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	2	1	3	...	2	...	...	3	1	...
April	...	34,079	2,063	60·5	32	·94	7	...	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	2	...	1	...	2	5	1	1
May	...	33,816	2,180	64·5	36	1·06	1	1	11	...	2	...	6	2	1	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
June	...	33,634	2,197	65·3	50	1·49	5	1	13	...	4	...	15	...	1	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	4	1	...
July	...	33,634	2,287	68·0	23	·68	...	...	6	...	...	...	7	...	...	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
August	...	33,501	2,459	73·4	62	1·85	13	...	15	...	2	...	9	...	1	...	4	...	4	3	4	...	...	...	1	1	1
September	...	33,416	2,469	73·9	47	1·41	6	...	15	...	...	...	6	...	1	...	3	1	...	...	6	...	1	...	4	1	2
October	...	33,401	2,107	63·1	29	·87	...	...	7	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	6	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	6
November	...	34,259	2,083	60·8	20	·58	...	...	3	1	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	1	2	2	1	1	...	...	3	1	...
December	...	33,512	2,023	60·4	16	·48	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	7	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	1
						32	7	86	1	11	3	45	5	12	2	36	1	23	11	27	1	5	1	10	36	13	14
						Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																					
For the Year	...	34,079	2,246	65·9	382	11·21	·94	·21	2·52	·03	·41	1·32	·15	·35	·06	1·06	·03	·67	·32	·79	·03	·15	·03	·29	1·06	·38	·41

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total Admitted during the Year.	Admitted per 1,000 of Strength.	Died out of each hundred cases treated.	
	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.				
Cholera ...	...	...	2	7	1	10	1	17	9	1	...	...	48	1'4	66'67	
Smallpox ...	26	17	10	17	11	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	86	2'5	8'14	
Enteric Fever ...	14	8	14	34	39	29	27	27	42	20	15	8	277	8'1	31'05	
Fever, Intermittent ...	1,083	598	689	1,076	1,604	1,179	1,621	1,315	1,148	1,684	1,459	1,020	14,476	424'8	'01	
„ Remittent ...	7	23	19	16	27	33	31	54	40	40	15	7	312	}	61'6	
„ Continued ...	45	37	53	123	190	153	231	323	248	259	97	29	1,788			'67
Apoplexy and Sunstroke	1	2	1	5	14	45	43	13	9	4	1	4	142	}	4'2	
Delirium Tremens and Alcoholism ...	17	10	12	11	14	10	15	34	33	23	20	16	215			31'69
Dysentery ...	60	36	43	68	106	54	80	70	57	92	59	59	784	6'3	2'33	
Diarrhœa ...	120	81	112	187	145	103	300	247	120	109	99	56	1,679	23'0	1'53	
Hepatitis ...	85	68	57	56	84	78	91	98	93	87	54	64	915	49'3	'12	
Spleen Diseases ...	30	18	18	13	17	25	31	15	21	10	13	11	222	26'8	3'93	
Respiratory Diseases ...	427	332	239	240	274	203	224	179	149	224	218	276	2,935	6'5	'45	
Phthisis Pulmonalis ...	37	21	18	6	17	14	20	13	18	19	18	19	220	87'6	'77	
Scurvy ...	2	...	4	3	15	16	7	14	13	2	7	6	89	6'5	12'27	
Rheumatism and Rheumatic affections ...	180	159	165	112	162	157	202	179	156	154	120	152	1,898	2'6	5'62	
Venereal Diseases ...	1,068	777	818	837	860	651	755	650	722	831	809	803	9,581	}	'23	
Eye Diseases ...	43	46	42	43	51	38	53	52	44	40	45	43	510			55'7
Abscess and Ulcer ...	228	212	194	164	260	243	477	323	310	282	186	160	3,039			281'1
Wounds and Accidents	312	279	338	334	357	267	353	323	331	387	274	432	3,987			15'8
All other Causes ...	496	473	463	531	647	521	813	694	634	531	391	372	6,566*	89'2	}	
													117'0	}		
													192'7			
													49,849			
Admitted per 1,000 of the Average Strength in each Month.																
122'6	89'2	94'7	113'9	144'8	113'9	159'8	138'5	125'6	143'7	113'9	105'6	1462'7				

EUROPEAN TROOPS, 1883.

### III.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the EUROPEAN TROOPS composing the ARMY of the MADRAS PRESIDENCY during the Year 1883, and the prevalence of the principal Diseases in each Month of the Year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Number Daily Sick.	Number Daily Sick per 1,000 of Strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 of Strength.	CAUSES OF DEATHS IN HOSPITAL.																			Died out of Hospital.	Suicidal Deaths.	
						Cholera.	Smallpox.	Enteric Fever.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fever, Remittent.	Fever, Continued.	Apoplexy and Sunstroke.	Delirium Tremens and Alcoholism.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	Heart Diseases.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Dropsy.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Wounds and Accidents.			All other Causes.
January	...	11,008	665	10	·91	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
February	...	10,822	651	4	·37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	
March	...	10,695	593	8	·75	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
April	...	10,429	545	8	·77	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	
May	...	10,379	568	9	·87	...	...	2	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
June	...	10,388	614	5	·48	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
July	...	10,360	612	8	·77	2	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
August	...	10,359	642	18	1·74	2	...	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	
September	...	10,335	672	11	1·06	...	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	
October	...	10,263	649	11	1·07	3	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	
November	...	10,498	618	7	·66	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	
December	...	10,434	553	8	·77	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	
						10	1	30	...	3	...	4	1	3	...	18	...	3	1	5	...	...	...	2	15	7	4
Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																											
For the Year	...	10,498	615	58·6	10·19	·95	·10	2·86	...	·28	·38	·10	·28	...	1·72	...	·28	·10	·48	...	...	...	·19	1·43	·66	·38	

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total Admitted during the Year.	Admitted per 1,000 of Strength.	Died out of each hundred cases treated.
	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.			
Cholera ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	8	3	...	3	...	3	19	1'8	52'63
Smallpox ...	1	...	1	...	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	9	'9	11'11
Enteric Fever ...	5	1	1	1	8	6	18	17	18	9	3	3	90	8'6	33'33
Fever, Intermittent ...	99	68	68	57	85	55	87	83	120	163	89	61	1,035	98'6	...
"  Remittent ...	17	5	2	3	17	1	18	17	27	15	15	4	141	} 29'8	'96
"  Continued ...	3	10	12	19	19	24	15	12	5	17	20	16	172		
Apoplexy and Sunstroke	...	...	1	...	5	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	10	1'0	40'00
Delirium Tremens and Alcoholism ...	1	1	...	1	...	2	3	1	5	2	3	3	22	2'1	4'55
Dysentery ...	52	34	35	30	32	41	66	69	46	41	32	37	515	49'0	'58
Diarrhœa ...	29	36	23	30	60	40	79	51	34	37	20	32	471	44'9	...
Hepatitis ...	37	36	29	28	36	19	54	45	49	45	25	30	433	41'2	4'16
Spleen Diseases ...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	5	'5	...
Respiratory Diseases ...	39	28	31	43	40	25	43	35	40	39	31	40	434	41'3	'69
Phthisis Pulmonalis ...	6	3	7	3	3	3	9	6	5	2	4	5	56	5'3	8'93
Scurvy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rheumatism and Rheumatic affections ...	30	25	23	30	27	36	39	37	24	43	20	26	360	34'3	} 25
Venereal Diseases ...	258	244	259	266	311	276	269	185	220	304	221	223	3,036	289'2	
Eye Diseases ...	11	9	7	10	12	11	20	20	19	14	9	9	151	14'4	
Abscess and Ulcer ...	51	44	52	74	102	72	79	50	47	73	41	53	738	70'3	
Wounds and Accidents ...	95	73	102	81	92	76	100	69	96	113	77	103	1,077	102'6	
All other Causes ...	161	130	108	168	196	150	181	147	175	183	134	130	1,863	177'4	
	898	748	762	845	1,048	839	1,088	849	931	1,105	744	780	10,637		
Admitted per 1,000 of the Average Strength in each Month.															
	81'6	69'1	71'2	81'0	101'0	80'8	105'0	82'0	90'1	107'7	70'9	74'8	1013'2		

EUROPEAN TROOPS, 1883.

## IV.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the EUROPEAN TROOPS composing the ARMY of the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY during the Year 1883, and the prevalence of the principal Diseases in each Month of the Year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Number Daily Sick.	Number Daily Sick per 1,000 of Strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 of Strength.	CAUSES OF DEATHS IN HOSPITAL.																							
						Cholera.	Smallpox.	Enteric Fever.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fever, Remittent.	Fever, Continued.	Apoplexy and Sunstroke.	Delirium Tremens and Alcoholism.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	Heart Diseases.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Dropsy.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Wounds and Accidents.	All other Causes.	Died out of Hospital.	Suicidal Deaths.		
January	11,664	705	60·4	5	·43	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..			
February	11,354	682	60·1	5	·44	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..			
March	12,071	619	51·3	6	·50	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
April	12,921	643	49·8	15	1·16	2	1	4	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..			
May	10,401	589	56·6	6	·58	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..			
June	10,332	594	57·5	9	·87	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
July	10,281	585	56·9	11	1·07	4	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	..			
August	10,194	618	60·6	15	1·47	2	..	4	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..			
September	10,283	674	65·5	8	·78	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..			
October	10,694	583	54·5	14	1·31	..	..	1	..	2	..	1	2	..	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	3	3	1	..			
November	11,259	656	58·3	17	1·51	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	3	..	2	..	1	..	..	4	2	..	..			
December	9,926	603	60·7	4	·40	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..			
						9	1	17	2	6	...	12	2	6	...	9	...	11	5	6	1	...	...	3	17	5	...		
						Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																							
For the Year	10,948	629	57·5	115	10·50	·82	·09	1·55	·18	·55	1·10	·18	·55	...	·82	...	1·01	·46	·55	·09	...	...	·27	1·55	·46	·2	...		

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total Admitted during the Year.	Admitted per 1,000 of Strength.	Died out of each hundred cases treated
	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.			
Cholera ...	...	...	...	3	...	...	5	3	...	1	3	...	15	1'4	60'00
Smallpox ...	...	4	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	'9	10'00
Enteric Fever ...	3	7	4	5	3	1	5	20	9	2	1	2	62	5'7	27'45
Fever, Intermittent ...	389	218	235	284	270	292	406	387	494	668	463	333	4,439	405'5	'08
„ Remittent ...	5	3	10	11	6	...	10	7	7	10	2	2	73	30'9	1'78
„ Continued ...	19	16	18	25	30	15	13	25	31	29	24	20	265	2'5	44'4
Apoplexy and Sunstroke	2	...	3	2	5	3	2	2	1	2	5	...	27	4'8	3'77
Delirium Tremens and Alcoholism ...	5	4	3	3	4	2	2	7	4	6	6	7	53	17'9	3'06
Dysentery ...	15	21	17	19	11	10	30	19	20	17	9	8	196	23'6	...
Diarrhoea ...	29	17	25	46	41	38	74	67	23	23	18	22	423	23'2	3'5
Hepatitis ...	25	19	26	25	34	10	22	25	20	20	16	12	254	4'2	1'38
Spleen Diseases ...	5	4	4	4	9	3	3	5	3	3	1	2	46	6'5	8'4
Respiratory Diseases ...	112	74	73	86	87	52	54	31	39	53	64	71	796	1'0	...
Phthisis Pulmonalis ...	13	6	3	22	4	2	1	2	3	5	9	1	71	...	...
Scurvy ...	...	...	2	1	2	...	2	...	2	1	...	1	11	...	...
Rheumatism and Rheu- matic affections ...	55	37	30	46	48	35	48	28	27	52	45	33	484	218'2	3'0
Venereal Diseases ...	246	189	220	247	216	158	159	157	151	210	225	211	2,389	13'5	...
Eye Diseases ...	12	6	13	13	15	9	17	18	10	13	13	9	148	64'0	...
Abscess and Ulcer ...	70	53	59	62	68	57	81	54	40	64	42	51	701	108'1	...
Wounds and Accidents	111	94	115	84	103	85	110	83	95	96	82	125	1,183	185'5	...
All other Causes ...	187	140	143	189	224	176	203	169	164	170	146	120	2,031*	...	...
	1,303	912	1,005	1,180	1,181	948	1,247	1,109	1,143	1,445	1,174	1,030	13,677		
Admitted per 1,000 of the Average Strength in each Month.															
	111'7	80'3	83'3	91'3	113'5	91'8	121'3	108'8	111'2	135'1	104'3	103'8	1249'3		

\* Including two cases of Dengue—see foot-note to Table No. XIII

EUROPEAN TROOPS, 1883.

V.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the RATIOS of SICKNESS and MORTALITY in the ARMIES of the THREE PRESIDENCIES for the Year 1883.

										RATIOS PER 1,000 OF STRENGTH.			
										Army of Bengal.	Army of Madras.	Army of Bombay.	Army of India.
I.—AVERAGE DAILY SICK-RATE OF EACH MONTH.													
January	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69.9	60.4	60.4	66.1
February	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69.6	60.2	60.1	66.0
March	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61.4	55.4	51.3	58.2
April	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60.5	52.3	49.8	56.6
May	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64.5	54.7	56.6	61.1
June	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65.3	59.1	57.5	62.6
July	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68.0	59.1	56.9	64.2
August	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73.4	62.0	60.6	68.8
September	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73.9	65.0	65.5	70.6
October	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63.1	63.2	54.5	61.4
November	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60.8	58.9	58.3	59.9
December	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60.4	53.0	60.7	59.0
AVERAGE OF THE YEAR										65.9	58.6	57.5	62.9
II.—COMPOSITION OF THE ADMISSION-RATE OF THE YEAR.													
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.4	1.8	1.4	1.5
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.1	8.6	5.7	7.7
Intermittent Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	424.8	98.6	405.5	359.3
Remittent and Continued Fevers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61.6	29.8	30.9	49.5
Apoplexy and Sunstroke	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.2	1.0	2.5	3.2
Delirium Tremens and Alcoholism	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.3	2.1	4.8	5.2
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23.0	49.0	17.9	26.9
Diarrhœa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49.3	44.9	38.6	46.3
Hepatitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26.8	41.2	23.2	28.9
Spleen Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.5	.5	4.2	4.9
Respiratory Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87.6	41.3	72.7	75.9
Phthisis Pulmonalis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.5	5.3	6.5	6.3
Rheumatism and Rheumatic affections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55.7	34.3	44.2	49.4
Venereal Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	281.1	289.2	218.2	270.3
Eye Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15.8	14.4	13.5	15.1
Abscess and Ulcer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89.2	70.3	64.0	80.7
Wounds and Accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	117.0	102.6	108.1	112.5
All other Causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	197.8	178.3	187.4	192.1
ADMISSION-RATE OF THE YEAR										1462.7	1013.2	1249.3	1335.7
III.—COMPOSITION OF THE DEATH-RATE OF THE YEAR.													
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.94	.95	.82	.92
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.52	2.86	1.55	2.40
Intermittent Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.03	...	.18	.05
Remittent and Continued Fevers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.41	.28	.55	.41
Apoplexy and Sunstroke	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.32	.38	1.10	1.10
Delirium Tremens and Alcoholism	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.15	.10	.18	.14
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.35	.28	.55	.38
Diarrhœa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.06	...	...	.04
Hepatitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.06	1.72	.82	1.13
Spleen Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.03	...	...	.02
Respiratory Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.67	.28	1.01	.67
Heart Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.32	.10	.46	.31
Phthisis Pulmonalis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.79	.48	.65	.68
Injuries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.67	.85	.73	.72
Suicidal Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.41	.38	.27	.38
All other Causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.48	1.53	1.73	1.53
DEATH-RATE OF THE YEAR										11.21	10.19	10.50	10.88
IV.—MORTALITY RELATIVE TO THE NUMBER TREATED.													
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66.67	52.63	60.00	62.20
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31.05	33.33	27.42	31.00
Remittent and Continued Fevers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.67	.96	1.78	.84
Apoplexy and Sunstroke	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31.69	40.00	44.44	34.08
Delirium Tremens and Alcoholism	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.33	4.55	3.77	2.76
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.53	.58	3.06	1.40
Hepatitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.93	4.16	3.54	3.93
Respiratory Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.77	.69	1.38	.88
Phthisis Pulmonalis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12.27	8.93	8.45	10.95

EUROPEAN TROOPS, 1883.

VI.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the EUROPEAN TROOPS serving in BENGAL PROPER during the Year 1883, and the prevalence of the principal Diseases in each Month of the Year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Number Daily Sick.	Number Daily Sick per 1,000 of Strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 of Strength.	CAUSES OF DEATHS IN HOSPITAL.																					
						Cholera.	Smallpox.	Enteric Fever.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fever, Remittent.	Fever, Continued.	Apoplexy and Sunstroke.	Delirium Tremens and Alcoholism.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	Heart Diseases.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Dropsy.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Wounds and Accidents.	All other Causes.	Died out of Hospital.	
January	1,590	113	71·1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
February	1,861	148	79·5	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
March	2,020	162	80·2	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...				
April	1,976	135	68·3	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...				
May	1,925	137	71·2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
June	1,924	126	65·5	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...				
July	1,892	116	61·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
August	1,881	145	77·1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...				
September	1,891	138	73·0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
October	1,821	117	64·3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
November	1,786	84	47·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
December	1,660	80	43·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
						1	...	2	...	...	2	3	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	3	...		
Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																											
For the Year	1,869	125	66·9	17	9·10	·54	...	1·07	...	1·07	1·60	...	1·07	...	...	...	·54	...	·54	...	1·07	...	...	1·60	...		

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total Admitted during the Year.	Admitted per 1,000 of Strength.	Died out of each hundred cases treated.
	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.			
Cholera	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	·5	100·00
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	1·6	66·67
Fever, Intermittent	36	30	26	24	32	8	16	23	18	9	17	11	250	133·8	...
„ Remittent	1	9	7	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	22	...	...
„ Continued	12	8	1	10	13	6	12	24	14	13	3	2	118	74·9	1·43
Apoplexy and Sunstroke	1	1	...	2	2	1	...	...	3	1	...	1	12	6·4	25·00
Delirium Tremens and Alcoholism	4	2	...	2	...	1	2	3	3	1	...	2	20	10·7	...
Dysentery	5	1	6	7	4	1	4	4	6	5	...	1	44	23·5	4·55
Diarrhœa	4	1	7	2	3	1	1	2	2	2	3	...	28	15·0	...
Hepatitis	4	...	2	3	2	...	...	3	3	5	1	1	24	12·8	...
Spleen Diseases	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1·6	...
Respiratory Diseases	18	6	6	8	3	4	11	8	7	6	3	4	84	44·9	1·19
Phthisis Pulmonalis	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	1	7	3·8	14·29
Scurvy	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1·1	100·00
Rheumatism and Rheumatic affections	10	6	7	9	14	19	14	15	7	6	4	19	130	69·6	} 24
Venereal Diseases	65	51	73	61	61	58	53	40	38	37	34	34	629	336·5	
Eye Diseases	1	1	2	1	2	1	3	...	1	...	2	1	15	8·0	
Abscess and Ulcer	10	7	5	9	11	20	8	7	11	11	11	9	119	63·7	
Wounds and Accidents..	13	11	5	14	12	3	9	14	8	13	14	12	128	68·5	
All other Causes	24	19	15	20	32	20	21	43	19	26	9	3	251*	134·3	
	209	154	166	175	192	145	160	201	142	140	105	101	1,890		
Admitted per 1,000 of the Average Strength in each Month.															
	131·4	82·8	82·2	88·6	99·7	75·4	84·6	106·9	75·1	76·9	58·8	54·3	1011·2		

\* Including 17 cases of Dengue, 16 of which occurred at Barrackpore during the months of August and September, and 1 at Fort William in August.

EUROPEAN TROOPS, 1883.

VII.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the EUROPEAN TROOPS serving in the DINAPORE, BENARES, OUDH and CAWNPORE DISTRICTS during the Year 1883, and the prevalence of the principal Diseases in each Month of the Year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Number Daily Sick.	Number Daily Sick per 1,000 of Strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 of Strength.	CAUSES OF DEATHS IN HOSPITAL.																		Died out of Hospital.		
						Cholera.	Smallpox.	Enteric Fever.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fever, Remittent.	Fever, Continued.	Apoplexy and Sunstroke.	Delirium Tremens and Alcoholism.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	Heart Diseases.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Dropsy.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.		Wounds and Accidents.	All other Causes.
January ...	7,237	612	84·6	10	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1		
February ...	7,342	665	90·6	6	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1		
March ...	7,331	537	73·3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
April ...	6,611	440	66·6	13	...	6	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2		
May ...	6,459	425	65·8	8	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1		
June ...	6,428	433	67·4	11	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...		
July ...	6,415	436	68·0	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
August ...	6,387	533	83·5	21	...	8	...	5	...	2	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...		
September ...	6,368	526	82·6	21	...	6	...	6	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	1		
October ...	6,421	461	71·8	10	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2		
November ...	6,246	377	60·4	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...		
December ...	6,320	347	54·9	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1		
						26	4	21	...	3	...	11	2	2	1	6	...	4	3	9	...	1	...	3	8	9
						Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																				
For the Year ...	6,630	483	72·9	113	17·04	3·92	·60	3·17	...	·45	1·66	·30	·30	·15	·91	...	·60	·45	1·36	...	·15	...	·45	1·21	1·36	

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total Admitted during the Year.	Admitted per 1,000 of Strength.	Died out of each hundred cases treated.	
	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.				
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Cholera ...	...	...	...	7	1	10	1	11	9	...	...	...	39	5·9	66·67	
Smallpox ...	20	7	5	9	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	7·1	8·51	
Enteric Fever ...	8	5	3	11	12	...	4	9	15	7	3	5	82	12·4	25·61	
Fever, Intermittent ...	128	95	90	159	158	174	213	199	167	189	69	56	1,697	256·0	...	
" Remittent ...	1	8	5	9	4	3	7	14	11	10	5	...	77	...	...	
" Continued ...	17	9	23	53	58	64	65	111	105	149	52	15	721	120·4	·38	
Apoplexy and Sunstroke	...	...	...	2	5	7	1	2	2	1	...	...	20	3·0	55·00	
Delirium Tremens and Alcoholism ...	5	3	...	1	5	1	1	3	8	3	5	2	37	5·6	5·41	
Dysentery ...	19	14	13	23	26	14	25	16	18	19	15	23	225	33·9	·89	
Diarrhœa ...	32	29	25	68	30	28	59	64	30	16	28	10	419	63·2	·24	
Hepatitis ...	25	26	17	18	30	22	27	23	19	15	8	13	243	36·6	2·47	
Spleen Diseases ...	8	3	7	4	6	10	11	...	2	2	1	1	55	8·3	...	
Respiratory Diseases ...	92	91	67	65	46	35	41	48	19	50	31	75	660	99·5	·61	
Phthisis Pulmonalis ...	7	5	5	1	7	3	3	3	3	...	5	2	44	6·6	20·45	
Scurvy ...	...	...	1	1	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	7	1·1	14·29	
Rheumatism and Rheumatic affections ...	47	46	35	25	36	23	36	37	30	27	22	33	397	59·9	} 26	
Venereal Diseases ...	216	203	141	163	145	114	146	131	119	138	163	139	1,818	274·2		
Eye Diseases ...	9	13	12	8	9	8	14	14	11	8	8	12	126	19·0		
Abscess and Ulcer ...	57	46	40	25	53	64	111	79	77	69	27	21	669	100·9		
Wounds and Accidents...	71	64	75	58	70	48	62	83	62	71	53	93	810	122·2	}	
All other Causes ...	143	130	127	117	134	106	192	157	165	135	83	89	1,578	238·0		
													9,771			
Admitted per 1,000 of the Average Strength in each Month.																
125·1	108·6	94·3	125·1	130·2	114·8	158·8	157·2	137·1	141·6	92·5	93·2	1,473·8				

VIII.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Number Daily Sick.	Number Daily Sick per 1,000 of Strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 of Strength.	CAUSES OF DEATHS IN HOSPITAL.																	
						Cholera.	Smallpox.	Enteric Fever.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fever, Remittent.	Fever, Continued.	Apoplexy and Sunstroke.	Delirium Tremens and Alcoholism.	Dysentery.	Diarrhea.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	Heart Diseases.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Dropsy.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.
January ..	3,979	264	66·3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	
February ...	4,128	265	64·2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
March ....	4,094	246	60·1	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
April .....	3,773	235	62·3	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	
May .....	3,730	259	69·4	4	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
June .....	3,640	257	70·6	6	..	..	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
July .....	3,562	251	70·5	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
August .....	3,550	231	79·2	6	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1		
September ...	3,538	263	74·3	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	
October .....	3,444	208	60·4	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
November ....	3,637	237	65·2	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	
December ...	4,388	273	62·2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
						...	1	11	1	2	...	3	...	1	...	4	...	1	...	3	...	1	...
						Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																	
For the Year ...	3,789	253	66·8	40	10·56	...	'26	2·91	'26	'53	'80	...	'26	...	1·06	...	'26	...	'80	...	'26	...	'26 1·58 1·32

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total Admitted during the Year.	Admitted per 1,000 of Strength.	Died out of each hundred cases treated.	
	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.				
Cholera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Smallpox ...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	1.3	20.00
Enteric Fever ...	1	...	...	...	2	2	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	27	7.1	40.74
Fever, Intermittent ...	159	75	112	156	202	193	257	218	214	205	159	92	2,042	538.9	.05	
" Remittent ...	1	...	...	1	...	2	2	...	2	4	...	...	12	}	52.5	1.01
" Continued ...	2	1	6	11	26	13	23	58	38	5	3	1	187		1.6	50.00
Apoplexy and Sunstroke.	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	1	6			
Delirium Tremens and Alcoholism ...	1	1	2	...	...	1	1	2	...	1	3	...	12	3.2	...	
Dysentery ...	6	5	5	9	10	5	7	11	8	10	5	3	84	22.2	...	1.19
Diarrhoea ...	9	2	12	15	4	7	10	8	7	8	8	2	92	24.3	...	
Hepatitis ...	13	5	9	5	9	8	8	5	6	11	5	8	92	24.3	...	4.35
Spleen Diseases ...	8	2	2	3	...	3	5	...	...	2	2	2	29	7.7	...	
Respiratory Diseases ...	31	21	14	21	19	17	17	9	14	19	20	35	237	62.6	...	.42
Phthisis Pulmonalis ...	5	3	4	1	1	4	3	1	5	3	4	4	33	10.0	...	7.89
Scurvy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	...	5	1.3	...	20.00
Rheumatism and Rheumatic affections ...	21	14	14	6	5	11	18	14	6	12	12	10	143	37.7	}	
Veneral Diseases ...	91	76	101	98	130	77	105	87	73	101	123	133	1,195	315.4		
Eye Diseases ...	10	3	3	8	2	5	4	1	1	5	12	7	61	16.1		
Abscess and Ulcer ...	34	20	24	21	39	19	56	42	35	20	15	25	350	92.4		
Wounds and Accidents...	45	41	39	46	32	33	36	23	36	34	38	53	456	120.3		
All other Causes ...	58	48	51	51	60	57	101	79	80	48	40	42	715	188.7		
	498	317	399	459	541	462	659	558	530	492	453	420	5,788			
Admitted per 1,000 of the Average Strength in each Month.																
	125.2	76.8	97.5	121.7	145.0	126.9	185.0	157.2	149.8	142.9	124.6	95.7	1527.6			

EUROPEAN TROOPS, 1883.

IX.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the EUROPEAN TROOPS serving in the AGRA DISTRICT and in CENTRAL INDIA during the Year 1883, and the prevalence of the principal Diseases in each Month of the Year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Number Daily Sick.	Number Daily Sick per 1,000 of Strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 of Strength.	CAUSES OF DEATHS IN HOSPITAL.																		Died out of Hospital.		
						Cholera.	Smallpox.	Enteric Fever.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fever, Remittent.	Fever, Continued.	Apoplexy and Sunstroke.	Delirium Tremens and Alcoholism.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	Heart Diseases.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Dropsy.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.		Wounds and Accidents.	All other Causes.
January	...	4,113	296	72'0	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
February	...	4,333	306	70'6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
March	...	4,210	286	67'9	3	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
April	...	3,928	236	60'1	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
May	...	3,948	236	59'8	8	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
June	...	3,934	253	64'3	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
July	...	3,929	267	68'0	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
August	...	3,929	324	82'5	17	...	5	...	7	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
September	...	3,921	350	89'3	6	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
October	...	3,862	315	81'6	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
November	...	3,807	297	78'0	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
December	...	4,004	281	70'2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
						5	2	17	...	1	...	5	...	3	...	5	...	4	1	4	1	1	...	1	5	2
						Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																				
For the Year	...	3,993	287	71'9	57	14'27	1'25	'50	4'26	...	'25	1'25	...	'76	...	1'25	...	1'00	'25	1'00	'25	'25	...	'25	1'25	'50

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total Admitted during the Year.	Admitted per 1,000 of Strength.	Died out of each hundred cases treated.											
	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.														
Cholera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	6	1'5	83'33											
Smallpox ...	3	10	5	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	7'6	6'67											
Enteric Fever ...	1	1	...	1	2	1	1	13	8	1	1	1	31	7'8	54'84											
Fever, Intermittent ...	131	95	91	96	114	148	195	280	253	274	206	141	2,024	506'9	...											
„ Remittent ...	1	4	1	...	7	2	2	8	10	9	7	1	52	} 36'0	'69											
„ Continued ...	1	3	4	6	9	4	4	15	14	19	11	2	92													
Apoplexy and Sunstroke.	...	...	1	1	6	13	3	4	1	...	...	...	29	7'3	17'24											
Delirium Tremens and Alcoholism ...	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	3	2	3	1	...	24	6'0	...											
Dysentery ...	3	...	3	2	8	6	10	9	8	13	7	4	73	18'3	4'11											
Diarrhoea ...	16	15	16	22	11	16	37	47	16	6	8	9	219	54'8	...											
Hepatitis ...	7	8	2	5	4	4	13	14	11	24	17	20	129	32'3	3'88											
Spleen Diseases ...	1	3	1	...	...	3	3	3	4	2	1	2	23	5'8	...											
Respiratory Diseases ...	39	32	26	15	17	7	17	16	11	18	29	21	248	62'1	1'61											
Phthisis Pulmonalis ...	5	1	3	1	3	2	1	3	5	4	2	5	35	8'8	11'43											
Scurvy ...	...	...	...	1	12	10	2	...	...	...	2	4	31	7'8	3'23											
Rheumatism and Rheumatic affections ...	12	17	10	9	10	10	23	15	21	13	7	16	163	40'8	} '27											
Venereal Diseases ...	132	102	87	82	90	73	108	92	110	122	95	82	1,175	294'3												
Eye Diseases ...	3	7	3	2	3	...	3	5	5	1	3	3	38	9'5												
Abscess and Ulcer ...	25	26	29	23	30	34	82	29	47	31	26	16	398	99'6												
Wounds and Accidents...	35	25	42	34	32	23	33	33	30	33	25	58	403	100'9												
All other Causes ...	63	62	43	64	89	62	74	91	68	53	45	40	754	188'8												
												480	413	369	372	456	420	613	686	624	626	493	425	5,977		
Admitted per 1,000 of the Average Strength in each Month.																										
												116'7	95'3	87'6	94'7	115'5	106'8	156'0	174'6	159'1	162'1	129'5	106'1	1496'9		

EUROPEAN TROOPS, 1883.

X.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the EUROPEAN TROOPS serving in the PUNJAB during the Year 1883, and the prevalence of the principal Diseases in each Month of the Year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Number Daily Sick.	Number Daily Sick per 1,000 of Strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 of Strength.	CAUSES OF DEATHS IN HOSPITAL.																		Died out of Hospital.		
						Cholera.	Smallpox.	Enteric Fever.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fever, Remittent.	Fever, Continued.	Apoplexy and Sunstroke.	Delirium Tremens and Alcoholism.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	Heart Diseases.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Dropsy.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.		Wounds and Accidents.	All other Causes.
January	15,266	1,090	71·4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
February	15,932	1,052	66·0	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	
March	13,960	788	56·4	8	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	
April	11,621	674	58·0	6	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	
May	9,213	599	65·0	11	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	
June	8,528	549	64·4	18	...	...	...	5	...	2	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
July	8,657	597	69·0	12	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	
August	8,516	548	64·3	12	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	
September	8,602	578	67·2	7	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
October	9,771	560	57·3	6	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	
November	12,902	841	65·2	7	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	
December	13,821	938	67·9	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	
						...	...	25	...	2	1	22	3	2	1	9	...	10	7	7	...	...	...	3	9	7
						Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																				
For the Year	11,399	734	64·4	108	9·47	...	...	2·20	...	·26	1·93	·26	·18	·09	·79	...	·88	·61	·61	...	...	...	·26	·79	·61	

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total Admitted during the Year.	Admitted per 1,000 of Strength.	Died out of each hundred cases treated.
	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.			
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...
Enteric Fever	3	2	8	11	16	11	9	1	5	4	9	1	80	7·0	31·25
Fever, Intermittent	579	280	289	444	615	348	530	348	324	866	937	670	6,230	546·5	...
„ Remittent	2	2	2	3	5	21	15	25	14	13	2	4	108	...	·49
„ Continued	5	14	17	33	51	40	101	93	60	59	27	7	507	54·0	...
Apoplexy and Sunstroke.	...	...	...	...	1	18	38	6	3	...	...	1	67	5·9	32·84
Delirium Tremens and Alcoholism	5	2	6	4	4	3	7	20	14	8	8	9	90	7·9	3·33
Dysentery	18	15	10	16	20	9	12	11	8	21	27	25	192	16·8	1·04
Diarrhœa	45	31	47	59	60	25	49	30	33	42	43	32	496	43·5	·20
Hepatitis	33	28	22	15	27	22	21	22	26	18	18	20	272	23·9	3·31
Spleen Diseases	10	9	5	3	3	3	2	4	5	2	8	6	60	5·3	...
Respiratory Diseases	218	160	101	73	76	66	64	51	59	83	104	119	1,174	103·0	·85
Phthisis Pulmonalis	16	12	6	...	3	3	7	3	3	7	6	6	72	6·3	9·72
Scurvy	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	7	·6	...
Rheumatism and Rheumatic affections	81	72	76	40	45	40	51	43	50	54	49	66	667	58·5	} ·21
Veneral Diseases	466	279	290	288	205	163	167	143	184	267	314	371	3,137	275·2	
Eye Diseases	16	20	20	15	20	9	13	22	13	14	16	18	196	17·2	
Abscess and Ulcer	93	109	86	60	65	73	173	120	92	103	83	78	1,135	99·6	
Wounds and Accidents	130	130	145	129	110	72	93	82	97	132	111	195	1,426	125·1	
All other Causes	192	199	202	205	181	164	262	187	181	191	183	182	2,329	204·3	...
												18,247			
Admitted per 1,000 of the Average Strength in each Month.															
125·4	85·6	95·5	120·3	163·7	127·8	186·4	142·2	136·2	192·8	150·9	131·1	1600·8			

EUROPEAN TROOPS, 1883.

XI.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the EUROPEAN TROOPS occupying the HILL STATIONS of the BENGAL PRESIDENCY during the Year 1883, and the prevalence of the principal Diseases in each Month of the Year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Number Daily Sick.	Number Daily Sick per 1,000 of Strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 of Strength.	CAUSES OF DEATHS IN HOSPITAL.																			Died out of Hospital.		
						Cholera.	Smallpox.	Enteric Fever.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fever, Remittent.	Fever, Continued.	Apoplexy and Sunstroke.	Delirium Tremens and Alcoholism.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	Heart Diseases.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Dropsy.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Wounds and Accidents.		All other Causes.	
January	340	17	50·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
February	593	26	43·8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
March	2,096	98	46·8	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
April	4,078	196	48·1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
May	6,130	342	55·8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
June	6,714	398	59·3	9	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	
July	6,686	417	62·4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
August	6,711	421	62·7	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	
September	6,593	412	62·5	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	
October	4,893	296	60·5	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
November	1,797	140	77·9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
December	781	54	69·1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
						..	..	8	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	3	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	
						Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																					
For the Year	...	3,951	235	59·5	25	6·33	..	..	2·03	..	·25	·25	..	·51	..	·76	·25	·51	..	·25	..	..	..	..	·25	·76	·51

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total Admitted during the Year.	Admitted per 1,000 of Strength.	Died out of each hundred cases treated.											
	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.														
Cholera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Smallpox ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...											
Enteric Fever ...	...	...	1	4	6	13	8	2	10	4	1	...	49	12·4	16·33											
Fever, Intermittent ...	4	11	77	139	373	219	304	168	107	109	28	4	1,543	390·4	...											
Remittent ...	...	...	3	1	7	5	1	7	3	...	...	...	27	}	38·7	·65										
Continued ...	2	2	1	6	25	21	21	19	14	...	1	...	126													
Apoplexy and Sunstroke.	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	4	1·0	25·00											
Delirium Tremens and Alcoholism ...	...	...	2	2	1	2	2	3	6	6	2	3	29	7·3	...											
Dysentery ...	...	...	5	2	29	14	18	18	8	19	2	1	116	29·4	1·72											
Diarrhoea ...	...	2	4	13	29	21	126	81	24	29	4	...	333	84·3	...											
Hepatitis ...	...	...	4	4	7	14	18	19	18	11	3	...	98	24·8	3·06											
Spleen Diseases ...	...	...	2	1	5	3	9	5	7	2	1	...	35	8·9	2·86											
Respiratory Diseases ...	14	16	24	43	97	59	62	38	27	36	18	13	447	113·1	·45											
Phthisis Pulmonalis ...	1	...	...	...	2	1	3	1	1	2	...	1	12	3·0	8·33											
Scurvy ...	...	...	...	...	1	4	4	14	10	1	1	...	35	8·9	...											
Rheumatism and Rheumatic affections ...	...	1	16	15	34	44	38	40	37	29	16	6	276	69·9	}	·14										
Veneral Diseases ...	8	21	100	81	193	136	130	109	158	119	27	7	1,089	275·6												
Eye Diseases ...	1	1	2	7	8	14	12	8	11	12	2	1	79	20·0												
Abscess and Ulcer ...	...	2	9	15	47	20	32	34	36	34	10	3	242	61·3												
Wounds and Accidents...	4	5	27	41	80	71	94	78	66	77	24	9	576	145·8												
All other Causes ...	2	8	17	28	112	82	128	100	77	44	20	10	628	159·0												
												36	69	294	403	1,056	745	1,010	745	620	548	160	59	5,745		
												Admitted per 1,000 of the Average Strength in each Month.														
												105·9	116·4	140·3	98·8	172·3	111·0	151·1	111·0	94·0	112·0	89·0	75·5	1,454·1		

EUROPEAN TROOPS, 1883.

XII.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the EUROPEAN SOLDIERS occupying the HILL CONVALESCENT DEPÔTS of the BENGAL PRESIDENCY during the HOT SEASON of 1883, and the prevalence of the principal Diseases in each Month of the Period.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Number Daily Sick.	Number Daily Sick per 1,000 of Strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 of Strength.	CAUSES OF DEATHS IN HOSPITAL.																	Died out of Hospital.			
						Cholera.	Smallpox.	Enteric Fever.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fever, Remittent.	Fever, Continued.	Apoplexy and Sunstroke.	Delirium Tremens and Alcoholism.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	Heart Diseases.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Dropsy.	Scurvy.		Anæmia and Debility.	Wounds and Accidents.	All other Causes.
January	459	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
February	428	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
March	400	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
April	1,651	141	85·4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
May	2,411	182	75·5	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
June	2,455	181	73·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
July	2,489	203	81·6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
August	2,517	207	82·2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
September	2,486	202	81·3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
October	2,121	136	64·1	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
November	1,254	87	69·4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
December	512	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
						...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	1
						Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																				
For the Season of 8 months	2,173	167	76·9	17	7·82	...	...	·46	...	·92	...	...	...	...	4·14	...	...	...	·46	...	...	·46	·46	·46	·46	·46

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total Admitted during the Year.	Admitted per 1,000 of Strength for the period.	Died out of each hundred cases treated.											
	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.														
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Smallpox	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	·5	...											
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	4	1·8	25·00											
Fever, Intermittent	6	7	1	57	110	89	106	79	65	31	11	3	565	252·2	...											
„ Remittent	...	...	...	1	3	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	9	...	...											
„ Continued	...	...	1	4	8	5	5	3	3	...	...	...	29	17·0	5·26											
Apoplexy and Sunstroke.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	·5	...											
Delirium Tremens and Alcoholism	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	·9	...											
Dysentery	1	1	...	8	9	5	4	1	1	4	...	1	35	14·7	...											
Diarrhoea	...	1	...	6	8	5	18	15	8	4	...	...	66	29·9	...											
Hepatitis	1	1	1	6	5	8	4	12	10	2	...	1	53	22·6	16·98											
Spleen Diseases	1	...	...	2	3	2	1	3	3	...	...	...	15	6·4	...											
Respiratory Diseases	3	4	1	15	16	15	12	9	12	9	6	1	103	43·3	...											
Phthisis Pulmonalis	2	...	...	1	1	1	2	...	1	1	...	...	9	3·2	11·11											
Scurvy	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	·9	...											
Rheumatism and Rheumatic affections	5	...	2	7	18	10	22	15	5	11	6	...	101	43·3	} 30											
Venereal Diseases	16	12	9	64	36	30	41	35	38	32	16	7	336	134·4												
Eye Diseases	1	1	...	2	7	1	4	2	2	...	2	...	22	9·2												
Abscess and Ulcer	3	...	1	10	15	13	15	12	12	13	7	2	103	44·6												
Wounds and Accidents	4	1	4	12	21	17	26	10	32	23	7	5	162	68·1												
All other Causes	6	5	3	44	39	30	35	37	44	25	8	...	276	120·6												
												49	33	23	241	301	232	300	235	236	158	66	20	1,894		
												Admitted per 1,000 of the Average Strength in each Month.														
												...	...	...	146·0	124·8	94·5	120·5	93·4	94·9	74·5	52·6	...	814·1		

EUROPEAN TROOPS, 1883.

XIII.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the EUROPEAN TROOPS serving in RAJPOOTANA, MALWA, SIND and ADEN during the Year 1883, and the prevalence of the principal Diseases in each Month of the Year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Number Daily Sick.	Number Daily Sick per 1,000 of Strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 of Strength.	CAUSES OF DEATHS IN HOSPITAL.																		Died out of Hospital.		
						Cholera.	Smallpox.	Enteric Fever.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fever, Remittent.	Fever, Continued.	Apoplexy and Sunstroke.	Delirium Tremens and Alcoholism.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	Heart Diseases.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Dropsy.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.		Wounds and Accidents.	All other Causes.
January	...	5,072	348	68·6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
February	...	4,977	296	59·5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
March	...	4,921	253	51·4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
April	...	4,775	242	50·7	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
May	...	4,693	239	50·9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
June	...	4,734	266	56·2	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
July	...	4,742	283	59·7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
August	...	4,732	284	60·0	11	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
September	...	4,710	324	68·8	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
October	...	4,567	272	59·6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
November	...	4,152	282	67·9	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
December	...	4,173	275	65·9	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
						2	...	5	2	2	...	4	1	3	...	4	...	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	7	3
Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																										
For the Year	...	4,687	280	59·7	39	8·32	·43	...	1·07	·43	·43	·85	·21	·64	...	·85	...	·43	·43	·21	·21	...	...	...	1·49	·64

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total Admitted during the Year.	Admitted per 1,000 of Strength.	Died out of each hundred cases treated.										
	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.													
Cholera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	4	·9	50·00										
Smallpox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Enteric Fever ...	2	3	1	1	2	1	2	18	5	...	...	2	37	7·9	13·51										
Fever, Intermittent ...	274	146	152	134	121	159	250	266	404	533	296	216	2,951	629·6	·07										
„ Remittent ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	4	3	3	4	1	...	17	}	14·3										
„ Continued ...	1	3	6	13	4	6	5	5	4	3	...	...	50			2·99									
Apoplexy and Sunstroke.	2	...	1	...	4	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	11	2·3	36·36										
Delirium Tremens and Alcoholism ...	5	3	3	2	4	2	1	6	2	2	4	5	39	8·3	2·56										
Dysentery ...	2	9	6	4	2	3	11	9	11	4	6	3	70	14·9	4·29										
Diarrhoea ...	16	7	13	20	24	12	39	52	15	12	10	8	228	48·6	...										
Hepatitis ...	11	4	5	4	6	1	6	8	7	10	4	2	68	14·5	5·88										
Spleen Diseases ...	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	1	2	1	1	...	11	2·3	...										
Respiratory Diseases ...	43	34	25	25	40	24	27	8	12	25	31	33	327	69·8	·61										
Phthisis Pulmonalis ...	9	2	2	...	1	...	1	2	1	...	2	...	20	4·3	5·00										
Scurvy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	·4	...										
Rheumatism and Rheumatic affections ...	32	17	18	17	19	14	21	9	14	14	27	13	215	45·9	} ·31										
Veneral Diseases ...	100	73	82	88	99	82	88	69	76	71	80	85	993	211·9											
Eye Diseases ...	7	2	6	7	9	6	10	13	5	6	10	5	86	18·3											
Abscess and Ulcer ...	40	26	24	28	36	28	41	31	20	35	21	19	349	74·5											
Wounds and Accidents...	65	54	60	36	47	43	59	44	55	53	46	65	627	133·8											
All other Causes ...	87	61	68	83	104	92	95	86	80	64	58	58	936*	199·7											
													7,041												
Admitted per 1,000 of the Average Strength in each Month.																									
													137·4	89·4	96·5	97·0	111·7	100·3	139·2	134·0	152·0	183·9	143·8	123·4	1,502·2

\* Including 2 cases of Dengue which occurred at Ahmedabad during the month of October.

## XIV.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Number Daily Sick.	Number Daily Sick per 1,000 of Strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 of Strength.	CAUSES OF DEATHS IN HOSPITAL.																				
						Cholera.	Smallpox.	Enteric Fever.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fever, Remittent.	Fever, Continued.	Apoplexy and Sunstroke.	Delirium Tremens and Alcoholism.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	Heart Diseases.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Dropsy.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Wounds and Accidents.	All other Causes.	Died out of Hospital.
January	881	65	73·8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
February	836	72	86·1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
March	1,144	72	62·9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
April	1,106	86	77·8	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
May	1,118	84	75·1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
June	1,117	84	75·2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
July	1,077	86	79·9	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
August	1,025	98	95·6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
September	1,111	96	86·4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
October	986	74	75·1	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
November	1,001	77	76·9	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
December	1,002	80	79·8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
						..	..	5	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2
						Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																				
For the Year	1,034	81	78·3	16	15·47	..	..	4·83	..	..	..	·97	·97	·97	..	·97	..	3·86	..	..	..	..	..	·97	..	1·93

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total Admitted during the Year.	Admitted per 1,000 of Strength.	Died out of each hundred cases treated.
	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.			
Cholera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Smallpox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever ...	...	...	1	2	1	...	2	...	3	2	1	...	12	11·6	41·67
Fever, Intermittent ...	7	14	23	42	45	27	30	28	18	6	8	13	261	252·4	...
„ Remittent ...	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	5	18·4	...
„ Continued ...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	5	2	3	14	...	...
Apoplexy and Sunstroke.	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	3	2·9	33·33
Delirium Tremens and Alcoholism ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1·9	50·00
Dysentery ...	...	3	2	...	...	1	3	6	2	5	1	3	26	25·1	3·85
Diarrhœa ...	5	4	1	7	2	7	2	6	1	8	1	5	49	47·4	...
Hepatitis ...	1	2	4	1	3	1	2	3	3	...	3	8	26	25·1	3·85
Spleen Diseases ...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	3·9	...
Respiratory Diseases ...	26	20	22	31	15	12	9	8	8	8	10	16	185	178·9	2·16
Phthisis Pulmonalis ...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	2·9	...
Scurvy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rheumatism and Rheumatic affections ...	8	8	4	6	12	3	5	5	...	5	3	6	65	62·9	...
Veneral Diseases ...	14	9	25	8	12	9	4	12	9	17	19	16	154	148·9	...
Eye Diseases ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	5	4·8	...
Abscess and Ulcer ...	2	4	9	5	6	6	8	4	3	3	4	8	62	60·0	...
Wounds and Accidents...	10	6	12	7	11	2	4	5	...	2	3	26	88	85·1	...
All other Causes ...	20	14	16	7	18	16	18	14	10	12	16	17	178	172·2	...
	94	86	124	118	126	87	92	93	58	75	72	117	1,142		
Admitted per 1,000 of the Average Strength in each Month.															
	106·7	102·9	108·4	106·7	112·7	77·9	85·4	90·7	52·2	76·1	71·9	116·8	1,104·4		

EUROPEAN TROOPS, 1883.

XV.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the EUROPEAN TROOPS serving in the DECCAN and in NAGPORE during the Year 1883, and the prevalence of the principal Diseases in each Month of the Year.

(The Garrison of Bomhay is included in this Statement.)

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Number Daily Sick.	Number Daily Sick per 1,000 of Strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 of Strength.	CAUSES OF DEATHS IN HOSPITAL.																		Died out of Hospital.		
						Cholera.	Smallpox.	Enteric Fever.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fever, Remittent.	Fever, Continued.	Apoplexy and Sunstroke.	Delirium Tremens and Alcoholism.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	Heart Diseases.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Dropsy.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.		Wounds and Accidents.	All other Causes.
January .....	7,634	441	57·8	6	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
February .....	7,298	455	62·3	6	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
March .....	7,386	409	55·4	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
April .....	7,219	365	50·6	4	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
May .....	7,068	386	54·6	5	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
June .....	7,049	371	52·6	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
July .....	7,015	342	48·8	8	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
August .....	6,971	353	50·6	11	...	2	...	5	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
September .....	7,010	422	60·2	10	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
October .....	6,918	391	56·5	8	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
November .....	6,773	377	55·7	7	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
December .....	5,586	314	56·2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
						12	2	19	...	5	...	3	...	3	...	5	...	5	3	1	...	...	...	2	11	4
						Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																				
For the Year ...	6,994	385	55·0	75	10·72	1·72	·29	2·72	...	·71	·43	...	·43	...	·71	...	·71	·43	·14	...	...	...	...	·29	1·57	·57

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total Admitted during the Year.	Admitted per 1,000 of Strength.	Died out of each hundred cases treated.			
	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.						
Cholera ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	13	3	...	3	2	...	22	3·1	54·55			
Smallpox ...	1	4	1	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	1·7	16·67			
Enteric Fever ...	5	5	2	2	1	...	5	11	12	2	1	2	48	6·9	39·58			
Fever, Intermittent ...	81	52	43	72	94	110	140	123	140	218	156	104	1,333	190·6	...			
"  Remittent ...	17	5	5	7	18	1	18	16	24	17	12	6	146	} 51·2	1·40			
"  Continued ...	18	13	10	13	29	9	5	22	25	29	22	17	212		...			
Apoplexy and Sunstroke ...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	6	·9	50·00			
Delirium Tremens and Alcoholism ...	1	1	...	1	...	...	2	2	6	2	1	1	17	2·4	...			
Dysentery ...	22	18	11	8	16	7	27	29	23	7	6	4	178	25·5	1·69			
Diarrhœa ...	13	6	13	16	15	25	63	27	20	10	8	12	228	32·6	...			
Hepatitis ...	16	16	17	17	28	10	24	17	16	16	9	8	194	27·7	2·58			
Spleen Diseases ...	3	3	1	2	6	1	1	2	1	2	...	2	24	3·4	...			
Respiratory Diseases ...	51	21	27	29	35	15	21	16	22	20	21	25	303	43·3	1·65			
Phthisis Pulmonalis ...	4	2	2	2	1	...	1	2	1	2	5	2	24	3·4	4·17			
Scurvy ...	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	7	1·0	...			
Rheumatism and Rheumatic Affections ...	19	13	14	17	16	23	21	17	18	27	15	12	212	30·3	} ·38			
Venereal Diseases ...	202	170	149	173	175	154	128	121	134	176	143	126	1,851	264·7				
Eye Diseases ...	8	6	6	7	8	4	12	9	10	10	3	5	88	12·6				
Abscess and Ulcer ...	38	29	29	34	44	29	42	29	24	* 26	15	23	362	51·8				
Wounds and Accidents...	54	47	64	49	62	49	72	39	65	61	39	40	641	91·6	} ...			
All other Causes ...	118	81	65	91	124	84	111	84	97	107	74	55	1,091	156·0				
													6,999					
Admitted per 1,000 of the Average Strength in each Month.																		

EUROPEAN TROOPS, 1883.

XVI.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the EUROPEAN TROOPS serving in SOUTHERN INDIA during the Year 1883, and the prevalence of the principal Diseases in each Month of the Year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Number Daily Sick.	Number Daily Sick per 1,000 of Strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 of Strength.	CAUSES OF DEATHS IN HOSPITAL.																		Died out of Hospital.				
						Cholera.	Smallpox.	Enteric Fever.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fever, Remittent.	Fever, Continued.	Apoplexy and Sunstroke.	Delirium Tremens and Alcoholism.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	Heart Diseases.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Dropsy.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.		Wounds and Accidents.	All other Causes.		
January	4,766	369	64·8	4	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
February	4,605	315	68·4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
March	4,640	281	60·6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
April	4,608	266	57·7	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
May	4,610	280	60·7	4	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
June	4,619	302	65·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
July	4,602	302	65·6	4	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
August	4,574	321	70·2	7	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
September	4,562	319	69·9	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
October	4,633	305	65·8	4	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
November	4,994	314	62·9	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
December	4,717	296	62·8	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
						1	...	16	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	8	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																												
For the Year	4,661	301	64·6	40	8·58	·21	...	3·44	...	·21	·21	...	...	...	1·72	...	·43	...	·43	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·29	·64	

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total Admitted during the Year.	Admitted per 1,000 of Strength.	Died out of each hundred cases treated.
	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.			
Cholera	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	·2	100·00
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	4	·9	...
Enteric Fever	1	...	1	...	7	4	11	7	7	7	2	1	48	10·3	33·33
Fever, Intermittent	47	36	42	24	47	24	43	28	39	37	27	19	413	88·6	...
„ Remittent	5	1	1	...	...	...	5	3	6	3	3	...	27	15·2	1·41
„ Continued	2	4	3	9	8	8	2	1	1	1	4	1	44	1·3	16·67
Apoplexy and Sunstroke	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	6	...	...
Delirium Tremens and Alcoholism	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	2	1	2	10	2·1	...
Dysentery	17	13	15	8	12	17	25	23	13	13	12	15	183	39·2	...
Diarrhoea	15	26	14	17	49	20	33	17	17	21	13	17	259	55·6	...
Hepatitis	17	16	12	8	12	8	22	21	19	15	10	9	168	36·0	47·6
Spleen Diseases	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	·4	...
Respiratory Diseases	20	13	13	28	32	13	25	13	16	18	18	21	230	49·3	·87
Phthisis Pulmonalis	1	1	1	...	1	1	3	...	2	1	...	2	13	2·8	15·38
Scurvy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rheumatism and Rheumatic Affections	14	12	5	13	14	18	24	21	9	33	12	15	190	40·8	} 16
Venereal Diseases	123	119	147	137	164	126	160	97	108	152	119	127	1,579	338·8	
Eye Diseases	4	4	5	6	10	7	8	6	5	6	6	6	73	15·7	
Abscess and Ulcer	28	25	31	43	50	40	38	26	21	48	20	33	403	86·5	
Wounds and Accidents	52	37	52	50	56	47	51	35	54	62	42	59	597	128·1	
All other Causes	84	73	57	88	94	83	95	69	100	97	70	78	997	213·9	
													5,247		
Admitted per 1,000 of the Average Strength in each Month.															
90·4	82·5	86·2	93·7	121·3	90·5	118·9	80·7	91·8	111·6	73·7	86·3	1,125·7			

EUROPEAN TROOPS, 1883.

XVII.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the EUROPEAN TROOPS serving in BURMA and PEGU during the Year 1883, and the prevalence of the principal Diseases in each Month of the Year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Number Daily Sick.	Number Daily Sick per 1,000 of Strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 of Strength.	CAUSES OF DEATHS IN HOSPITAL.																				
						Cholera.	Smallpox.	Enteric Fever.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fever, Remittent.	Fever, Continued.	Apoplexy and Sunstroke.	Delirium Tremens and Alcoholism.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	Heart Diseases.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Dropsy.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Wounds and Accidents.	All other Causes.	Died out of Hospital.
January	2,208	94	42·6	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..		
February	2,080	91	43·8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
March	1,966	80	40·7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
April	1,954	81	41·5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..		
May	1,979	77	38·9	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..		
June	2,015	103	51·1	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
July	2,004	106	52·9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
August	1,999	118	59·0	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..		
September	1,986	112	56·4	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..		
October	1,879	97	51·6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
November	1,914	93	48·6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..		
December	2,026	91	44·9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
						..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	2	..	5	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	3	3	
						Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																				
For the Year	2,001	95	47·5	20	10·00	..	..	·50	..	·50	·50	·50	1·00	..	2·50	..	..	..	·50	..	..	..	1·00	1·50	1·50	

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total Admitted during the Year.	Admitted per 1,000 of Strength.	Died out of each hundred cases treated.												
	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.															
Cholera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Smallpox ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...												
Enteric Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...												
Fever, Intermittent ...	19	14	10	9	13	7	7	10	5	7	13	18	132	66·0	...												
"  Remittent ...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	}	55·0												
"  Continued ...	1	6	8	8	8	15	12	8	3	8	14	15	106			...											
Apoplexy and Sunstroke	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...												
Delirium Tremens and Alcoholism ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	1·5	33·33												
Dysentery ...	17	7	9	8	7	16	19	13	9	12	9	11	137	63·5	1·46												
Diarrhoea ...	7	2	4	5	6	9	8	10	2	4	2	7	66	33·0	...												
Hepatitis ...	10	9	11	10	12	4	14	15	17	16	7	8	133	66·5	3·76												
Spleen Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Respiratory Diseases ...	6	8	5	2	1	6	12	14	16	12	2	8	92	46·0	...												
Phthisis Pulmonalis ...	2	1	1	1	2	1	3	1	2	...	2	1	17	8·5	5·88												
Scurvy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Rheumatism and Rheumatic Affections ...	4	3	5	9	7	10	10	12	10	3	3	7	83	41·5	}												
Venereal Diseases ...	32	31	15	18	42	31	32	26	18	37	31	40	353	176·4													
Eye Diseases ...	1	2	1	3	...	2	3	4	7	1	2	1	27	13·5													
Abscess and Ulcer ...	7	7	11	13	32	23	24	12	17	19	12	13	190	94·9													
Wounds and Accidents..	16	15	14	13	11	14	16	16	15	26	10	25	191	95·4													
All other Causes ...	29	26	24	38	52	32	46	47	41	47	21	20	423	211·3													
													151	132	119	137	196	172	206	189	163	192	129	175	1,961		
Admitted per 1,000 of the Average Strength in each Month.																											
													68·4	63·5	60·5	70·1	99·0	85·4	102·8	94·5	82·1	102·2	67·4	86·4	980·0		

EUROPEAN TROOPS, 1883.

XVIII.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the EUROPEAN TROOPS occupying the HILL STATIONS and HILL CONVALESCENT DEPÔTS of the MADRAS and BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES during the Year 1883, and the prevalence of the principal Diseases in each Month of the Year.

(The Statistics of Wellington, Ootacamund (Military Prison), Purandhar, Taragarh and Mount Aboo are aggregated in this Statement.)

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Number Daily Sick.	Number Daily Sick per 1,000 of Strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 of Strength.	CAUSES OF DEATHS IN HOSPITAL.																				
						Cholera.	Smallpox.	Enteric Fever.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fever, Remittent.	Fever, Continued.	Apoplexy and Sunstroke.	Delirium Tremens and Alcoholism.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	Heart Diseases.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Dropsy.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Wounds and Accidents.	All other Causes.	Died out of Hospital.
January	...	469	33	70·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
February	...	454	26	57·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
March	...	471	30	63·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
April	...	891	57	64·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
May	...	1,118	61	54·6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
June	...	1,046	55	52·6	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
July	...	1,052	46	43·7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
August	...	1,081	49	45·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
September	...	1,067	39	36·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
October	...	832	39	46·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
November	...	649	48	74·0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
December	..	593	45	75·3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
						...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1		
						Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																				
For the Year	...	811	44	54·3	7	8·63	...	...	1·23	...	...	1·23	...	...	...	1·23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·70	1·23	

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total Admitted during the Year.	Admitted per 1,000 of Strength.	Died out of each hundred cases treated.										
	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.													
Cholera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Smallpox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Enteric Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	4	4·9	25·00										
Fever, Intermittent ...	15	4	7	24	31	18	23	15	8	13	12	8	178	219·5	...										
„ Remittent ...	...	...	1	3	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	7	}	17·3										
„ Continued ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	2	...	...	...	7												
Apoplexy and Sunstroke ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	2·4	50·00										
Delirium Tremens and Alcoholism	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	2·4	...										
Dysentery ...	1	1	1	5	2	3	4	4	3	5	3	...	32	39·5	...										
Diarrhoea ...	...	...	1	5	5	4	8	6	2	2	...	...	33	40·7	...										
Hepatitis ...	2	...	...	5	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	12	14·8	8·33										
Spleen Diseases ...	2	...	...	...	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	8	9·9	...										
Respiratory Diseases ...	2	2	3	6	4	7	2	6	2	2	2	4	42	51·8	...										
Phthisis Pulmonalis ...	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	5	6·2	...										
Scurvy ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	2·4	...										
Rheumatism and Rheu- matic Affections ...	5	...	2	5	7	3	5	...	...	2	1	3	33	40·7	}										
Venereal Diseases ...	14	8	13	41	29	26	13	11	21	35	16	15	242	298·4											
Eye Diseases ...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	1	9	11·1											
Abscess and Ulcer ...	2	3	5	6	2	2	4	2	2	...	2	2	32	39·5											
Wounds and Accidents...	3	3	7	4	8	6	8	13	2	3	5	5	67	82·6											
All other Causes ...	4	7	4	16	23	18	16	11	10	14	8	11	142	175·1											
												53	29	45	122	117	93	93	75	55	77	50	50	859	
Admitted per 1,000 of the Average Strength in each Month.																									
												113·0	63·9	95·5	136·9	104·7	88·9	88·4	69·4	51·5	92·5	77·0	83·6	1059·2	

EUROPEAN TROOPS, 1883.

XIX.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the RATIOS of SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the EUROPEAN TROOPS serving in the various PROVINCES of the THREE PRESIDENCIES during the Year 1883.

	RATIO PER 1,000 OF STRENGTH.											
	PROVINCES OF THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY.						PROVINCES OF THE BOMBAY AND MADRAS PRESIDENCIES.					
	Bengal Proper.	Gangetic Provinces.	Rohilcund and Meerut.	Agra and Central India.	Punjab.	Hill Stations.	Raj-pootana, Malwa, Sind and Aden.	Southern Afghan-istan.	Deccan and Nagpore.	Southern India.	Burma and Pegu.	Hill Stations and Hill Convalescent Depôts.
I.—AVERAGE DAILY SICK-RATE OF EACH MONTH.												
January ...	71.1	84.6	66.3	72.0	71.4	50.0	68.6	73.8	57.8	64.8	42.6	70.4
February ...	79.5	90.6	64.2	70.6	66.0	43.8	59.5	86.1	62.3	68.4	43.8	57.3
March ...	80.2	73.3	60.1	67.9	56.4	46.8	51.4	62.9	55.4	60.6	40.7	63.7
April ...	68.3	66.6	62.3	60.1	58.0	48.1	50.7	77.8	50.6	57.7	41.5	64.0
May ...	71.2	65.8	69.4	59.8	65.0	55.8	50.9	75.1	54.6	60.7	38.9	54.6
June ...	65.5	67.4	70.6	64.3	64.4	59.3	56.2	75.2	52.6	65.4	51.1	52.6
July ...	61.3	68.0	70.5	68.0	69.0	62.4	59.7	79.9	48.8	65.6	52.9	43.7
August ...	77.1	83.5	79.2	82.5	64.3	62.7	60.0	95.6	50.6	70.2	59.0	45.3
September ...	73.0	82.6	74.3	89.3	67.2	62.5	68.8	86.4	60.2	69.9	56.4	36.6
October ...	64.3	71.8	60.4	81.6	57.3	60.5	59.6	75.1	56.5	65.8	51.6	46.9
November ...	47.0	60.4	65.2	78.0	65.2	77.9	67.9	76.9	55.7	62.9	48.6	74.0
December ...	43.0	54.9	62.2	70.2	67.9	69.1	65.9	79.8	56.2	62.8	44.9	75.3
AVERAGE OF THE YEAR ...	66.9	72.9	66.8	71.9	64.4	59.5	59.7	78.3	55.0	64.6	47.5	54.3
II.—COMPOSITION OF THE AD-MISSION-RATE OF THE YEAR.												
Cholera ...	.5	5.9	...	1.5	...	...	.9	...	3.1	.2	...	...
Smallpox ...	...	7.1	1.3	7.6	.2	.3	...	...	1.7	.9	.5	...
Enteric Fever ...	1.6	12.4	7.1	7.8	7.0	12.4	7.9	11.6	6.9	10.3	1.0	4.9
Intermittent Fever ...	133.8	256.0	538.9	506.9	546.5	390.4	629.6	252.4	190.6	88.6	66.0	219.5
Remittent and Continued Fevers	74.9	120.4	52.5	36.0	54.0	38.7	14.3	18.4	51.2	15.2	55.0	17.3
Apoplexy and Sunstroke	6.4	3.0	1.6	7.3	5.9	1.0	2.3	2.9	.9	1.3	.5	2.4
Delirium Tremens and Alcoholism	10.7	5.6	3.2	6.0	7.9	7.3	8.3	1.9	2.4	2.1	1.5	2.4
Dysentery ...	23.5	33.9	22.2	18.3	16.8	29.4	14.9	25.1	25.5	39.2	68.5	39.5
Diarrhœa ...	15.0	63.2	24.3	54.8	43.5	84.3	48.6	47.4	32.6	55.6	33.0	40.7
Hepatitis ...	12.8	36.6	24.3	32.3	23.9	24.8	14.5	25.1	27.7	36.0	66.5	14.8
Spleen Diseases ...	1.6	8.3	7.7	5.8	5.3	8.9	2.3	3.9	3.4	.4	...	9.9
Respiratory Diseases	44.9	99.5	62.6	62.1	103.0	113.1	69.8	178.9	43.3	49.3	46.0	51.8
Phthisis Pulmonalis	3.8	6.6	10.0	8.8	6.3	3.0	4.3	2.9	3.4	2.8	8.5	6.2
Scurvy ...	1.1	1.1	1.3	7.8	.6	8.9	.4	...	1.0	...	...	2.4
Rheumatism and Rheumatic Affections	69.6	59.9	37.7	40.8	58.5	69.9	45.9	62.9	30.3	40.8	41.5	40.7
Venereal Diseases	336.5	274.2	315.4	294.3	275.2	275.6	211.9	148.9	264.7	338.8	176.4	298.4
Eye Diseases	8.0	19.0	16.1	9.5	17.2	20.0	18.3	4.8	12.6	15.7	13.5	11.1
Abscess and Ulcer	63.7	100.9	92.4	99.6	99.6	61.3	74.5	60.0	51.8	86.5	94.9	39.5
Wounds and Accidents	68.5	122.2	120.3	100.9	125.1	145.8	133.8	85.1	91.6	128.1	95.4	82.6
All other Causes	134.3	238.0	188.7	188.8	204.3	159.0	199.7	172.2	156.0	213.9	211.3	175.1
ADMISSION-RATE OF THE YEAR	1,011.2	1,473.8	1,527.6	1,496.9	1,600.8	1 454.1	1,502.2	1,104.4	1,000.7	1,125.7	980.0	1,059.2
III.—COMPOSITION OF THE DEATH-RATE OF THE YEAR.												
Cholera ...	.54	3.92	...	1.25	...	...	.43	...	1.72	.21	...	...
Smallpox ...	...	.60	.26	.50	...	...	...	...	.29	...	...	...
Enteric Fever ...	1.07	3.17	2.91	4.26	2.20	2.03	1.07	4.83	2.72	3.44	.50	1.23
Other Fevers	1.07	.45	.79	.25	.26	.25	.86	...	.71	.21	.50	...
Apoplexy and Sunstroke	1.60	1.66	.80	1.25	1.93	.25	.85	.97	.43	.21	.50	1.23
Delirium Tremens and Alcoholism	...	.30	...	...	.26	...	.21	.97	...	...	.50	...
Dysentery ...	1.07	.30	.26	.76	.18	.51	.64	.97	.43	...	1.00	...
Diarrhœa ...	...	.15	...	...	.09	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hepatitis ...	...	.91	1.06	1.25	.79	.76	.85	.97	.71	1.72	2.50	1.23
Spleen Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	.25	...	...	...	...	...	...
Respiratory Diseases	.54	.60	.26	1.00	.88	.51	.43	3.86	.71	.43	...	...
Heart Diseases	...	.45	...	.25	.61	...	.43	...	.43	...	...	...
Phthisis Pulmonalis	.54	1.36	.80	1.00	.61	.25	.21	...	.14	.43	.50	...
Injuries	...	.45	.26	.25	.26	.25	...	.97	.29	...	1.00	...
All other Causes	2.67	1.36	1.84	1.75	.79	.76	1.70	...	1.57	1.29	1.50	3.70
Deaths from Violence out of Hospital	...	1.36	1.32	.50	.61	.51	.64	1.93	.67	.64	1.50	1.23
DEATH-RATE OF THE YEAR ...	9.10	17.04	10.56	14.27	9.47	6.33	8.32	15.47	10.72	8.58	10.00	8.63
DIED OUT OF EACH HUNDRED CASES TREATED.												
IV.—MORTALITY RELATIVE TO THE NUMBER TREATED.												
Cholera ...	100.00	66.67	...	83.33	...	...	50.00	...	54.55	100.00	...	...
Enteric Fever ...	66.67	25.61	40.74	54.84	31.25	16.33	13.51	41.67	39.58	33.33	50.00	25.00
Remittent and Continued Fevers	1.43	.38	1.01	.69	.49	.65	...	...	1.40	1.41	.91	...
Apoplexy and Sunstroke	25.00	55.00	50.00	17.24	32.84	25.00	36.36	33.33	50.00	16.67	100.00	50.00
Delirium Tremens and Alcoholism	...	5.41	...	...	3.33	...	2.56	50.00	...	...	33.33	...
Dysentery ...	4.55	.89	1.19	4.11	1.04	1.72	4.29	3.85	1.69	...	1.46	...
Hepatitis ...	...	2.47	4.35	3.88	3.31	3.06	5.88	3.85	2.58	4.76	3.76	8.33
Respiratory Diseases	1.19	.61	.42	1.61	.85	.45	.61	2.16	1.65	.87	...	...
Phthisis Pulmonalis	14.29	20.45	7.89	11.43	9.72	8.33	5.00	...	4.17	15.38	5.88	...



HILL STATIONS.																						
Ranikhet	...	10 months, March to December...	621	...	...	55.0	54.4	87.6	103.9	99.6	109.1	79.4	60.8	128.8	116.4	...	...	85.3	1404.2	...	3.22	3.22
Chaubattia	...	6 " " " April to September ...	356	...	...	62.4	65.7	63.5	66.7	72.2	72.0	53.2	...	...	...	...	...	67.4	862.4	...	5.62	5.62
Chakrata	...	8 " " " March to October ...	648	...	...	30.3	55.6	59.9	44.7	54.3	62.8	67.0	50.5	...	...	...	...	37.5	845.7	...	...	...
Dagshai	...	747 " " " For the year ...	...	...	...	36.7	32.1	33.1	38.8	42.6	43.1	42.6	39.3	39.1	41.8	...	...	29.1	1099.1	...	5.35	5.35
Solon	...	6 1/2 months, Apl. to middle of Oct.	378	...	...	...	18.9	20.4	28.1	41.0	41.1	30.9	26.1	...	...	...	...	69.7	457.7	...	2.65	2.65
Subathu	...	9 months, February to October	445	...	...	39.5	68.4	85.4	77.2	74.3	74.1	76.0	59.1	...	...	...	...	69.7	1269.7	...	6.74	6.74
Jutogh	...	7 " " " April to October ...	387	...	...	...	53.7	62.5	97.5	63.0	42.9	43.3	27.1	...	...	...	...	56.8	723.5	...	5.17	5.17
Bhagsu	...	6 " " " " " October ...	96	...	...	...	12.2	20.0	10.0	30.0	20.0	40.0	22.7	...	...	...	...	20.8	375.0	...	10.42	10.42
Murree Hills	...	7 " " " " " May to October ...	1,197	...	...	...	...	42.6	38.4	47.9	48.7	48.2	56.4	...	...	...	...	45.9	645.8	...	1.67	1.67
Cherat	...	7 " " " " " May to November ...	980	...	...	...	...	65.6	78.3	82.9	80.3	101.7	104.4	88.1	...	...	...	55.7	1272.4	...	6.12	6.12
CONVALESCENT DEPÔTS.																						
Pachmarhi	...	8 months, April to November ...	93	...	...	...	57.1	38.8	47.2	56.6	38.1	29.1	32.6	16.7	...	...	...	43.0	623.7	...	...	...
Darjeeling	...	9 " " " April to December ...	270	...	...	...	47.6	70.0	71.4	57.8	63.6	61.4	46.9	46.4	24.7	...	...	55.6	438.9	...	3.70	3.70
Naini Tal	...	8 " " " April to November ...	358	...	...	...	105.1	99.5	76.3	76.9	84.6	87.0	57.4	34.1	...	...	...	81.0	865.9	...	16.76	16.76
Landour	...	8 "																				

# EUROPEAN TROOPS, 1883.

## XXI.

TABLE showing the *RATIO* in which the *PRINCIPAL DISEASES* have contributed to make up the *ADMISSION-RATE* of the *YEAR* in the *CHIEF MILITARY STATIONS* of the *THREE PRESIDENCIES*.

STATIONS.	Average Strength during the period of occupation.	ADMITTED INTO HOSPITAL PER 1,000 OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.											Admitted per 1,000 of the Average Strength from All Causes.
		Cholera.	Apoplexy and Sunstroke.	Fevers.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatitis.	Rheumatism and Rheumatic Affections.	Veneral Diseases.	Diseases of the Respiratory Organs.	Ophthalmia.	All other Causes.	
<b>BENGAL PROPER.</b>													
Fort William ... ..	856	1·2	9·3	169·4	25·7	10·5	21·0	59·6	307·2	42·1	4·7	337·6	988·3
Dum-Dum ... ..	763	...	3·9	235·9	21·0	18·4	5·2	93·1	377·5	30·1	13·1	171·7	969·9
Barrackpore ... ..	249	...	4·0	273·1	24·1	20·1	8·0	32·1	313·3	100·4	4·0	441·8	1220·9
<b>GANGETIC PROVINCES.</b>													
Dinapore ... ..	932	12·9	3·2	594·4	39·7	67·6	35·4	32·2	199·6	97·6	10·7	446·4	1539·7
Benares ... ..	376	2·7	5·3	369·7	82·4	85·1	53·2	29·2	266·0	90·4	8·0	351·1	1343·1
Chunar ... ..	72	69·4	27·8	416·7	...	97·2	69·4	13·9	625·0	13·9	...	347·3	1680·6
Fyzabad ... ..	855	...	...	309·9	35·1	67·8	29·3	141·5	401·2	161·4	25·7	669·0	1840·9
Lucknow ... ..	2,149	·9	1·9	363·4	42·8	72·1	55·4	47·9	276·4	102·9	28·4	531·9	1524·0
Sitapur ... ..	463	...	2·2	293·7	32·4	73·4	21·6	32·4	270·0	110·2	10·8	369·3	1216·0
Fatehgarh ... ..	166	...	12·1	741·0	6·0	36·1	30·1	54·2	355·4	42·2	6·0	463·9	1747·0
Cawnpore ... ..	755	1·3	5·3	280·8	11·9	22·5	17·2	79·5	193·7	88·7	14·6	459·6	1180·1
Allahabad ... ..	862	20·9	2·3	390·9	11·6	54·5	15·1	54·5	250·6	58·0	15·1	422·3	1295·8
<b>ROHILCUND AND MEERUT.</b>													
Shahjahanpur ... ..	210	...	...	1985·7	19·0	28·6	4·8	47·6	371·4	33·3	14·3	504·8	3009·5
Bareilly ... ..	802	...	1·2	361·6	49·9	23·7	13·7	37·4	280·5	73·6	21·2	390·3	1253·1
Moradabad (11 months) ... ..	191	...	...	272·3	...	20·9	15·7	89·0	308·9	26·2	...	356·0	1089·0
Roorkee ... ..	331	...	...	271·9	33·2	33·2	24·2	24·2	281·0	87·6	12·1	335·3	1102·7
Meerut ... ..	1,528	...	2·0	465·3	16·4	27·5	37·3	31·4	340·3	57·6	19·6	463·3	1460·7
Delhi ... ..	401	...	5·0	1665·8	7·5	17·5	15·0	44·9	299·2	109·7	17·5	396·5	2578·6
Muttra ... ..	341	...	...	117·3	2·9	8·8	17·6	35·2	293·3	14·7	...	425·2	915·0
<b>AGRA AND CENTRAL INDIA.</b>													
Agra ... ..	1,096	...	·9	425·2	11·9	46·5	73·0	21·0	377·7	64·8	16·4	366·8	1404·2
Morar ... ..	954	...	15·7	830·2	18·9	84·9	23·1	70·2	246·3	71·3	9·4	472·8	1842·8
Gwalior Fortress ... ..	429	14·0	7·0	354·3	...	28·0	11·6	25·6	240·1	60·6	...	426·6	1167·8
Jhansi ... ..	308	...	...	548·7	16·2	45·5	29·2	68·2	149·4	77·9	3·2	506·5	1444·8
Nowgong ... ..	273	...	7·3	304·0	3·7	47·6	40·3	80·6	194·1	73·3	3·7	582·4	1337·0
Saugor ... ..	352	...	17·0	622·2	17·0	73·9	5·7	39·8	312·5	56·8	...	417·6	1562·5
Jubbulpore ... ..	582	...	3·4	546·4	51·6	37·8	...	8·6	367·7	32·6	15·5	343·6	1407·2
<b>PUNJAB.</b>													
Umballa ... ..	1,751	...	1·1	130·8	12·0	25·1	20·0	49·1	239·3	48·6	15·4	357·5	898·9
Jullundur ... ..	740	...	4·1	202·7	4·1	43·2	10·8	29·7	241·9	83·8	9·4	370·3	1000·0
Ferozepore ... ..	1,027	...	2·9	394·4	2·9	35·1	13·6	64·3	228·8	178·2	16·6	494·6	1431·4
Mooltan ... ..	962	...	9·4	518·7	10·4	11·4	8·3	79·0	304·6	92·5	13·5	456·4	1504·2
Sialkot ... ..	833	...	3·6	372·2	31·2	48·0	45·6	70·8	357·8	84·0	50·4	474·2	1537·8
Amritsar and Govindgarh ... ..	277	...	...	1722·0	21·7	50·5	10·8	93·9	491·0	72·2	18·1	552·3	3032·5
Fort Lahore ... ..	115	...	17·4	1260·8	34·8	60·9	26·1	60·9	391·3	60·9	...	652·1	2565·2
Meean Meer ... ..	945	...	18·0	1492·1	24·3	96·3	43·4	78·3	294·2	132·3	14·8	575·6	2769·3
Rawalpindi ... ..	1,572	...	1·9	412·2	22·3	36·2	17·2	47·1	275·4	81·4	17·8	476·5	1388·0
Campbellpore (9 months) ... ..	133	...	7·5	563·9	15·0	7·5	22·6	22·6	172·9	67·7	7·5	436·1	1323·3
Attock ... ..	118	...	25·4	1906·8	59·3	67·8	76·3	118·6	516·9	144·1	...	474·6	3339·8
Nowshera ... ..	618	...	9·7	600·3	16·2	58·3	42·1	66·3	301·0	80·9	19·4	671·5	1865·7
Peshawar ... ..	1,390	...	10·8	1320·1	25·2	78·4	36·0	64·0	238·5	210·8	18·7	510·8	2563·3
<b>HILL STATIONS.</b>													
Ranikhet (10 months) ... ..	621	...	1·6	555·6	19·3	199·7	14·5	41·9	177·1	78·9	12·9	302·7	1404·2
Chaubattia (6 „ ) ... ..	356	...	...	404·5	...	98·3	...	33·7	84·3	47·8	5·6	188·2	862·4
Chakrata (8 „ ) ... ..	648	...	...	242·3	13·9	27·8	12·3	41·7	159·0	69·4	13·9	265·4	845·7
Dagshai .. ...	747	...	...	224·9	26·8	87·0	13·4	64·3	167·3	166·0	12·0	337·4	1099·1
Solon (6½ months) ... ..	378	...	...	92·6	2·6	18·5	...	52·9	84·7	21·2	13·2	172·0	457·7
Subathu (9 „ ) ... ..	445	...	...	402·2	11·2	71·9	13·5	56·2	227·0	132·6	18·0	337·1	1269·7
Jutogh (7 „ ) ... ..	387	...	...	214·5	5·2	18·1	10·3	15·5	237·7	18·1	15·5	188·6	723·5
Bhagsu (7 „ ) ... ..	96	...	...	114·6	...	...	20·8	10·4	...	31·3	...	197·9	375·0
Murree Hills (6 „ ) ... ..	1,197	...	...	202·2	12·5	12·5	30·9	29·2	117·0	35·9	3·4	202·2	645·8
Cherat (7 „ ) ... ..	980	...	3·1	360·2	50·0	27·5	21·4	74·5	321·4	83·7	26·5	304·1	1272·4

STATIONS.	Average Strength during the period of Occupation.	ADMITTED INTO HOSPITAL PER 1,000 OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.											Admitted per 1,000 of the Average Strength from all Causes.
		Cholera.	Apoplexy and Sunstroke.	Fevers.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatitis.	Rheumatism and Rheumatic affections.	Veneral Dis-eases.	Diseases of the Respiratory Organs.	Ophthalmia.	All other Causes.	
CONVALESCENT DEPÔTS.													
Pachmarhi Depôt (8 months) ...	93	...	...	365·6	32·2	21·5	...	10·8	53·8	10·8	...	129·0	623·7
Darjeeling „ (9 „ ) ...	270	...	3·7	92·6	29·6	11·1	11·1	85·2	44·5	18·5	7·4	185·2	488·9
Naini Tal „ (8 „ ) ...	358	...	...	153·6	...	19·6	36·3	39·1	176·0	75·4	8·4	357·5	865·9
Landour „ (8 „ ) ...	195	...	...	302·6	...	25·6	30·8	35·9	169·2	15·4	5·1	389·8	974·4
Kasauli „ (8 „ ) ...	551	...	...	246·8	18·2	47·2	25·4	29·0	139·7	38·1	18·2	243·2	805·8
Dalhonsie „ (8 „ ) ...	367	...	...	378·7	21·8	38·2	21·8	35·4	122·6	46·3	2·7	193·5	861·0
Murree „ (7 „ ) ...	363	...	...	388·4	11·0	22·0	13·8	55·1	151·5	49·6	8·3	173·6	873·3
RAJPOOTANA, MALWA, SIND, AND ADEN.													
Nussecrabad ...	613	3·3	1·6	1042·4	26·1	106·0	9·8	52·2	182·7	70·2	8·2	438·8	1941·3
Neemuch ...	370	...	5·4	1032·4	29·7	54·1	16·2	48·7	262·2	73·0	18·9	329·7	1870·3
Indore ...	115	8·7	...	1043·4	26·1	52·2	...	34·8	208·7	95·7	8·7	547·8	2026·1
Mhow ...	1,239	·8	2·4	958·8	1·6	32·3	6·5	62·1	226·8	76·7	10·5	443·1	1821·6
Deesa (10 months) ...	238	...	...	155·5	29·4	21·0	4·2	29·4	75·6	46·2	...	306·7	668·0
Ahmedabad ...	165	...	12·1	509·1	...	12·1	12·1	54·6	96·9	54·6	12·1	448·5	1212·1
Baroda ...	168	...	6·0	755·9	17·9	53·6	41·7	59·5	410·7	35·7	23·8	601·2	2006·0
Kurrachee and Ghizree ...	612	...	...	397·0	32·7	70·3	34·3	44·1	202·6	147·1	58·8	500·0	1486·9
Hyderabad ...	386	...	...	321·2	2·6	20·7	5·2	25·9	365·3	49·2	2·6	344·6	1137·3
Aden ...	815	...	2·4	136·2	8·6	36·8	18·4	24·5	131·3	18·4	20·9	358·3	755·8
Southern Afghanistan ...	1,034	...	2·9	282·4	25·1	47·4	25·1	62·9	149·0	178·9	4·8	325·9	1104·4
DECCAN AND NAGPORE.													
Bombay ...	716	...	1·4	305·9	54·5	54·5	32·1	5·6	226·2	19·5	11·2	333·8	1044·7
Asirgarh ...	125	...	8·0	664·0	16·0	24·0	40·0	8·0	144·0	72·0	8·0	448·0	1432·0
Ahmednagar ...	562	8·9	1·8	380·8	5·3	37·4	87·2	53·4	183·3	133·4	10·7	521·3	1423·5
Poona ...	1,087	1·8	...	240·1	11·0	30·4	27·6	41·4	205·2	69·0	12·9	333·9	973·3
Kirkee ...	670	...	1·5	373·2	14·9	9·0	19·4	32·8	203·0	32·8	6·0	274·6	967·2
Khandalla (5 months) ...	87	...	...	23·0	11·5	...	23·0	11·5	126·4	...	...	92·0	287·4
Satara ...	143	...	7·0	237·7	...	7·0	21·0	111·9	965·0	42·0	21·0	412·6	1825·2
Kolhapnr ...	87	...	...	80·4	...	...	11·5	23·0	436·8	57·5	11·5	275·9	896·6
Belgaum ...	686	...	...	99·1	8·7	14·6	19·0	40·8	247·8	36·4	17·5	339·7	823·6
Secunderabad ...	2,281	2·2	·4	125·8	31·1	24·1	18·4	20·6	327·1	20·6	11·0	230·2	811·5
Kamptee ...	600	16·7	...	523·3	56·7	100·0	21·7	26·7	176·7	41·6	23·3	323·3	1310·0
SOUTHERN INDIA.													
Bellary ...	985	1·0	2·0	189·9	...	45·7	18·3	53·8	375·6	39·6	19·3	318·8	1064·0
Bangalore ...	1,821	...	·6	132·9	42·3	80·2	46·1	45·0	403·6	61·0	15·9	528·8	1356·4
Cannanore ...	688	...	...	46·5	53·8	27·6	39·3	49·4	187·5	53·8	10·2	386·6	854·7
Malliapoorum ...	94	...	...	106·4	10·6	95·8	10·6	10·6	255·3	42·6	...	510·7	1042·6
Calicut ...	93	...	...	32·3	86·0	32·3	10·7	43·0	193·5	86·0	21·5	666·7	1172·0
St. Thomas' Mount ...	338	...	5·9	76·9	47·3	41·4	23·7	14·8	242·6	23·7	23·7	420·1	920·1
Madras ...	642	...	1·6	49·9	68·5	35·8	45·2	17·1	344·2	35·8	12·5	359·8	970·4
BURMA AND PEGU.													
Rangoon ...	733	...	...	151·4	106·4	30·0	106·4	51·9	266·0	66·9	10·9	514·3	1304·2
Toungoo ...	468	...	2·2	128·2	94·0	47·0	53·4	32·1	183·8	19·2	19·2	290·6	869·7
Thayetmyo ...	659	...	...	92·6	21·2	25·8	39·5	44·0	95·6	45·5	9·1	388·5	761·8
Port Blair ...	140	...	...	85·7	7·1	35·7	28·6	7·1	64·3	28·6	28·6	400·0	685·7
HILL STATIONS AND DEPÔTS.													
Taragarh (Ajmere) (7 months) ...	53	...	...	1000·0	94·3	132·1	...	132·1	490·6	169·8	37·7	924·5	2981·1
Mount Aboo ...	87	...	11·5	793·1	...	114·9	57·5	69·0	172·4	34·5	...	425·3	1678·2
Purandhar ...	77	...	...	350·6	13·0	39·0	26·0	103·9	194·8	103·9	...	727·2	1558·4
Wellington ...	608	...	1·6	60·9	41·1	19·7	8·2	16·5	305·9	34·5	11·5	189·2	639·1

EUROPEAN TROOPS, 1883.  
XXII.

TABLE showing the MORTALITY in each STATION, the CAUSES of DEATH, and the RATIO of DEATHS to STRENGTH.

STATIONS.	Average Strength.	CAUSES OF DEATHS.																			Total Deaths.	DIED PER 1,000 OF STRENGTH.					
		Cholera.	Smallpox.	Enteric Fever.	Intermittent Fever.	Remittent Fever.	Continued Fever.	Apoplexy and Sunstroke.	Delirium Tremens.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	Heart Diseases.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Dropsy.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Wounds and Accidents.	All other Causes.		A. Cholera.	B. All other Causes.		C. All Causes.	
																								1. In Hos- pital.	2. Out of Hos- pital.		
Troops marching, Bengal & N.-W. P. Recruits, Invalids, &c. ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	
Fort William ...	856	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	8	1.17	8.18	...	9.35	
Dum-Dum ...	763	...	...	1	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	8	...	10.48	...	10.48	
Barrackpore ...	249	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	4.02	...	4.02	
AVERAGE ANNUAL STRENGTH ...	1,869	1	...	2	...	...	2	3	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	3	...	17	.54	8.56	...	9.10	
Dinapore ...	932	7	...	7	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	3	25	7.51	18.24	1.07	26.82	
Benares ...	376	1	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	3	15	2.66	29.25	7.98	39.89	
Chunar ...	72	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	55.56	41.66	...	97.22	
Fyzabad ...	855	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	7	...	8.19	...	8.19	
Lucknow ...	2,149	2	4	8	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	1	...	3	1	1	...	...	...	1	3	29	.93	11.16	1.40	13.49	
Sitapur ...	463	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	6.48	2.16	8.64	
Fatehgarh ...	166	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	12.05	...	12.05	
Cawnpore ...	755	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	2	1	10	1.32	10.61	1.32	13.25	
Allahabad ...	862	11	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	14	12.76	3.48	...	16.24	
AVERAGE ANNUAL STRENGTH ...	6,630	26	4	21	...	3	...	11	2	2	1	6	...	4	3	9	...	1	...	3	8	9	113	3.92	11.76	1.36	17.04
Shahjahanpur ...	210	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	23.81	...	23.81	
Bareilly ...	802	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3.74	...	3.74	
Moradabad (11 months) ...	191	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	5	...	20.94	5.24	26.18	
Roorkee ...	331	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	4	...	9.06	3.02	12.08	
Meerut ...	1,528	...	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	12	...	7.20	.65	7.85	
Delhi ...	401	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	2	10	...	19.95	4.99	24.94	
Muttra ...	341	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2.93	...	2.93
AVERAGE ANNUAL STRENGTH ...	3,789	...	1	11	1	2	...	3	...	1	...	4	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	1	6	5	40	...	9.24	1.32	10.56
Agra ...	1,096	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	7	...	5.48	.91	6.39	
Morar ...	954	...	...	7	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	15	...	15.72	...	15.72	
Gwalior Fortress ...	429	5	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	15	11.66	20.98	2.33	34.97	
Jhansi ...	308	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	5	...	16.23	...	16.23	
Nowgong ...	273	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	14.65	...	14.65	
Saugor ...	352	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	4	...	11.36	...	11.36	
Jubbulpore ...	582	...	1	2	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	12.03	...	12.03	
AVERAGE ANNUAL STRENGTH ...	3,993	5	2	17	...	1	...	5	...	3	...	5	...	4	1	4	1	1	...	1	5	2	57	1.25	12.52	.50	14.27
Umballa ...	1,751	...	...	3	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	1	13	...	7.42	...	7.42	
Jullundur ...	740	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	8.11	...	8.11	
Ferozepore ...	1,027	...	...	5	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	1	1	14	...	12.66	.97	13.63	
Mooltan ...	962	...	...	4	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	11.43	...	11.43	
Sialkot ...	833	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	...	7.20	...	7.20	
Amritsar and Govindgarh ...	277	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	10.83	...	10.83	
Fort Lahore ...	115	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	34.78	...	34.78		
Meeran Meer ...	945	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	2	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	12	...	11.64	1.06	12.70		
Rawalpindi ...	1,572	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	10	...	6.36	...	6.36	
Campbellpore (9 months) ...	133	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	22.56	...	22.56		
Attock ...	118	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	16.95	...	16.95		
Nowshera ...	618	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	...	4.85	1.62	6.47	
Peshawar ...	1,390	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	12	...	7.19	1.44	8.63	
Troops marching (Punjab) ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	7	...	...	...	...	
Recruits, Invalids, &c. (,,) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
AVERAGE ANNUAL STRENGTH ...	11,399	...	...	25	...	2	1	22	3	2	1	9	...	10	7	7	...	...	...	3	9	7	108	...	8.86	.61	9.47
Ranikhet (10 months) ...	621	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3.22	...	3.22	
Chaubattia (6 ,, ) ...	356	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	5.62	...	5.62	
Chakrata (8 ,, ) ...	648	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Dagshai ...	747	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	5.35	...	5.35	
Solon (6½ months) ...	378	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2.65	...	2.65	
Subathu (9 ,, ) ...	445	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	6.74	...	6.74	
Jutogh (7 ,, ) ...	387	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	5.17	...	5.17	
Bhagsu (7 ,, ) ...	96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	10.42	...	10.42	
Murree Hills (6 ,, ) ...	1,197	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	1.67	.84	2.51	
Cherat (7 ,, ) ...	980	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	7	...	6.12	1.02	7.14	
AVERAGE ANNUAL STRENGTH ...	3,951	...	...	8	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	3	1	2	...	1	...	...	1	3	2	25	...	5.82	.51	6.33	
Pachmarhi Depôt (8 months) ...	93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Darjeeling ,, (9 ,, ) ...	270	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3.70	...	3.70	
Naini Tal ,, (8 ,, ) ...	358	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	7	...	16.76	2.79	19.55	
Landour ,, (8 ,, ) ...	195	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Kasauli ,, (8 ,, ) ...	551	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	6	...	...	10.89	...	10.89	
Dalhousie ,, (8 ,, ) ...	367	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2.72	...	2.72	
Murree ,, (7 ,, ) ...	363	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	5.51	...	5.51	
FOR SEASON OF OCCUPATION ...	2,173	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	17	...	7.36	.46	7.82	
BENGAL PRESIDENCY ...	34,079	32	7	86	1	11	3	45	5	12	2	36	1	23	11	27	1	5	1	10	36	27	382	.94	9.48	.79	11.21

STATIONS.	Average Strength.	CAUSES OF DEATHS.																	Died out of Hospital.	TOTAL DEATHS.	DIED PER 1,000 OF STRENGTH.						
		Cholera.	Smallpox.	Enteric Fever.	Intermittent Fever.	Remittent Fever.	Continued Fever.	Apoplexy and Sunstroke.	Delirium Tremens.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	Heart Diseases.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Dropsy.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Wounds and Accidents.	All other Causes.		A. Cholera.	B. All other Causes.		C. All Causes.	
																								1. In Hos-pital.	2. Out of Hos-pital.		
Troops marching, Bombay Presidency.	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Deolali Depôt (British Troops) ...	702	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	13	...	...	...	..
Troops marching, Madras Presidency.	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	7	...	...	...	..
Poonamalee Depôt ...	163	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	
Nusseerabad ...	613	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	6	1'63	6'53	1'63	9'79
Neemuch ...	370	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	5'41	...	5'41	
Indore ...	115	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	8'70	8'70	...	17'39	
Mhow ...	1,239	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	10	...	7'26	'81	8'07
Deesa (10 months) ...	238	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ahmedabad ...	165	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6'06	...	6'06	
Baroda ...	168	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Kurrachee and Ghizree ...	612	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	10	...	16'34	...	16'34
Hyderabad ...	386	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	5'18	...	5'18	
Aden ...	815	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	6	...	6'13	1'23	7'36
AVERAGE ANNUAL STRENGTH ...	4,687	2	...	5	2	2	...	4	1	3	...	4	...	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	7	3	39	'43	7'25	'64	8'32
Southern Afghanistan ...	1,034	...	...	5	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	16	...	13'54	1'93	15'47
Bombay ...	716	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	8	...	11'17	...	11'17
Asirgarh ...	125	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	24'00	...	24'00	
Ahmednagar ...	562	4	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	11	7'12	12'45	...	19'57
Poona ...	1,087	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	8	...	7'36	...	7'36
Kirkee ...	679	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	2'99	...	2'99
Khandalla (5 months) ...	87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Satara ...	143	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	20'98	...	20'98
Kolhapur ...	87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	22'99	...	22'99
Belgaum ...	686	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	5	...	4'37	2'92	7'29	
Secunderabad ...	2,281	5	1	7	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	19	2'19	5'26	'88	8'33
Kamptee ...	600	3	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	14	5'00	18'33	...	23'33
AVERAGE ANNUAL STRENGTH ...	6,994	12	2	19	...	5	...	3	...	3	...	5	...	5	3	1	...	...	...	2	11	4	75	1'72	8'43	'57	10'72
Bellary ...	985	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1'02	6'09	...	7'11	
Bangalore ...	1,821	...	...	11	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	21	...	10'98	'55	11'53
Cannanore ...	688	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	5	...	5'82	1'45	7'27
Mallapoorum ...	94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Calicut ...	93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
St. Thomas' Mount ...	338	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	5'92	...	5'92
Madras ...	642	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	6'23	1'56	7'79
AVERAGE ANNUAL STRENGTH ...	4,661	1	...	16	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	8	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	6	3	40	'21	7'73	'64	8'58
Rangoon ...	733	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	8	...	10'91	...	10'91	
Toungoo ...	468	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	6	...	12'82	...	12'82	
Thayetmyo ...	659	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	...	3'03	3'03	6'07
Port Blair ...	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	7'14	7'14	14'29
AVERAGE ANNUAL STRENGTH ...	2,001	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	2	...	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	3	3	20	...	8'50	1'50	10'00
Taragarh (Ajmere) (7 months) ...	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Mount Aboo ...	87	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	34'48	...	34'48
Purandhar ...	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Wellington ...	608	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	4	...	4'94	1'64	6'58
Ootacamund (Military Prison) ...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
AS FOR THE YEAR ...	811	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	7	...	7'40	1'23	8'63

ARMIES.			Average Strength.	CAUSES OF DEATHS.																		Died out of Hospital.	TOTAL DEATHS.	DIED PER 1,000 OF STRENGTH.						
				Cholera.	Smallpox.	Enteric Fever.	Intermittent Fever.	Remittent Fever.	Continued Fever.	Apoplexy.	Delirium Tremens.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	Heart Diseases.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Dropsy.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.			Wounds and Accidents.	All other Causes.	A. Cholera.	B. All other Causes.		C. All Causes.	
																											1. In Hos- pital.	2. Out of Hos- pital.		
ARMY OF BENGAL	...	...	34,079	32	7	86	1	11	3	45	5	12	2	36	1	23	11	27	1	5	1	10	36	27	382	·94	9·48	·79	11·21	
ARMY OF MADRAS	...	...	10,498	10	1	30	...	3	...	4	1	3	...	18	...	3	1	5	...	...	...	2	15	11	107	·95	8·20	1·04	10·19	
ARMY OF BOMBAY	...	...	10,948	9	1	17	2	6	...	12	2	6	...	9	...	11	5	6	1	...	...	3	17	8	115	·82	8·95	·73	10·50	
ARMY OF INDIA			...	55,525	51	9	133	3	20	3	61	8	21	2	63	1	37	17	38	2	5	1	15	68	46	604	·92	9·13	·83	10·88

# EUROPEAN TROOPS, 1883.

XXIII.

TABLE showing the PREVALENCE of CHOLERA in each MONTH, and the DISTRIBUTION of the DISEASE by STATIONS and PROVINCES.

STATIONS.	Average Strength for the period of Occupation.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total Admissions of the Year.	Admission-rate per 1,000 of Strength for each Province.	Number of Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 of Strength for each Province.
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.				
Troops marching, Bengal and N.-W. P. ...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Recruits, Invalids, &c. ...	.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Fort William ...	856	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Dum-Dum ...	763	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barrackpore ...	249	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1,869	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	1	54
Dinapore ...	932	...	...	...	1	...	10	...	1	...	...	...	...	12	...	7	...
Benares ...	376	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Chunar ...	72	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	4	...
Fyzabad ...	855	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lucknow ...	2,149	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
Sitapur ...	463	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fatehgarh ...	166	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cawnpore ...	755	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Allahabad ...	862	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	8	...	...	...	18	...	11	...
	6,630	...	...	...	7	1	10	1	11	9	...	...	...	39	5.9	26	3.92
Shahjahanpur ...	210	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bareilly ...	802	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moradabad (11 months) ...	191	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Roorkee ...	331	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meerut ...	1,528	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi ...	401	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muttra ...	341	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3,789	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agra ...	1,096	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Morar ...	954	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gwalior Fortress ...	429	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	6	...	5	...
Jhansi ...	308	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nowgong ...	273	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saugor ...	352	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jubbulpore ...	582	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3,993	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	6	1.5	5	1.25
Umballa ...	1,751	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jullundur ...	740	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ferozepore ...	1,027	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mooltan ...	962	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sialkot ...	833	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amritsar and Govindgarh ...	277	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fort Lahore ...	115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meeau Meer ...	945	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rawalpindi ...	1,572	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Campbellpore (9 months) ...	133	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Attock ...	118	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nowshera ...	618	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peshawar ...	1,390	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Troops marching, Punjab ...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Recruits, Invalids, &c. ,, ...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	11,399	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ranikhet (10 months) ...	621	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chaubattia (6 ,, ) ...	356	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chakrata (8 ,, ) ...	618	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dagshai ...	747	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Solon (6½ months) ...	378	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Subathu (9 ,, ) ...	445	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jutogh (7 ,, ) ...	387	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhagsu (7 ,, ) ...	96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Murree Hills (6 ,, ) ...	1,197	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cherat (7 ,, ) ...	980	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3,951	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pachmarhi Depôt (8 months) ...	93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darjeeling ,, (9 ,, ) ...	270	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Naini Tal ,, (8 ,, ) ...	358	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Landour ,, (8 ,, ) ...	195	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kasauli ,, (8 ,, ) ...	551	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dalhousie ,, (8 ,, ) ...	367	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Murree ,, (7 ,, ) ...	363	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
FOR THE SEASON OF OCCUPATION ...	2,173	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BENGAL PRESIDENCY ...	34,079	...	...	2	7	1	10	1	17	9	1	...	...	48	1.4	32	.94

STATIONS.	Average Strength for the period of Occupation.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total Admissions of the Year.	Admission-rate per 1,000 of Strength for each Province.	Number of Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 of Strength for each Province.
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.				
Troops marching, Bombay Presidency ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...
Deolali Depôt ...	702	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...
Troops marching, Madras Presidency ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	1	...
Poonamallee Depôt ...	163	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nusseerabad ...	613	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...
Neemuch ...	370	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indore ...	115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Mhow ...	1,239	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Deesa (10 months) ...	238	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmedabad ...	165	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baroda ...	168	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kurrachee and Ghizree ...	612	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad ...	386	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aden ...	815	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4,687	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	4	9	2	43
Southern Afghanistan ...	1,034	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay ...	716	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Asirgarh ...	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmednagar ...	562	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	4	...
Poona ...	1,087	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
Kirkee ...	670	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khandalla (5 months) ...	87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Satara ...	143	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kolhapur ...	87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgaum ...	686	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secunderabad ...	2,281	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	5	...	5	...
Kamptee ...	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	3	...	...	...	...	10	...	3	...
	6,994	...	...	1	...	...	...	13	3	...	3	2	...	22	31	12	72
Bellary ...	935	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Bangalore ...	1,821	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cannanore ...	688	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malliapoorum ...	94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calicut ...	93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Thomas' Mount ...	338	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras ...	642	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4,661	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	21
Rangoon ...	733	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo ...	463	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thayetmyo ...	659	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Port Blair ...	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2,001	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Taragarh (Ajmere) (7 months) ...	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mount Aboo ...	87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Purandhar ...	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wellington ...	608	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ootacamund (Military Prison) ...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	811	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

ARMIES.	Average Strength.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total Admissions of the Year.	Admission-rate per 1,000 of Strength.	Number of Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 of Strength.
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.				
ARMY OF BENGAL ...	34,079	...	...	2	7	1	10	1	17	9	1	...	...	48	1.4	32	.94
ARMY OF MADRAS ...	10,498	1	...	1	...	...	...	8	3	...	3	...	3	19	1.8	10	.95
ARMY OF BOMBAY ...	10,948	...	...	...	3	...	...	5	3	...	1	3	...	15	1.4	9	.82
ARMY OF INDIA ...	55,525	1	...	3	10	1	10	14	23	9	5	3	3	82	1.5	51	.92

# EUROPEAN TROOPS, 1883.

## XXIV.

TABLE showing the PREVALENCE of ENTERIC FEVER and the DISTRIBUTION of the DISEASE by STATIONS and PROVINCES.

STATIONS.	Average Strength for the period of Occupation.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total Admissions of the Year.	Admission-rate per 1,000 of Strength for each Province.	Number of Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 of Strength for each Province.
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.				
Troops marching, Bengal and N.-W. Provinces...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Recruits, Invalids, &c.	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Fort William	856	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	1	...
Dum-Dum	763	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Barrackpore	249	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1,869	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	1'6	2	1'07
Dinapore	932	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	6	3	2	...	1	13	...	7	...
Benares	376	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chunar	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	4	...	2	...
Fyzabad	855	...	...	2	1	2	...	...	1	...	1	1	2	10	...	1	...
Lucknow	2,149	8	4	1	7	8	...	4	...	7	1	2	2	44	...	8	...
Sitapur	463	...	1	...	3	1	...	...	2	1	2	...	...	10	...	2	...
Fatehgarh	166	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cawnpore	755	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Allahabad	862	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	6,630	8	5	3	11	12	...	4	9	15	7	3	5	82	12'4	21	3'17
Shahjahanpur	210	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...
Bareilly	802	...	...	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	6	...	1	...
Moradabad (11 months)	191	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
Roorkee	331	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Meerut	1,528	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	4	2	...	1	10	...	5	...
Delhi	401	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	2	...
Muttra	341	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
	3,789	1	...	1	7	2	2	5	...	4	3	1	1	27	7'1	11	2'91
Agra	1,096	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Morar	954	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	5	4	1	...	1	15	...	7	...
Gwalior Fortress	429	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	7	3	...	...	...	12	...	8	...
Jhansi	308	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Nowgong	273	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saugor	352	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Jubbulpore	582	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
	3,993	1	1	...	1	2	1	1	13	8	1	1	1	31	7'8	17	4'26
Umballa	1,751	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	4	...	9	...	3	...
Jullundur	740	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	2	...
Ferozepore	1,027	1	1	1	...	...	2	6	...	...	1	...	...	13	...	5	...
Mooltan	962	...	1	3	1	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	9	...	4	...
Sialkot	833	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	...	2	...
Amritsar and Govindgarh	277	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fort Lahore	115	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	1	...
Meean Meer	945	...	...	1	4	8	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	18	...	2	...
Rawalpindi	1,572	1	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	7	...	3	...
Campbellpore (9 months)	133	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	...
Attock	118	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nowshera	618	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...
Peshawar	1,390	...	...	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	1	...
Troops marching, Punjab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Recruits, Invalids, &c. "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	11,399	3	2	8	11	16	11	9	1	5	4	9	1	80	7'0	25	2'20
Ranikhet (10 months)	621	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
Chaubattia (6 " )	356	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chakrata (8 " )	648	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Dagshai	747	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	1	...
Solon (6½ months)	378	...	...	...	1	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
Suhathu (9 " )	445	...	...	...	1	2	6	3	1	7	1	1	...	22	...	2	...
Jutogh (7 " )	387	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	5	...	2	...
Bhagsu (7 " )	96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Murree Hills (6 months)	1,197	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Cherat (7 " )	980	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	...	1	...	...	...	7	...	3	...
	3,951	...	...	1	4	6	13	8	2	10	4	1	...	49	12'4	8	2'03
Pachmarhi Depôt (8 months)	93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darjeeling (9 " )	270	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Naini Tal (8 " )	358	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Landour (8 " )	195	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kasauli (8 " )	551	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dalhousie (8 " )	367	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...
Murree (7 " )	363	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
FOR THE SEASON OF OCCUPATION	2,173	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	4	1'8	1	46
BENGAL PRESIDENCY	34,079	14	8	14	34	39	29	27	27	42	20	15	8	277	8'1	86	2'52

STATIONS.	Average Strength for the period of Occupation.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total Admissions of the Year.	Admission-rate per 1,000 of Strength for each Province.	Number of Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 of Strength for each Province.
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.				
Troops marching, Bombay Presidency ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deolali Depôt ...	702	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Troops marching, Madras Presidency ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poonamallee Depôt ...	163	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nusseerabad ...	613	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Neemuch ...	370	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indore ...	115	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...
Mhow ...	1,239	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...
Deesa (10 months) ...	238	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Ahmedabad ...	165	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baroda ...	168	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kurrachee and Ghizree ...	612	...	2	1	...	...	1	1	14	4	...	...	2	25	...	2	...
Hyderabad ...	386	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aden ...	815	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
	4,687	2	3	1	1	2	1	2	18	5	...	...	2	37	7·9	5	1·07
Southern Afghanistan ...	1,034	...	...	1	2	1	...	2	...	3	2	1	...	12	11·6	5	4·83
Bombay ...	716	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...
Asirgarh ...	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmednagar ...	562	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	2	...
Poona ...	1,087	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...
Kirkee ...	670	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khandalla (5 months) ...	87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Satara ...	143	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kolhapur ...	87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgaum ...	686	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Secunderabad ...	2,281	4	1	...	1	1	...	2	7	7	...	1	2	26	...	7	...
Kamptee ...	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	2	...	...	10	...	5	...
	6,994	5	5	2	2	1	...	5	11	12	2	1	2	48	6·9	19	2·72
Bellary ...	985	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	1	7	...	5	...
Bangalore ...	1,821	1	...	1	...	7	4	11	7	6	1	2	...	40	...	11	...
Cannanore ...	688	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malliapoorum ...	94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calicut ...	93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Thomas' Mount ...	338	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Madras ...	642	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4,661	1	...	1	...	7	4	11	7	7	7	2	1	48	10·3	16	3·44
Rangoon ...	733	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo ...	468	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Thayetmyo ...	659	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Port Blair ...	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2,001	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	1·0	1	·50
Taragarh (Ajmere) (7 months) ...	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mount Aboo ...	87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Purandhar ...	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wellington ...	608	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...
Ootacamund (Military Prison) ...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	811	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	4	4·9	1	1·23

ARMIES.	Average Strength.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total Admissions of the Year.	Admission-rate per 1,000 of Strength.	Number of Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 of Strength.
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.				
ARMY OF BENGAL ...	34,079	14	8	14	34	39	29	27	27	42	20	15	8	277	8·1	86	2·52
ARMY OF MADRAS ...	10,498	5	1	1	1	8	6	18	17	18	9	3	3	90	8·6	30	2·86
ARMY OF BOMBAY ...	10,948	3	7	4	5	3	1	5	20	9	2	1	2	62	5·7	17	1·55
ARMY OF INDIA ...	55,525	22	16	19	40	50	36	50	64	69	31	19	13	429	7·7	133	2·40

# EUROPEAN TROOPS, 1883.

## XXV.

TABLE showing the PREVALENCE of FEVERS in each MONTH, and their DISTRIBUTION by STATIONS and PROVINCES.

(Excluding Enteric Fever, which is shown separately in Table XXIV.)

STATIONS.	Average Strength for the period of Occupation.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total Admissions of the Year.	Admission-rate per 1,000 of Strength for each Province.	Number of Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 of Strength for each Province.
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.				
Troops marching, Bengal and North-Western Provinces ...	...	47	5	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	27	47	130	...	...	...
Recruits, Invalids, &c. ...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	8	...	...	...
Fort William ...	856	23	10	10	13	19	6	16	25	5	7	5	4	143	...	...	...
Dum-Dum ...	763	24	28	23	18	21	4	7	16	13	14	5	6	179	...	2	...
Barrackpore ...	249	2	9	1	4	6	4	5	6	14	4	10	3	68	...	...	...
	1,869	49	47	34	35	46	14	28	47	32	25	20	13	390	208·7	2	1·07
Dinapore ...	932	14	23	15	42	38	28	44	57	84	129	40	27	541	...	1	...
Benares ...	376	11	3	4	6	7	5	16	15	40	19	10	3	139	...	2	...
Chunar ...	72	1	...	2	5	1	5	2	2	3	2	2	1	26	...	...	...
Fyzabad ...	855	17	26	10	28	32	15	25	28	18	22	17	17	255	...	...	...
Lucknow ...	2,149	51	18	19	78	80	107	105	119	58	72	20	10	737	...	...	...
Sitapur ...	463	11	5	21	15	12	8	14	15	10	9	5	1	126	...	...	...
Fatehgarh ...	166	5	2	9	8	12	16	16	17	13	21	2	2	123	...	...	...
Cawnpore ...	755	15	23	24	18	9	19	22	20	17	34	8	2	211	...	...	...
Allahabad ...	862	21	12	14	21	29	33	41	51	40	40	22	8	337	...	...	...
	6,630	146	112	118	221	220	241	285	324	283	348	126	71	2,495	376·4	3	·45
Shahjahanpur ...	210	4	3	36	53	85	74	79	40	19	12	7	3	415	...	2	...
Bareilly ...	802	10	5	9	17	46	36	55	42	16	13	25	10	234	...	...	...
Moradabad (11 months) ...	191	2	2	1	...	10	9	6	9	6	5	...	...	50	...	...	...
Roorkee ...	331	4	13	5	13	12	9	4	5	8	6	5	4	88	...	...	...
Meerut ...	1,528	28	14	20	19	34	36	74	140	105	36	35	35	701	...	...	...
Delhi ...	401	107	38	46	56	38	37	64	37	43	70	88	41	665	...	1	...
Muttra ...	341	7	1	1	10	3	7	...	3	2	3	1	...	38	...	...	...
	3,789	162	76	118	168	228	208	282	276	254	214	162	93	2,241	591·4	3	·79
Agra ...	1,096	18	25	20	32	33	25	34	64	50	99	48	18	466	...	...	...
Morar ...	954	74	35	36	36	42	76	75	134	96	75	63	35	777	...	1	...
Gwalior Fortress ...	429	9	2	4	2	13	10	5	14	19	10	26	26	140	...	...	...
Jhansi ...	308	12	8	7	6	14	15	29	25	31	12	6	3	168	...	...	...
Nowgong ...	273	5	5	2	4	7	8	11	14	12	8	3	4	83	...	...	...
Saugor ...	352	2	9	13	10	11	8	24	33	33	28	23	23	218	...	...	...
Jubbulpore ...	582	13	18	14	12	10	12	23	28	36	65	50	35	316	...	...	...
	3,993	133	102	96	102	130	154	201	303	277	302	224	144	2,163	542·9	1	·25
Umballa ...	1,751	15	17	12	18	17	17	21	26	25	18	20	14	220	...	1	...
Jullundur ...	740	10	11	7	12	24	16	27	13	9	12	6	...	147	...	...	...
Ferozepore ...	1,027	12	17	15	18	44	44	98	65	29	25	17	8	392	...	...	...
Mooltan ...	962	40	24	21	16	33	28	38	53	49	98	61	29	490	...	...	...
Sialkot ...	833	11	8	21	27	38	41	72	27	10	19	21	12	307	...	...	...
Amritsar and Govindgarh ...	277	33	11	27	8	21	45	38	31	49	75	75	64	477	...	...	...
Fort Lahore ...	115	10	3	5	1	7	5	9	2	5	30	42	21	140	...	...	...
Meean Meer ...	945	72	18	25	46	41	66	101	55	60	242	370	296	1,392	...	...	...
Rawalpindi ...	1,572	86	32	10	42	45	18	55	65	52	143	75	18	641	...	...	...
Campbellpore (9 months) ...	133	...	...	1	6	5	17	12	6	3	8	10	4	72	...	...	...
Attock ...	118	37	19	22	13	9	25	7	6	5	32	30	20	225	...	1	...
Nowshera ...	618	67	11	12	5	27	12	42	19	18	53	77	25	368	...	...	...
Peshawar ...	1,390	181	102	115	256	360	75	126	97	84	177	119	137	1,829	...	...	...
Troops marching, Punjab	...	12	23	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	6	35	33	112	...	1	...
Recruits, Invalids, &c. „	...	...	...	15	9	...	...	...	1	...	...	8	...	33	...	...	...
	11,399	586	296	308	480	671	409	646	466	398	938	966	681	6,845	600·5	3	·26
Ranikhet (10 months) ...	621	5	4	49	59	69	50	52	26	16	16	2	2	350	...	...	...
Chaubattia (6 „ ) ...	356	...	...	10	24	34	23	35	22	6	2	...	...	156	...	1	...
Chakrata (8 „ ) ...	648	...	1	13	19	49	21	28	18	8	...	...	...	157	...	...	...
Dagshai ...	747	1	1	5	14	33	25	27	23	16	20	1	...	166	...	...	...
Solon (6½ months) ...	378	...	...	...	5	6	2	9	5	1	1	...	...	29	...	...	...
Subathu (9 „ ) ...	445	...	7	4	18	25	21	40	17	18	8	1	1	160	...	...	...
Jutogh (7 „ ) ...	387	...	...	...	4	12	18	21	14	6	3	...	...	78	...	...	...
Bhagsn (7 „ ) ...	96	...	...	...	1	4	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...
Murree Hills (6 „ ) ...	1,197	...	...	...	...	72	46	49	40	25	8	...	...	240	...	...	...
Cherat (7 „ ) ...	980	...	...	...	2	101	39	60	28	28	65	25	1	349	...	...	...
	3,951	6	13	81	146	405	245	326	194	124	123	29	4	1,696	429·1	1	·25
Pachmarhi Depôt (8 months)...	93	1	...	...	3	7	...	9	2	7	4	2	...	35	...	...	...
Darjeeling „ (9 „ )...	270	...	1	...	6	7	4	2	4	1	1	...	...	26	...	...	...
Naini Tal „ (8 „ )...	358	...	...	1	7	13	8	8	7	7	4	1	2	58	...	...	...
Landour „ (8 „ )...	195	4	2	1	4	13	14	12	7	4	3	2	...	66	...	...	...
Kasauli „ (8 „ )...	551	1	2	...	31	28	29	16	10	10	7	5	...	139	...	1	...
Dalhousie „ (8 „ )...	367	...	1	...	11	24	17	27	23	25	7	1	...	136	...	...	...
Murree „ (7 „ )...	363	...	1	...	...	29	22	41	29	14	6	...	1	143	...	1	...
FOR THE SEASON OF OCCUPATION	2,173	6	7	2	62	121	94	115	82	68	32	11	3	603	269·2	2	·92
BENGAL PRESIDENCY	34,079	1,135	658	761	1,215	1,821	1,365	1,833	1,692	1,436	1,933	1,571	1,056	16,576	486·4	15	·44

STATIONS.	Average Strength for the period of Occupation.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total Admissions of the Year.	Admission-rate per 1,000 of Strength.	Number of Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 of Strength.
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.				
Troops marching, Bombay Presidency ...	...	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	10	22	...	...	...
Deolali Depôt ...	702	41	17	25	37	1	...	...	...	...	18	39	4	182	...	...	...
Troops marching, Madras Presidency ...	...	1	3	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	...	...	...
Poonamallee Depôt ...	163	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	...
Nusseerabad ...	613	61	38	66	33	16	31	54	75	65	127	53	19	638	...	1	...
Neemuch ...	370	59	19	21	25	5	16	35	28	48	46	51	29	382	...	1	...
Indore ...	115	2	3	4	10	8	4	17	20	13	13	9	14	117	...	...	...
Mhow ...	1,239	44	45	46	56	51	46	102	99	238	254	105	99	1,185	...	1	...
Deesa (10 months) ...	238	2	2	3	3	1	4	3	5	6	7	...	...	36	...	...	...
Ahmedabad ...	165	3	4	2	2	3	4	5	11	13	25	6	6	84	...	...	...
Baroda ...	168	11	4	6	...	3	11	10	6	9	33	26	8	127	...	...	...
Kurrachee and Ghizree ...	612	63	18	5	9	18	8	18	24	9	21	17	8	218	...	...	...
Hyderabad ...	336	13	9	3	3	5	11	8	2	6	12	25	27	124	...	1	...
Aden ...	815	17	7	3	6	16	30	7	4	4	2	5	6	107	...	...	...
	4,687	275	149	159	147	126	165	259	274	411	540	297	216	3,018	643·9	4	·86
Southern Afghanistan ...	1,034	7	14	26	44	45	28	31	29	19	11	10	16	280	270·8	...	...
Bombay ...	716	8	11	9	14	23	25	25	15	16	21	17	32	216	...	...	...
Asirgarh ...	125	1	1	2	2	5	6	6	2	10	23	12	13	83	...	1	...
Ahmednagar ...	562	28	15	9	21	36	19	7	11	9	16	33	5	209	...	1	...
Poona ...	1,087	8	13	12	14	22	24	32	31	25	26	26	25	258	...	2	...
Kirkee ...	670	17	10	6	10	12	18	30	24	23	37	37	26	250	...	...	...
Khandala (5 months) ...	87	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Satara ...	143	1	...	1	...	1	4	9	5	1	...	...	3	34	...	...	...
Kolhapur ...	87	...	1	1	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	7	...	...	...
Belgaum ...	686	14	4	4	8	5	4	9	8	6	2	2	1	67	...	...	...
Secunderabad ...	2,281	23	11	10	11	26	8	33	20	27	39	32	21	261	...	...	...
Kamptee ...	600	15	4	3	11	11	10	12	40	68	99	30	1	304	...	1	...
	6,994	116	70	58	92	141	120	163	161	189	264	190	127	1,691	241·8	5	·71
Bellary ...	985	19	16	26	5	15	5	8	7	29	21	22	7	180	...	...	...
Bangalore ...	1,821	22	17	12	19	27	17	34	19	10	11	6	8	202	...	1	...
Cannanore ...	688	2	5	3	4	2	5	2	1	2	1	4	1	32	...	...	...
Malliapoorum ...	94	2	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	2	1	...	10	...	...	...
Calicut ...	93	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
St. Thomas' Mount ...	338	2	...	3	2	8	3	1	1	...	3	...	2	25	...	...	...
Madras ...	642	7	2	1	2	3	...	3	3	5	3	1	2	32	...	...	...
	4,661	54	41	46	33	55	32	50	32	46	41	34	20	484	103·8	1	·21
Rangoon ...	733	12	19	10	14	12	15	10	6	2	4	1	6	111	...	1	...
Toungoo ...	468	6	2	7	2	6	3	3	1	3	5	11	10	59	...	...	...
Thayetmyo ...	659	2	...	1	...	4	1	5	7	4	6	15	15	60	...	...	...
Port Blair ...	140	...	...	...	1	1	3	1	4	...	...	...	2	12	...	...	...
	2,001	20	21	18	17	23	22	19	18	9	15	27	33	242	121·0	1	·50
Taragarh (Ajmere) (7 months)	53	...	...	...	13	12	5	8	9	5	1	...	...	53	...	...	...
Mount Aboo ...	87	6	1	...	5	12	5	8	4	3	10	11	4	69	...	...	...
Purandhar ...	77	3	...	4	4	6	2	5	2	...	1	...	...	27	...	...	...
Wellington ...	608	5	3	2	3	1	5	5	2	2	1	1	3	33	...	...	...
Ootacamund Military Prison...	8	1	...	2	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	10	...	...	...
	811	15	4	8	27	33	18	27	17	10	13	12	8	192	236·8	...	...

ARMIES.	Average Strength.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total Admissions of the Year.	Admission-rate per 1,000 of Strength.	Number of Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 of Strength.
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.				
ARMY OF BENGAL ...	34,079	1,135	658	761	1,215	1,821	1,365	1,883	1,692	1,436	1,983	1,571	1,056	16,576	486·4	15	·44
ARMY OF MADRAS ...	10,498	119	83	82	79	121	80	120	112	152	195	124	81	1,348	128·4	3	·28
ARMY OF BOMBAY ...	10,948	413	237	263	320	306	307	429	419	532	707	489	355	4,777	436·4	8	·73
ARMY OF INDIA ...	55,525	1,667	978	1,106	1,614	2,248	1,752	2,432	2,223	2,120	2,885	2,184	1,492	22,701	408·8	26	·46

# EUROPEAN TROOPS, 1883.

## XXVI.

TABLE showing the PREVALENCE of APOPLEXY and SUNSTROKE in each MONTH, and the DISTRIBUTION of these DISEASES by STATIONS and PROVINCES.

STATIONS.	Average Strength for the period of Occupation.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total Admissions of the Year.	Admission-rate per 1,000 of Strength for each Province.	Number of Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 of Strength for each Province.
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.				
Troops marching, Bengal and North-Western Provinces ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	3	...	...	...
Recruits, Invalids, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fort William ...	856	1	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	2	1	...	1	8	...	1	...
Dum-Dum ...	763	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	2	...
Barrackpore ...	249	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	1,869	1	1	...	2	2	1	...	...	3	1	...	1	12	6'4	3	1'60
Dinapore ...	932	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	2	...
Benares ...	376	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	2	...
Chunar ...	72	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Fyzabad ...	855	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lucknow ...	2,149	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	3	...
Sitapur ...	463	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Fatehgarh ...	166	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...
Cawnpore ...	755	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	...
Allahabad ...	862	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...
	6,630	...	...	...	2	5	7	1	2	2	1	...	...	20	3'0	11	1'66
Shahjahanpur ...	210	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bareilly ...	802	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Moradabad (11 months) ...	191	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Roorkee ...	331	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meerut ...	1,528	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	1	...
Delhi ...	401	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...
Muttra ...	341	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3,789	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	1	6	1'6	3	'80
Agra ...	1,096	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Morar ...	954	...	...	...	...	1	12	2	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	2	...
Gwalior Fortress ...	429	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
Jhansi ...	308	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nowgong ...	273	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	...
Saugor ...	352	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
Jubbulpore ...	582	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
	3,993	...	...	1	1	6	13	3	4	1	...	...	...	29	7'3	5	1'25
Umballa ...	1,751	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...
Jullundur ...	740	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	2	...
Ferozepore ...	1,027	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...
Mooltan ...	962	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	1	...	...	...	...	9	...	5	...
Sialkot ...	833	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...
Amritsar and Govindgarh ...	277	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fort Lahore ...	115	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
Mecan Meer ...	945	...	...	...	...	...	8	6	1	1	...	...	1	17	...	3	...
Rawalpindi ...	1,572	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...
Campbellpore (9 months) ...	133	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Attock ...	118	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
Nowshera ...	618	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	1	...
Peshawar ...	1,390	...	...	...	...	...	2	13	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	2	...
Troops marching, Punjab ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Recruits, Invalids, &c. ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	11,390	...	...	...	...	1	18	38	6	3	...	...	1	67	5'9	22	1'93
Ranikhet (10 months) ...	621	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Chaubattia (6 ,, ) ...	356	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chakrata (8 ,, ) ...	648	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dagshai ...	747	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Solon (6½ ,, ) ...	378	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Subathu (9 ,, ) ...	445	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jutogh (7 ,, ) ...	387	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhagsu (7 ,, ) ...	96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Murree Hills (6 ,, ) ...	1,197	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cherat (7 ,, ) ...	980	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...
	3,951	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	4	1'0	1	'25
Pachmarhi Depôt (8 months) ...	93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darjeeling ,, (9 ,, ) ...	270	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Naini Tal ,, (8 ,, ) ...	358	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Landour ,, (8 ,, ) ...	195	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kasauli ,, (8 ,, ) ...	551	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dalhousie ,, (8 ,, ) ...	367	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Murree ,, (7 ,, ) ...	363	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
FOR THE PERIOD OF OCCUPATION	2,173	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	'5	...	...
BENGAL PRESIDENCY ...	34,079	1	2	1	5	14	45	43	13	9	4	1	4	142	4'2	45	1'32

STATIONS.	Average Strength for the period of Occupation.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total Admissions of the Year.	Admission-rate per 1,000 of Strength for each Province.	Number of Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 of Strength for each Province.
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.				
Troops marching, Bombay Presidency ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	...
Deolali Depôt ... ..	702	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	5	...	3	...
Troops marching, Madras Presidency ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Poonamallee Depôt ... ..	163	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Nusseerabad ... ..	613	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Neemuch ... ..	370	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Indore ... ..	115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mhow ... ..	1,239	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	1	...
Deesa (10 months) ... ..	238	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...
Ahmedabad ... ..	165	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Baroda ... ..	168	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Kurrachee and Ghizree ... ..	612	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad ... ..	386	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aden ... ..	815	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...
	4,687	2	...	1	...	4	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	11	2·3	4	·85
Southern Afghanistan ... ..	1,034	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	3	2·9	1	·97
Bombay ... ..	716	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Asirgarh ... ..	125	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Ahmednagar ... ..	562	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Poona ... ..	1,037	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kirkee ... ..	670	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Khandalla (5 months) ... ..	87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Satara ... ..	143	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Kolhapur ... ..	87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgaum ... ..	686	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secunderabad ... ..	2,281	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Kamptee ... ..	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	6,994	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	6	·9	3	·43
Bellary ... ..	985	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Bangalore ... ..	1,821	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Cannanore ... ..	688	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malliapoorum ... ..	94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calicut ... ..	93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Thomas' Mount ... ..	338	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...
Madras ... ..	642	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	4,661	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	6	1·3	1	·21
Rangoon ... ..	733	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo ... ..	468	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Thayetmyo ... ..	659	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Port Blair ... ..	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2,001	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	·5	1	·50
Taragarh (Ajmere) (7 months) ... ..	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mount Aboo ... ..	87	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Purandhar ... ..	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wellington ... ..	608	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Ootacamund (Military Prison) ... ..	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	811	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	2·4	1	1·23

ARMIES.	Average Strength.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total Admissions of the Year.	Admission-rate per 1,000 of Strength.	Number of Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 of Strength.
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.				
ARMY OF BENGAL ... ..	34,079	1	2	1	5	14	45	43	13	9	4	1	4	142	4·2	45	1·32
ARMY OF MADRAS ... ..	10,498	...	...	1	...	5	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	10	1·0	4	·38
ARMY OF BOMBAY ... ..	10,948	2	...	3	2	5	3	2	2	1	2	5	...	27	2·5	12	1·10
ARMY OF INDIA ... ..	55,525	3	2	5	7	24	49	45	16	11	7	6	4	179	3·2	61	1·10

EUROPEAN TROOPS, 1883.  
XXVII.

TABLE showing in DETAIL the CAUSES of DEATHS in the ARMIES of the THREE PRESIDENCIES.

TOTAL LOSS OF THE ARMY OF INDIA BY DEATHS — 604. PER 1,000 OF AVERAGE STRENGTH — 10'88.									
CAUSES OF DEATHS.	BENGAL.		MADRAS.		BOMBAY.		ARMY OF INDIA.		Died per 1,000 of Average Strength.
	Deaths in Hospital.	Deaths out of Hospital.	Deaths in Hospital.	Deaths out of Hospital.	Deaths in Hospital.	Deaths out of Hospital.	Deaths in Hospital.	Deaths out of Hospital.	
Dengue ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Cholera ...	32	...	10	...	9	...	51	...	'92
Smallpox ...	7	...	1	...	1	...	9	...	'16
Pyæmia ...	2	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...
Enteric Fever ...	86	...	30	...	17	...	133	...	2'40
Intermittent Fever ...	1	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	...
Remittent and Continued Fevers ...	14	...	3	...	6	...	23	...	'46
Secondary Syphilis ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
Cancer ...	3	...	2	...	5	...	10	...	...
Phthisis Pulmonalis ...	24	...	5	...	6	...	35	...	...
Hæmoptysis ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	'68
Acute Miliary Tuberculosis ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Scurvy ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	'09
Anæmia ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	'02
General Dropsy ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	'02
Purpura ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Red Softening of Brain ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Tumour of Brain ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...
Abscess of Brain ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
Encephalitis ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...
Meningitis ...	6	...	2	...	1	...	9	...	...
Myelitis ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Apoplexy and Sunstroke...	45	...	4	...	12	...	61	...	1'10
Paralysis—Paraplegia ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
Tetanus ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
Hydrophobia ...	1	...	...	...	3	...	4	...	...
Syncope ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Embolism ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
Pericarditis ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...
Valve Disease of Heart ...	4	...	1	...	1	...	6	...	...
Fatty Degeneration of Heart ...	4	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	...
Aneurism of Aorta ...	2	...	...	...	3	...	5	...	'31
Rupture of Aorta ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Bronchitis ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
Pneumonia ...	20	...	2	...	10	...	32	...	...
Gangrene of Lung ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	'67
Cirrhosis of Lung ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Pleurisy ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Empyema ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Enteritis ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Dysentery ...	12	...	3	...	6	...	21	...	'38
Diarrhœa ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	'04
Peritonitis ...	2	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...
Ileus and Obstruction of Bowels ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Perforation of Bowels ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...
Spleen Diseases ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	'02
Leucocythæmia ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Hepatitis ...	36	...	18	...	9	...	63	...	1'13
Jaundice ...	1	...	2	...	1	...	4	...	...
Ascites ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	'02
Bright's Disease ...	5	...	3	...	1	...	9	...	...
Retention of Urine ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Abscess of Diaphragm ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Abscess ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
Delirium Tremens and Alcoholism ...	5	...	1	...	2	...	8	...	'14
Opium Poisoning ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...
Sting of Bees ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
Chloroform Vapour ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Multiple Injury ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Wounds, Gunshot ...	1	1	...	1	...	2	1	4	...
Fracture ...	3	3	...	...	1	2	4	3	...
Coucussion of Brain ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	'72
Drowning ...	...	4	...	5	...	2	...	11	...
Murder and Homicide ...	2	1	1	1	...	...	3	2	...
Rupture of Spleen ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
Foreign body in Lung ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Larynx plugged with food ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Executed ...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Suicidal Deaths by Gunshot ...	...	9	...	4	...	3	...	16	...
"    "    Drowning ...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	'38
"    "    Cut-throat ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
"    "    Hanging ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Ratio per 1,000 for all causes not specially calculated ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1'22
TOTAL ...	355	27	96	11	107	8	558	46	10'88

EUROPEAN TROOPS, 1883.  
XXVIII.

TABLE showing in DETAIL the CAUSES of INVALIDING during 1883.

ARMY OF BENGAL—Number invalided	...	...	...	1,049	Invalided per 1,000 of Strength										30·89
ARMY OF MADRAS	...	...	...	344	"										32·70
ARMY OF BOMBAY	...	...	...	418	"										38·08
ARMY OF INDIA	...	...	...	1,811											32·66*
CAUSES OF INVALIDING.	BENGAL.			MADRAS.			BOMBAY.				ARMY OF INDIA.				
	For change.	For discharge.	Per 1,000 of Strength.	For change.	For discharge.	Per 1,000 of Strength.	For change.	For discharge.	Not stated.	Per 1,000 of Strength.	For change.	For discharge.	Not stated.	Per 1,000 of Strength.	
Fever, Enteric	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
" Intermittent	20	1	...	2	...	...	29	...	...	2·82	51	1	...	1·12	...
" Remittent and Continued	6	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	8	1	...	...	...
Erysipelas	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Rheumatism	32	14	1·35	13	3	1·52	11	3	2	1·46	56	20	2	1·41	...
Syphilis, Primary	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
" Secondary	16	22	1·15	15	3	1·81	15	3	1	1·73	46	28	1	1·39	...
Gangrene	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Cancer	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Scrofula	2	3	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	4	4	...	...	...
Lupus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Phthisis Pulmonalis	28	82	3·24	6	17	2·19	12	10	3	2·23	46	109	3	2·85	...
Diabetes and Diuresis	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...
Anæmia	16	2	...	1	...	...	6	...	1	...	23	2	1	...	...
Encephalitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	...
Apoplexy and Sunstroke	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	...
Paralysis, Hemiplegia	1	...	2·21	1	1	1·19	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1·16	...
" Paraplegia	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
" Local	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...
" Locomotor Ataxy	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
" General	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
" Character not stated	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...
Epilepsy	1	15	·47	1	7	·76	1	5	...	·55	3	27	...	·54	...
Paralysis Agitans	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...
Chorea	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Hysteria	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Impediment of Speech	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Anæsthesia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Mania	5	10	...	1	2	...	...	1	4	...	6	13	4	...	...
Melancholia	8	9	1·59	1	7	1·81	...	4	1	1·18	9	20	1	1·55	...
Dementia	3	19	...	1	7	...	1	...	2	...	5	26	2	...	...
Convulsions	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Neuralgia	7	1	...	3	...	...	2	1	...	...	12	2	...	...	...
Diseases of the Eye	7	16	·68	1	2	·29	2	2	2	·55	10	20	2	·58	...
Lachrymal Obstruction and Fistula	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Otitis	3	6	...	1	2	...	2	3	...	...	6	11	...	...	...
Disease of Mastoid cells	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Deafness	3	16	...	1	3	...	1	1	...	...	5	20	...	...	...
Polypus of Ear	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Goitre	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palpitation	27	20	1·38	15	16	2·95	35	3	2	3·64	77	39	2	2·13	...
Valve Disease of Heart	5	51	...	2	9	...	10	6	1	...	17	68	1	...	...
Hypertrophy	...	12	...	2	1	...	5	1	...	...	7	14	...	...	...
Fatty Degeneration of Heart	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Dilatation of Heart	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Angina Pectoris	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2·73	...	...	1	2·24	...
Aneurism of Aorta, Thoracic...	...	...	2·18	...	...	1·90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Abdominal	...	3	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	2	5	...	...	...
" Sub-clavian Artery	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
" not stated	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	1	...	...
Varicose Veins	3	17	...	...	3	...	8	2	...	...	11	22	...	...	...
Inflammation of Inguinal Glands	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...
" of other Lymphatic Glands	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...
Addison's Disease	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Laryngitis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis	10	5	...	2	2	...	7	...	...	...	19	7	...	...	...
Asthma...	2	3	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	6	3	...	...	...
Pneumonia	3	2	·88	...	1	·57	1	...	...	1·18	4	3	...	·88	...
Emphysema	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...
Pleurisy	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Empyema	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Gastritis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Dyspepsia	1	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	1	...	5	...	1	...	...
Dysentery	42	3	1·33	27	...	2·56	5	1	...	·55	74	4	...	1·41	...
Ileus	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Hernia	...	7	...	1	3	...	3	2	...	...	4	12	...	...	...
Diarrhœa	12	1	·38	...	...	...	2	...	...	·18	14	1	...	·27	...
Fistula in Ano	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	1	...	...
Hæmorrhoids	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...
Prolapsus Ani	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Hepatitis	95	11	3·12	33	1	3·23	22	1	5	2·55	150	13	5	3·03	...
Cirrhosis of Liver...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Spleen Diseases	23	1	·71	1	...	·09	5	...	1	·55	29	1	1	·56	...
Ascites	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Bright's Disease	2	6	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	...	4	9	...	...	...
Cystitis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Incontinence of Urine	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...
Stricture of Urethra	3	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	4	...	...	...
Inflammation of Prostate Gland	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Epididymitis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Orchitis	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
Varicocele	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...
Ostitis and Periostitis	1	4	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	4	...	...	...
Synovitis	2	1	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	4	3	...	...	...
Caries	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...
Spinal Deformity	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Necrosis	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	1	...	·73	4	1	...	...	...
Contraction of Tendons	...	3	·65	...	2	1·05	...	...	1	...	...	5	1	·74	...
Relaxation of Ligaments	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Ankylosis	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	...	...
Talipes...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
Atrophy of Muscle	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...
Abscess	2	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	...
Ulcer	1	4	·24	...	...	·38	4	2	...	·55	5	6	...	·33	...
Skin Diseases	1	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...
Cicatrix	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Tumours and Cysts	2	3	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...
Debility	130	21	†1·98	48	12	†5·80	74	9	4	†8·56	252	42	4	†5·84	...
Multiple Injury	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...
Burns and Scalds	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Concussion of Brain	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...
Contusions	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	2	...	...	...
Wounds	1	4	...	...	9	...	1	4	...	...	2	17	...	...	...
" Gunshot	1	8	1·38	...	2	2·18	...	1	...	1·46	1	11	...	1·55	...
Fractures	1	12	...	...	6	...	1	3	...	...	2	21	...	...	...
Dislocations	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	1	5	...	...	...
Sprains...	...	8	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	10	...	...	...
Rupture of Urethra	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
" of Muscle	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Ratio per 1,000 for all causes not specially calculat-	...	...	4·12	...	...	3·23	...	...	...	4·83	...	...	...	4·08	...
ed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	574	475	30·89	205	139	32·70	294	88	36	38·08	1,073	702	36	32·66	...

\* Calculated on the strength obtained from the Annual Returns.

† Including Anæmia.

EUROPEAN TROOPS, 1883.  
XXIX.

STATEMENT showing the GAIN and LOSS in STRENGTH of the REGIMENTS of BENGAL, MADRAS, and BOMBAY during 1883.  
A.—GAIN AND LOSS OF THE DIFFERENT ARMS.

	Artillery and Engineers.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Army of India.
<i>Strength at the beginning of the Year.</i>				
At Head-Quarters and on Detachment ... ..	11,101	3,668	41,121	55,890
Recruits and other Soldiers on march to join ... ..	...	...	...	...
On Staff employment ... ..	3	...	...	3
Elsewhere, including Men at Convalescent Depôts ... ..	...	21	...	21
Total Strength in India at the beginning of 1883 ... ..	11,104	3,689	41,121	55,914
<i>Additions during the Year.</i>				
Recruits and other Soldiers landed in India since 1st January ... ..	1,398	618	7,577	9,593
Men enlisted in India during the year ... ..	...	...	...	...
Men re-engaged after limited service ... ..	34	...	6	40
Transfers received ... ..	351	40	341	732
Deserters rejoined ... ..	5	...	8	13
Total Additions of the Year ... ..	1,788	658	7,932	10,378
<i>Loss during the Year.</i>				
Deaths (including all in India, whether present with, or absent from, their Corps) ... ..	125	25	442	592
Inefficient (passed Invaliding Committees between 1st January and 31st December) ... ..	437	133	1,202	1,772
Discharged by Purchase ... ..	23	27	227	277
„ by sentence of Courts-Martial ... ..	13	2	12	27
Limited Service expired ... ..	404	121	1,631	2,156
Transfers to Corps in India ... ..	444	87	745	1,276
Transfers to Army Reserve ... ..	158	177	6,124	6,459
Transfers to Brigade Depôts, &c. ... ..	587	126	1,391	2,104
Desertions ... ..	26	7	54	87
Total Loss of the Year ... ..	2,217	705	11,828	14,750
Strength remaining towards the close of 1883 ... ..	10,675	3,642	37,225	51,542

ABSTRACT.

	Artillery and Engineers.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Army of India.
Remaining at the beginning of 1883 ... ..	11,104	3,689	41,121	55,914
Added during 1883 ... ..	1,788	658	7,932	10,378
Total ... ..	12,892	4,347	49,053	66,292
Deduct Loss during 1883 ... ..	2,217	705	11,828	14,750
Remained towards the close of 1883 ... ..	10,675	3,642	37,225	51,542

B.—GAIN AND LOSS OF THE ARMY OF EACH PRESIDENCY.

						Army of Bengal.	Army† of Madras.	Army‡ of Bombay.	Army of India.
<i>Strength at the beginning of the Year.</i>									
At Head-Quarters and on Detachment	...	...	...	...	...	34,618	10,815	10,457	55,890
Recruits and other Soldiers on march to join	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
On Staff employment	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	3
Elsewhere, including Men at Convalescent Depôts	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	21
Total Strength in India at the beginning of 1883						34,620	10,836	10,458	55,914
<i>Additions during the Year.</i>									
Recruits and other Soldiers landed in India since 1st January	...	...	...	...	...	6,790	1,708	1,095	9,593
Men enlisted in India during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Men re-engaged after limited service	...	...	...	...	...	25	15	...	40
Transfers received	...	...	...	...	...	461	59	212	732
Deserters rejoined	...	...	...	...	...	8	2	3	13
Total Additions of the Year						7,284	1,784	1,310	10,378
<i>Loss during the Year.</i>									
Deaths (including all in India, whether present with, or absent from, their Corps)	...	...	...	...	...	384*	111*	97	592
Inefficient (passed Invaliding Committees between 1st January and 31st December)	...	...	...	...	...	1,048	315	409	1,772
Discharged by purchase	...	...	...	...	...	108	106	63	277
„ by sentence of Courts-Martial	...	...	...	...	...	16	6	5	27
Limited service expired	...	...	...	...	...	1,372	308	476	2,156
Transfers to Corps in India	...	...	...	...	...	728	72	476	1,276
Transfers to Army Reserve	...	...	...	...	...	4,341	819	1,299	6,459
Transfers to Brigade Depôts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	989	876	239	2,104
Desertions	...	...	...	...	...	44	23	20	87
Total Loss of the Year						9,030	2,636	3,084	14,750
Strength remaining towards the close of 1883						32,874	9,984	8,684	51,542

ABSTRACT.

						Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Army of India.
Remained at the beginning of 1883	...	...	...	...	...	34,620	10,836	10,458	55,914
Added during 1883	...	...	...	...	...	7,284	1,784	1,310	10,378
Total						41,904	12,620	11,768	66,292
Deduct Loss during 1883	...	...	...	...	...	9,030	2,636	3,084	14,750
Remained towards the close of 1883						32,874	9,984	8,684	51,542

\* Including deaths at Deolali.      † Information regarding 9-1st R. A., Eastern Division not obtained.  
‡ Information regarding M-1st R. A. and 7-1st and 8-1st R. A., Scottish Division, not obtained.

ABSTRACT of the ANNUAL RETURNS showing the ADMISSIONS, DEATHS, and  
The Invalids entered in this Table do not show with accuracy the numbers invalided from each Station, as the Invalids

1.—STATIONS of														
STATIONS.											Average Strength during 1883.	Admission-rate of 1883 per 1,000 of Average Strength.	LOSS PER 1,000 OF AVERAGE STRENGTH	
													By Deaths.	By Invaliding.
1	Fort William	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	854	969·6	9·37	49·18
2	Dum-Dum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	762	968·5	10·50	22·31
3	Barrackpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	249	1228·9	4·02	20·08
2.—STATIONS of BEHAR,														
1	Dinapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	932	1547·2	26·82	26·82
2	Benares	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	384	1283·9	39·06	13·02
3	Chunar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	1638·9	97·22	...
4	Fyzabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	856	1851·6	8·18	43·22
5	Lucknow	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,105	1510·2	13·78	41·81
6	Do. Military Prison	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	1659·1	...	...
7	Sitapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	462	1231·6	8·66	10·82
8	Fatehgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	165	1757·6	12·12	30·30
9	Cawnpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	745	1175·8	13·42	33·56
10	Allahabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	671	1241·4	20·86	} 27·59
11	Fort Allahabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	199	1392·0	...	
3.—STATIONS of ROHILCUND														
1	Sháhjáhánpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	210	2995·2	23·81	80·95
2	Bareilly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	799	1247·8	3·75	58·82
3	Moradabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	186	1134·4	26·88	10·75
4	Roorkee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	331	1087·6	12·08	54·38
5	Meerut	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,525	1452·5	7·87	47·87
6	Delhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	412	2497·6	24·27	60·63
7	Muttra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	341	915·0	2·93	11·73

TROOPS, 1883.  
X.

INVALIDING in each STATION occupied by the ARMY of BENGAL for the YEAR.  
of Detachments are sometimes given under the Stations occupied by Head-Quarters of Regiments.

BENGAL PROPER.

		CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL, OF DEATHS IN AND OUT OF HOSPITAL, AND OF THE INVALIDING OF 1883.																																	
Total Admissions and Loss of the Year by Deaths and Invaliding.		Cholera.	Smallpox.	Dengue.	Enteric Fever.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fevers, Remittent and Continued.	Rheumatism and Rheumatic Affections.	Primary Syphilis.	Secondary Syphilis.	Inflammation of Inguinal glands.	Gonorrhoea and Sequelae of Gonorrhoea.	Erysipelas.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Apoplexy and Sunstroke.	Epilepsy and other Brain Affections.	Neuralgic Affections.	Delirium Tremens and Alcoholic Poisoning.	Eye Diseases.	Heart Diseases and Aneurism.	Tonsillitis, Bronchitis and Asthma.	Pleurisy and Pneumonia.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Functional Derangements of the Digestive System.	Diseases of the Urinary System.	Diseases of the Genitive System.	Abscess and Ulcer.	Injuries and Accidents.	All other Causes.	
1	Admissions	828	1	...	1	2	101	38	41	89	27	3	143	1	1	10	1	8	3	9	15	4	1	33	2	21	9	17	1	25	6	11	57	80	67
	Deaths	8	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
	Invaliding	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	3	2	2	2	1	...	3	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	
2	Admissions	738	...	...	1	91	87	53	156	9	3	120	...	1	5	1	2	...	18	...	10	2	23	...	16	14	4	...	16	4	8	35	28	31	
	Deaths	8	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
	Invaliding	17	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	
3	Admissions	306	...	...	16	...	57	12	2	36	6	5	30	...	2	4	1	...	6	5	1	1	25	...	7	5	2	...	6	...	1	27	20	29	
	Deaths	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Invaliding	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	

BENARES, OUDH, and CAWNPORE.

1	{	Admissions	1,442	12	...	...	13	316	226	24	36	12	13	136	1	2	46	8	3	5	7	2	10	...	85	2	39	64	32	2	82	1	13	77	77	96
		Deaths	25	7	...	...	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	8	
		Invaliding	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	1	
2	{	Admissions	493	1	...	...	...	132	5	8	28	16	11	43	...	1	11	2	1	...	3	1	2	3	30	2	31	29	20	4	12	...	5	40	36	16
		Deaths	15	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	
		Invaliding	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	{	Admissions	118	5	...	...	5	16	5	1	8	1	11	23	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	7	5	...	4	...	1	5	9	6	
		Deaths	7	4	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Invaliding	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	{	Admissions	1,585	...	2	...	10	253	...	100	144	8	28	170	1	...	17	...	4	23	...	20	4	137	1	29	58	26	2	135	8	14	122	121	148	
		Deaths	7	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	
		Invaliding	37	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	1	...	6	...	...	2	1	1	12	
5	{	Admissions	3,179	2	33	...	44	535	150	82	138	91	22	331	...	...	32	24	3	11	21	23	59	6	196	24	89	146	117	40	123	7	24	250	319	237
		Deaths	29	2	4	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	...
		Invaliding	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	4	...	...	2	...	2	16	...	1	1	...	3	7	...	5	...	1	14	1	...	...	...	...	5	17
6	{	Admissions	73	...	...	...	48	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	1	6	2	1	
		Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Invaliding	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	{	Admissions	569	...	2	...	10	18	109	14	15	4	3	108	2	2	13	2	1	1	1	...	5	...	51	...	15	34	10	...	25	...	3	37	36	48
		Deaths	4	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
		Invaliding	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
8	{	Admissions	290	...	...	...	41	81	8	28	3	...	29	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	1	1	6	6	1	1	6	5	1	16	...	4	10	30	7	
		Deaths	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Invaliding	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
9	{	Admissions	876	1	10	...	1	140	65	40	17	19	6	104	1	2	8	7	4	5	19	3	11	...	62	4	9	17	12	4	103	2	12	50	82	56
		Deaths	10	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
		Invaliding	25	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	3	...	2	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	6	
10	{	Admissions	833	18	...	...	130	119	24	37	18	26	89	1	...	35	2	2	1	7	8	10	...	40	1	8	34	5	...	36	...	10	60	65	47	
		Deaths	14	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Invaliding	†24	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	
11	{	Admissions	277	...	...	...	58	28	12	16	5	5	18	...	...	7	...	...	...	3	1	3	...	8	2	2	13	8	...	15	1	1	25	30	16	
		Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Invaliding	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

and MEERUT.

1	{	Admissions	629	...	1	...	1	402	11	9	18	11	...	49	...	...	14	5	...	...	1	2	3	...	6	1	4	6	1	3	14	...	3	17	30	17
		Deaths	5	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Invaliding	17	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
2	{	Admissions	997	...	...	...	6	229	53	18	55	26	24	120	...	...	28	12	1	7	12	...	17	4	51	5	33	20	11	2	31	2	9	66	57	93
		Deaths	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Invaliding	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	13	4	...	1	...	...	...	3	1	1	2	1	...	1	...	...	1	2	12
3	{	Admissions	211	...	...	...	2	47	3	16	19	8	2	31	2	1	10	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	7	...	...	3	3	...	12	...	5	15	10	13
		Deaths	5	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
		Invaliding	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	{	Admissions	360	...	...	...	2	87	...	6	26	11	1	56	...	1	...	2	...	...	2	1	4	...	27	2	11	11	7	1	12	...	...	26	34	30
		Deaths	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	
		Invaliding	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	2	2
5	{	Admissions	2,215	...	4	...	10	597	98	42	172	32	6	310	1	2	21	12	3	6	6	5	29	16	82	4	25	42	57	11	101	6	18	130	249	118
		Deaths	12	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
		Invaliding	73	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	6	8	...	1	...	...	5	10	2	...	5	2	6	2	...	2	...	...	1
6	{	Admissions	1,029	...	...	...	3	635	29	16	36	16	...	66	1	1	4	4	2	3	2	3	8	...	38	6	3	7	6	10	15	1	13	45	31	25
		Deaths	10	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	
		Invaliding	25	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	4
7	{	Admissions	312	...	...	...	2	37	...	9	19	17	23	41	...	...	3	1	...	1	3	1	...	...	4	2	1	3	6	...	20	4	3	48	45	19
		Deaths	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
		Invaliding	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

4.—STATIONS of AGRA and

	STATIONS.										Average Strength during 1883.	Admission-rate of 1883 per 1,000 of Average Strength.	Loss PER 1,000	
													By Deaths.	By Invaliding.
1	Agra...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,096	1383·2	6·39	39·23
2	Morar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	951	1837·0	15·77	21·03
3	Fortress Gwalior	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	423	1167·8	35·46	40·19
4	Jhansi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	307	1433·2	16·29	26·06
5	Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	277	1306·9	14·44	43·32
6	Saugor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	370	1494·6	10·81	18·92
7	Jubbulpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	575	1408·7	12·17	24·35

5.—STATIONS of

1	Umballa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,745	898·0	7·45	16·62
2	Jullundur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	759	967·1	7·91	19·76
3	Ferozepore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,030	1424·3	13·59	10·68
4	Mooltan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	985	1471·1	11·17	21·32
5	Sialkot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	830	1532·5	7·23	40·96
6	Amritsar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	272	3073·5	11·03	18·38
7	Fort Lahore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	114	2570·2	35·09	78·95
8	Meean Meer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	980	2651·0	12·24	38·78
9	Rawalpindi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,531	1409·5	6·53	35·92
10	Campbellpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	101	1752·5	29·70	...
11	Attock	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	114	3508·8	17·54	87·72
12	Nowshera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	618	1899·7	6·47	63·11
13	Peshawar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,368	2592·1	8·77	45·32

*the PUNJAB.*

1883.

6.—HILL STATIONS at which BRITISH														
	STATIONS.										Annual Average Strength.	Admission-rate of 1883 per 1,000 of Average Strength.	Loss per 1,000	
													By Deaths.	By Invaliding.
1	Ránikhet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	528	1708·3	3·79	3·79
2	Choúbattia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	199	1728·6	10·05	25·13
3	Chakráta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	455	1268·1	...	19·78
4	Dagshai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	722	1145·4	5·54	15·24
5	Solon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	206	810·7	4·85	...
6	Subathu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	345	1681·2	8·70	43·48
7	Jutogh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	236	1258·5	8·47	...
8	Bhagsu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	631·6	17·54	...
9	Murree Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	611	1258·6	4·91	19·64
10	Cherat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	589	2117·1	11·88	22·07

7.—CONVALESCENT

	CONVALESCENT DEPOTS.										Annual Average Strength.	Admission-rate of 1883 per 1,000 of Average Strength.	Loss per 1,000	
													By Deaths.	By Invaliding.
1	Pachmárho	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74	851·4	...	...
2	Darjeeling	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	222	644·1	4·50	31·53
3	Naini Tal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	264	1306·8	26·52	15·15
4	Landour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	155	1406·5	...	38·71
5	Kasauli	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	393	1165·4	15·27	38·17
6	Dalhousie	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	268	1272·4	3·73	26·12
7	Murree	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	239	1456·1	8·37	33·47

TROOPS were cantoned during the Year.

		CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL, OF DEATHS IN AND OUT OF HOSPITAL, AND OF THE INVALIDING OF 1883.																																
Total Admissions and Loss of the Year by Deaths and Invaliding.		Cholera.	Smallpox.	Dengue.	Enteric Fever.	Intermittent Fever.	Remittent and Continued Fevers.	Rheumatism and Rheumatic Affections.	Primary Syphilis.	Secondary Syphilis.	Inflammation of Inguinal Glands.	Gonorrhœa and Sequelæ of Gonorrhœa.	Erysipelas.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Apoplexy and Sunstroke.	Epilepsy and other Brain Affections.	Neuralgic Affections.	Delirium Tremens and Alcoholic Poisoning.	Eye Diseases.	Heart Diseases and Aneurism.	Tonsillitis, Bronchitis and Asthma.	Pleurisy and Pneumonia.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Functional derangements of the Digestive System.	Diseases of the Urinary System.	Diseases of the Genitive System.	Abscess and Ulcer.	Injuries and Accidents.	All other Causes.
1	Admissions	902	...	...	4	345	3	19	27	12	3	82	9	24	...	1	1	1	7	16	8	...	44	6	12	126	9	6	12	2	2	38	49	34
	Deaths	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Invaliding	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Admissions	344	...	1	...	148	7	12	20	5	4	13	10	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	18	...	...	37	1	6	5	2	3	5	33	5
	Deaths	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Invaliding	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
3	Admissions	577	...	...	1	154	1	25	41	11	1	67	...	...	16	3	...	...	4	...	9	2	44	4	10	18	8	4	16	...	2	20	88	28
	Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Invaliding	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2
4	Admissions	827	...	...	2	71	94	34	17	4	4	101	5	...	4	3	...	1	14	2	9	2	122	4	20	66	10	1	33	3	12	38	115	36
	Deaths	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Invaliding	11	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
5	Admissions	167	...	...	5	17	7	15	5	1	...	26	1	...	1	1	...	...	5	1	5	...	5	3	1	7	...	...	6	...	1	10	31	13
	Deaths	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Invaliding	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Admissions	580	...	...	22	153	4	26	45	16	7	35	...	1	7	2	...	1	...	...	9	3	58	3	5	32	6	1	27	1	1	29	46	40
	Deaths	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Invaliding	15	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	2	2
7	Admissions	297	...	...	5	73	2	4	60	7	6	35	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	6	6	...	7	...	4	7	4	11	4	...	4	5	32	11
	Deaths	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Invaliding	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Admissions	36	...	...	...	11	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	6	...	...	3	4	4
	Deaths	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Invaliding	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Admissions	769	...	...	2	215	23	33	29	14	15	91	1	1	14	1	...	2	3	2	4	...	41	1	15	15	37	3	29	1	4	44	80	49
	Deaths	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Invaliding	12	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	1	4
10	Admissions	1,247	...	...	7	340	4	58	163	25	6	120	...	3	32	1	3	5	14	2	26	1	76	6	49	27	21	3	29	4	8	42	99	68
	Deaths	7	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
	Invaliding	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	

DEPÔTS.

Total Admissions and Loss of the Year by Deaths and Invaliding.		CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL, OF DEATHS IN AND OUT OF HOSPITAL, AND OF THE INVALIDING OF 1883.																																	
		Cholera.	Smallpox.	Dengue.	Enteric Fever.	Intermittent Fever.	Remittent and Continued Fevers.	Rheumatism and Rheumatic Affections.	Primary Syphilis.	Secondary Syphilis.	Inflammation of Inguinal glands.	Gonorrhœa and Sequelæ of Gonorrhœa.	Erysipelas.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Apoplexy and Sunstroke.	Epilepsy and other Brain Affections.	Neuralgic Affections.	Delirium Tremens and Alcoholic poisoning.	Eye Diseases.	Heart Diseases and Aneurism.	Tonsillitis, Bronchitis and Asthma.	Pleurisy and Pneumonia.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Functional derangements of the Digestive System.	Diseases of the Urinary System.	Diseases of the Genitive System.	Abscess and Ulcer.	Injuries and Accidents.	All other Causes.	
1	{ Admissions	63	...	...	...	35	...	...	1	...	1	3	...	...	2	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	3
	{ Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	{ Invaliding	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	4
2	{ Admissions	143	...	...	...	25	1	20	1	...	3	8	...	...	11	...	1	1	3	...	3	...	5	...	9	4	3	2	4	...	4	7	20	8	
	{ Deaths	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	{ Invaliding	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
3	{ Admissions	345	...	...	...	50	8	18	20	8	9	45	...	1	39	3	1	4	...	...	3	1	25	2	...	7	13	3	22	...	9	9	16	29	
	{ Deaths	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	{ Invaliding	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	{ Admissions	218	...	...	...	62	4	11	13	7	1	14	...	...	6	...	...	2	2	...	1	...	7	...	...	5	8	4	16	...	1	18	25	11	
	{ Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	{ Invaliding	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	{ Admissions	458	...	1	...	133	5	15	35	9	9	25	...	...	3	4	...	1	...	1	11	4	21	3	9	26	14	1	11	3	7	35	59	13	
	{ Deaths	6	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
	{ Invaliding	15	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	
6	{ Admissions	341	...	...	5	121	16	12	10	11	3	34	2	...	7	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	17	1	8	16	8	4	16	...	3	13	17	14	
	{ Deaths	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	{ Invaliding	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	
7	{ Admissions	348	...	...	...	136	4	19	32	9	3	34	2	1	2	...	...	...	1	1	3	...	21	...	5	8	7	1	9	1	4	16	24	5	
	{ Deaths	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	{ Invaliding	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	

8.—AGGREGATE of													
										Annual Average Strength.	Admission-rate of 1883 per 1,000 of Average Strength.	Loss per 1,000	
												By Deaths.	By Invaliding.
Marching Returns      ...      ...      ...      ...      ...      ...      ...      ...										1,645	622·5	7·90	...
EUROPEAN ARMY OF THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY      ...										33,958	1461·8	11·25	30·89

ANNUAL RELIEF OF THE ARMY OF BENGAL, 1883-84.

ARTILLERY.

A Brigade, D Battery	From Rawal Pindi	To Sialkot	Arrived March	1884.
„ L Battery	„ Sialkot	„ Umballa	„ November	1883.
B Brigade, K Battery	„ Umballa	„ Rawal Pindi	„ February	1884.
1st Brigade, A Battery	„ England	„ Dinapore	„ December	1883.
„ B Battery	„ Ferozepore	„ Mooltan	„ November	1883.
„ G Battery	„ Benares	„ Cawnpore	„ November	1883.
„ H Battery	„ Jullundur	„ England	Embarked December	1883.
II Brigade, R Battery	„ Peshawar	„ Jullundur	Arrived February	1884.
III Brigade, K Battery	„ Nowgong	„ Morar	„ December	1883.
„ L Battery	„ Dinapore	„ Meerut	„ January	1884.
„ M Battery	„ Meerut	„ Peshawar	„ January	1884.
„ N Battery	„ Cawnpore	„ Meean Meer	„ January	1884.
IV Brigade, C Battery	„ Meean Meer	„ Nowgong	„ January	1884.
„ L Battery	„ Mooltan	„ Ferozepore	„ December	1883.
1st Brigade, 7th Battery, Northern Division	„ Murree Hills	„ Jutogh	„ March	1884.
„ 9th Battery, „	„ Rawal Pindi	„ Quetta	„ January	1884.
„ 4th Battery, Lancashire Division	„ Ferozepore	„ Fort Lahore	„ November	1883.
„ 5th Battery, „	„ Fort Lahore	„ Fortress Gwalior	„ November	1883.
„ 8th Battery, Eastern Division	„ Rawal Pindi	„ Aden	„ November	1883.
„ 9th Battery, „	„ Toungoo	„ Delhi	„ March	1884.
„ 9th Battery, Cinque Ports Division	„ Bombay	„ Rawal Pindi	„ February	1884.
„ 5th Battery, South Irish Division	„ Jutogh	„ Rawal Pindi	„ December	1883.
„ 5th Battery, Western Division	„ Fortress Gwalior	„ Ferozepore	„ November	1883.
„ 7th Battery, London Division	„ Agra	„ Aden	„ November	1883.
„ 8th Battery, „	„ Delhi	„ Toungoo	„ March	1884.
„ 2nd Battery, Scottish Division	„ England	„ Rawul Pindi	„ November	1883.
„ 3rd Battery, „	„ England	„ Fort William	„ November	1883.

CAVALRY.

1st Dragoon Guards	From Meerut	To Rawal Pindi	Arrived December	1883.
8th Hussars	„ Rawal Pindi	„ Meerut	„ March	1884.
10th Hussars	„ Lucknow	„ England	Embarked February	1884.
17th Lancers	„ Mhow	„ Lucknow	Arrived January	1884.

INFANTRY.

1st Suffolk Regiment	From Fyzabad	To Roorkee and Delhi	Arrived November	1883.
1st Royal Irish Regiment	„ Rawal Pindi	„ Meerut	„ December	1883.
2nd Cheshire Regiment	„ Peshawar	„ Umballa	„ March	1884.
2nd East Surrey Regiment	„ Dinapore	„ Bareilly	„ March	1884.
2nd Dorset Regiment	„ Roorkee and Delhi	„ Peshawar	„ February	1884.
1st South Yorkshire Regiment	„ Bareilly	„ Dinapore	„ January	1884.
1st Durham Regiment	„ Meerut	„ Allahabad	„ October	1883.
1st Royal Irish Fusiliers	„ England	„ Rawal Pindi	„ November	1883.
2nd North Lancashire Regiment	„ Allahabad	„ England	Embarked November	1883.
1st Leinster Regiment	„ Umballa	„ Fyzabad	Arrived November	1883.

MARCHING RETURNS.

TotalAdmissions and Loss of the Year by Death and Invaliding.			CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL, OF DEATHS IN AND OUT OF HOspITAL, AND OF THE INVALIDING OF 1883.																																
			Cholera.	Smallpox.	Dengue.	Enteric Fever.	Intermittent Fever.	Remittent and Con- tinued Fevers.	Rheumatism and Rheu- matic Affections.	Primary Syphilis.	Secondary Syphilis.	Inflammation of Ingui- nal glands.	Gonorrhœa and Seque- læ of Gonorrhœa.	Erysipelas.	Scoury.	Anæmia and Debility.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Apoplexy and Sur- stroke.	Epilepsy and other Brain Affections.	Neuralgic Affections.	Delirium Tremens.	Eye Diseases.	Heart Diseases and Aneurism.	Tonsillitis, Bronchitis and Asthma.	Pleurisy and Pneu- monia.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Functional derange- ments of the Diges- tive System.	Diseases of the Urinary System.	Diseases of the Gener- ative System.	Abscess and Ulcer.	Injuries and Accidents.	All other Causes.
{	Admissions	1,024	2	1	...	1	263	19	45	125	14	25	178	2	...	27	3	4	...	5	1	7	2	44	24	23	32	11	7	5	1	6	43	75	29
	Deaths	13	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	
	Invaliding	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
{	Admissions	49,639	48	86	17	276	14,419	2,061	1,514	2,977	842	463	5,319	89	89	925	218	137	102	378	215	533	128	2,755	210	788	1,669	896	214	1,930	107	384	3,035	3,981	2,834
	Deaths	382	32	7	1	86	1	14	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	27	45	9	...	5	...	11	...	...	23	12	2	36	1	...	6	...	1	37	20
	Invaliding	1,049	...	...	...	1	21	7	54	1	38	1	7	1	...	169	110	7	16	8	...	23	74	21	9	45	13	106	24	1	11	4	15	47	215

ANNUAL RELIEF OF THE ARMY OF MADRAS.

ARTILLERY.

1st Brigade, D Battery	From England	To Secunderabad	Arrived November 1883.
„ P Battery	„ Secunderabad	„ St. Thomas' Mount	„ February 1884.
II Brigade, M Battery	„ St. Thomas' Mount	„ Bangalore	„ December 1883.
III Brigade, I Battery	„ Bangalore	„ Secunderabad	„ February 1884.
1st Brigade, 8th Battery, London Division	„ Delhi	„ Toungoo	„ March 1884.
„ 9th Battery, Eastern Division	„ Toungoo	„ Delhi	„ March 1884.

CAVALRY.

No Relief.

INFANTRY.

2nd Somersetshire Regiment	From Kamptee	To Rangoon	Arrived December 1883.
2nd South Wales Borderers	„ Secunderabad	„ Madras	„ February 1884.
2nd Middlesex Regiment	„ Rangoon	„ Secunderabad	„ January 1884.
2nd Royal Munster Fusiliers	„ Malta	„ Kamptee	„ March 1884.
1st Essex Regiment	„ Madras	„ Aden	„ February 1884.

ANNUAL RELIEF OF THE ARMY OF BOMBAY.

ARTILLERY.

1st Brigade, E Battery	From England	To Kirkee	Arrived November 1883.
„ F Battery	„ England	„ Kirkee	„ November 1883.
„ I Battery	„ Ahmedabad	„ Ahmednagar	„ February 1884.
II Brigade, A Battery	„ Kirkee	„ Deesa	„ January 1884.
„ C Battery	„ Ahmednagar	„ Hyderabad	„ February 1884.
„ D Battery	„ Kirkee	„ Ahmedabad and Baroda	„ January 1884.
„ F Battery	„ Deesa	„ Nusseerabad	„ November 1883.
1st Brigade, 7th Battery, Scottish Division	„ Aden	„ England	Embarked November 1883.
„ 8th Battery, „ „	„ Aden	„ England	„ November 1883.
„ 8th Battery, Cinque Ports Division	„ Bombay	„ Mhow	Arrived November 1883.
„ 9th Battery „ „	„ Bombay	„ Rawal Pindi	„ February 1884.
„ 5th Battery, North Irish Division	„ Mhow	„ Bombay	„ November 1883.
„ 8th Battery, Eastern Division	„ Rawal Pindi	„ Aden	„ November 1883.
„ 7th Battery, London Division	„ Agra	„ Aden	„ November 1883.
„ 9th Battery, Northern Division	„ Rawal Pindi	„ Quetta	„ January 1884.

CAVALRY.

7th Dragoon Guards	From England	To Mhow	Arrived February 1884.
17th Lancers	„ Mhow	„ Lucknow	„ January 1884.

INFANTRY.

2nd Royal Lancaster Regiment	From Bombay	To Poona	Arrived December 1883.
2nd East Yorkshire Regiment	„ Poona	„ Bombay	„ December 1883.
1st Essex Regiment	„ Madras	„ Aden	„ February 1884.
1st North Lancashire Regiment	„ England	„ Ahmednagar	„ February 1884.
1st Rifle Brigade	„ Ahmednagar	„ Belgaum	„ January 1884.
1st York and Lancaster Regiment	„ Aden	„ England	Embarked February 1884.

ABSTRACT of the ANNUAL RETURNS showing the ADMISSIONS, DEATHS, and INVALIDING  
The Invalids entered in this Table do not show with accuracy the numbers invalided from each Station, since the Invalids

1.—STATIONS of RAJPOOTANA, MALWA, SINH

	STATIONS.										Average Strength during the year.	Admission rate of 1883 per 1,000 of Average Strength.	Loss per 1,000	
													By Deaths.	By Invaliding
1	Nusseerabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	617	1930·3	9·72	37·28
2	Neemuch	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	370	1870·3	5·41	72·97
3	Indore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116	2034·5	17·24	17·24
4	Mhow	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,237	1807·6	8·08	42·85
5	Deesa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	204	813·7	...	19·61
6	Ahmedabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	165	1200·0	6·06	109·09
7	Baroda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	169	1988·2	...	...
8	Kurrachee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	621	1471·8	16·10	33·82
9	Hyderabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	385	1142·9	5·19	...
10	Quetta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,034	1106·4	15·47	47·39
11	Aden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	925	741·8	7·27	4·85

2.—STATIONS of the DECCA

1	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	717	1036·3	11·16	32·08
2	Asirgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	125	1416·0	24·00	32·00
3	Ahmednagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	563	1397·9	19·54	94·14
4	Poona	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,107	963·0	7·23	43·36
5	Kirkce	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	679	964·7	2·95	29·46
6	Khandalla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	609·8	...	...
7	Satara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	142	1852·1	21·13	...
8	Kolhapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	875·0	22·73	...
9	Belgaum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	693	811·0	7·22	44·73
10	Secunderabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,276	805·4	8·35	20·80
11	Kamptec	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	550	1289·1	23·64	34·55
12	Sitabaldi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	1280·0	20·00	...

\* 31 men belonging to the York and Lancaster Regiment

I.

Detachments are sometimes given under the Stations occupied by Head-Quarters of Regiments.

Total Admissions and Loss of the Year by Deaths and Invaliding.			CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL, OF DEATHS IN AND OUT OF HOSPITAL, AND OF THE INVALIDING OF 1883.																															
			Cholera.	Smallpox.	Dengue.	Enteric Fever.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fevers, Remittent and Continued.	Rheumatism and Rheumatic Affections.	Primary Syphilis.	Secondary Syphilis.	Inflammation of Lingual Glands.	Gonorrhea and Sequelæ of Gonorrhea.	Erysipelas.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Apoplexy and Sunstroke.	Epilepsy and other Brain Affections.	Neuralgic Affections.	Delirium Tremens.	Eye Diseases.	Heart Diseases and Aneurism.	Tonsillitis, Bronchitis and Asthma.	Pleurisy and Pneumonia.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Functional derangements of the Digestive System.	Diseases of the Urinary System.	Diseases of the Genitive System.	Abscess and Ulcer.	Injuries and Accidents.
1	Admissions	1,191	2	...	1	630	8	25	30	13	5	65	...	...	51	1	1	...	6	1	5	1	42	1	16	65	6	...	36	...	5	20	106	49
	Deaths	6	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1
	Invaliding	23	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
2	Admissions	692	...	...	...	382	1	15	21	4	2	67	1	...	13	4	2	...	3	...	7	2	26	1	13	20	6	7	6	1	6	13	46	23
	Deaths	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Invaliding	27	...	...	...	10	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	3	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
3	Admissions	236	1	...	3	108	6	3	10	5	...	12	...	...	4	...	...	3	1	2	1	...	11	...	5	3	...	...	8	...	...	2	36	12
	Deaths	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Invaliding	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	Admissions	2,236	1	...	2	1,152	30	72	85	7	2	186	1	...	56	5	2	2	4	10	13	7	90	2	...	39	8	...	71	1	16	114	143	115
	Deaths	10	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	15	7	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	3	1	5	
	Invaliding	53	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	Admissions	166	...	...	1	34	2	7	...	3	...	19	...	1	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	5	1	...	4	...	2	21	26	13
	Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	
	Invaliding	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	Admissions	198	...	2	...	81	4	7	3	1	7	6	...	...	10	...	1	...	2	...	2	...												

[illegible]

stationed in Aden were invalided from Deolali.

3.—STATIONS of

	STATIONS.										Average Strength during the year.	Admission-rate of 1883 per 1,000 of Average Strength.	Loss PER 1,000	
													By Deaths.	By Invaliding.
1	Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	986	1057·8	7·10	28·40
2	Bangalore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,844	1329·7	11·39	33·62
3	Cannanore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	689	856·3	7·26	39·19
4	Malliapoorum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92	1130·4	...	...
5	Calicut	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93	1172·0	...	...
6	St. Thomas' Mount	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	344	912·8	5·81	29·07
7	Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	606	963·6	6·60	41·25
8	Palaveram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	722·2	27·78	...
9	Ootacamund Military Prison	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	2000·0	...	...

4.—STATIONS of

1	Rangoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	742	1285·7	10·78	43·13
2	Toungoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	478	841·0	12·55	18·83
3	Thayetmyo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	659	761·8	6·07	19·73
4	Port Blair	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	141	666·7	14·18	7·08

5.—HILL STATIONS and CONVALESCENT DEPÔTS

1	Taragarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	5266·7	...	...
2	Purandhar...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82	1475·6	...	...
3	Mount Aboo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87	1666·7	34·48	45·98
4	Wellington	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	614	682·4	6·51	17·92
5	Poonamallee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	161	1714·3	18·63	...
Deolali Depôt											682	917·9	19·06	49·85

SOUTHERN INDIA.

Total Admissions and Loss of the Year by Deaths and Invaliding.		CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL, OF DEATHS IN AND OUT OF HOSPITAL, AND OF THE INVALIDING OF 1883.																																
		Cholera.	Smallpox.	Dengue.	Enteric Fever.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fevers, Remittent and Continued.	Rheumatism and Rheumatic Affections.	Primary Syphilis.	Secondary Syphilis.	Inflammation of Inguinal Glands.	Gonorrhœa & Sequelæ of Gonorrhœa.	Erysipelas.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Apoplexy and Sun-stroke.	Epilepsy and other Brain Affections.	Neuralgic Affections.	Delirium Tremens.	Eye Diseases.	Heart Diseases and Aneurism.	Tonsillitis, Bronchitis and Asthma.	Pleurisy and Pneumonia.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Functional Derangements of the Digestive System.	Diseases of the Urinary System.	Diseases of the Gen-erative System.	Abscess and Ulcer.	Injuries and Accidents.	All other Causes.
{	Admissions	1,043	1	...	8	174	2	43	183	20	65	103	...	...	14	3	1	3	9	1	19	3	39	...	...	45	17	...	55	...	12	42	105	76
	Deaths	7	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Invaliding	28	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	3	5
{	Admissions	2,452	...	3	41	157	34	67	282	60	29	365	2	...	81	6	1	1	15	4	29	6	102	7	77	146	82	1	146	9	21	201	306	171
	Deaths	21	...	...	11	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	4
	Invaliding	62	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	4	...	...	...	...	14	5	...	...	1	...	...	4	3	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	7	16
{	Admissions	590	...	...	...	9	23	19	33	21	35	40	...	...	32	1	...	1	15	...	7	6	36	2	37	19	26	...	45	3	9	49	60	62
	Deaths	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
	Invaliding	27	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	3
{	Admissions	104	...	...	...	9	1	...	3	2	1	20	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	2	10	1	...	14	...	2	6	17	9
	Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Invaliding	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{	Admissions	109	...	...	...	2	1	5	3	...	9	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	8	...	8	3	1	1	10	1	1	16	17	15
	Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Invaliding	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{	Admissions	314	...	...	1	23	2	4	23	6	21	34	...	...	3	3	1	...	...	3	8	1	5	2	16	14	9	...	21	1	3	46	35	29
	Deaths	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Invaliding	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{	Admissions	587	...	1	...	30	1	9	51	13	27	120	...	...	10	2	1	2	2	2	8	1	19	2	42	19	29	...	25	...	15	40	49	67
	Deaths	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Invaliding	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	1	1	8
{	Admissions	26	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	3	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	7	...
	Deaths	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
	Invaliding	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{	Admissions	16	...	...	...	10	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Invaliding	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

BURMA and PEGU.

{	Admissions	954	...	...	...	54	55	37	85	2	39	68	...	...	27	7	...	4	2	1	8	1	49	...	78	22	78	...	46	...	17	108	81	85	
	Deaths	8	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...		
	Invaliding	32	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	6	...	...	...	1	I	2	12	
2	Admissions	402	...	1	...	1	51	6	11	48	1	4	34	...	...	2	...	...	4	1	9	1	8	1	44	21	25	...	14	...	5	28	47	35	
	Deaths	6	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...		
	Invaliding	9	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1		
3	Admissions	502	...	...	...	1	16	43	23	27	7	6	25	1	...	22	7	...	2	6	1	6	3	27	3	14	17	26	...	80	1	2	39	53	44
	Deaths	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	
	Invaliding	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	
4	Admissions	94	...	...	...	...	8	4	1	1	3	...	5	...	...	5	2	...	2	...	...	4	...	2	1	1	5	4	...	9	...	2	16	10	9
	Deaths	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
	Invaliding	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

of MADRAS AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES.

1	{ Admissions	158	...	...	...	52	1	7	7	2	6	11	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	2	2	7	2	5	7	...	2	5	...	4	2	13	6		
	{ Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	{ Invaliding	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
2	{ Admissions	121	...	...	...	22	5	7	1	9	...	6	...	...	15	2	...	...	1	...	...	8	...	1	3	2	5	12	...	...	1	14	7		
	{ Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	{ Invaliding	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
3	{ Admissions	145	...	...	...	64	5	4	1	2	4	8	...	2	21	...	1	1	2	1	...	...	3	...	...	10	4	1	2	...	...	4	2	3	
	{ Deaths	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1			
	{ Invaliding	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...			
4	{ Admissions	419	...	...	4	30	4	6	79	27	25	53	...	...	15	3	1	2	3	1	7	1	20	1	25	12	5	...	5	2	4	24	38	22	
	{ Deaths	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2		
	{ Invaliding	11	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2		
5	{ Admissions	276	...	...	...	5	...	7	12	18	6	20	...	...	5	12	1	...	...	...	5	2	11	3	57	8	63	1	12	...	2	8	5	13	
	{ Deaths	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1		
	{ Invaliding	46	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	17	...	4	1	...	...	...	1	...		
	{ Admissions	626	3	2	...	1	179	10	25	58	16	6	79	5	...	6	32	6	3	8	3	6	11	22	8	17	9	14	1	11	7	2	20	26	30
	{ Deaths	13	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
	{ Invaliding	34	...	...	...	9	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	15	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	

6.—AGGREGATE of MARCHING													
	STATIONS.									Average Strength during the year.	Admission-rate of 1883 per 1,000 of Average Strength.	Loss PER 1,000	
												By Deaths.	By Invaliding.
1	MARCHING RETURNS OF MADRAS ARMY ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	151	278'1	46'36	...
2	MARCHING RETURNS OF BOMBAY ARMY ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	197	472'1	10'15	...
1	ARMY OF BENGAL ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33,958	1461'8	11'25	30'89
2	ARMY OF MADRAS ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,520	1001'5	10'17	32'70
3	ARMY OF BOMBAY ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,976	1244'8	10'48	39'08
4	ARMY OF INDIA...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55,454	1331'5	10'89	32'66

RETURNS OF MADRAS AND BOMBAY.

Total Admissions and Loss of the Year by Deaths and Invaliding.		CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL, OF DEATHS IN AND OUT OF HOSPITAL, AND OF THE INVALIDING OF 1883.																																			
		Cholera.	Small-pox.	Dengue.	Enteric Fever.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fevers, Remittent and Continued.	Rheumatism and Rheumatic Affections.	Primary Syphilis.	Secondary Syphilis.	Inflammation of Inguinal glands.	Gonorrhœa & Sequelæ of Gonorrhœa.	Erysipelas.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Apoplexy and Sunstroke.	Epilepsy and other Brain Affections.	Neuralgic Affections.	Delirium Tremens.	Eye Diseases.	Heart Diseases and Aneurism.	Tonsillitis, Bronchitis, and Asthma.	Pleurisy and Pneumonia.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Functional Derangements of the Digestive System.	Diseases of the Urinary System.	Diseases of the Gen-erative System.	Abscess and Ulcer.	Injuries and Accidents.	All other Causes.			
{ Admissions Deaths Invaliding	42 7 ...	3 1 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	2 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	5 ... ...	... ... ...	5 ... ...	4 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	1 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	... ... ...	3 ... ...	2 ... ...	2 ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	5 ... ...	6 1 ...		
	{ Admissions Deaths Invaliding	93 2 ...	1 1 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	15 ... ...	1 ... ...	3 ... ...	5 ... ...	2 ... ...	4 ... ...	21 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	2 ... ...	1 ... ...	1 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	2 ... ...	... ... ...	3 ... ...	4 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	4 ... ...	18 ... ...	2 ... ...		

{ Admissions Deaths Invaliding	49,639 382 1,049	48 32 ...	86 7 ...	17 1 ...	276 86 1	14,419 1 21	2,061 14 7	1,514 ... 54	2,977 ... 1	842 ... 38	463 ... 1	5,319 ... 7	89 ... 1	89 ... ...	925 1 169	218 27 110	137 45 7	102 9 16	378 ... 8	215 5 ...	533 ... 23	128 11 74	2,755 ... 21	210 23 9	788 12 45	1,669 2 13	896 36 106	214 1 24	1,930 ... 1	107 6 11	384 ... 4	3,035 1 15	3,981 37 47	2,834 20 215
	{ Admissions Deaths Invaliding	10,536 107 344	19 10 ...	9 1 ...	95 30 ...	1,009 ... 2	292 3 ...	282 ... 18	1,169 ... 1	229 1 18	355 ... 1	1,286 ... 1	4 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	286 ... 61	58 5 23	6 4 2	20 3 8	73 ... 3	22 1 ...	151 ... 3	31 1 20	400 1 5	26 2 1	514 3 27	457 ... ...	422 18 34	5 ... 1	575 ... 2	23 3 2	124 ... 1	733 1 4	1,073 13 23
{ Admissions Deaths Invaliding	13,663 115 418	15 9 ...	10 1 ...	2 ... ...	61 17 ...	4,428 2 29	333 6 2	413 ... 20	689 ... ...	233 ... 19	96 ... ...	1,386 ... 1	18 ... ...	11 ... ...	432 ... 94	73 6 25	23 12 ...	33 3 10	74 ... 3	53 2 ...	146 ... 6	51 5 30	737 ... 10	56 11 3	193 6 6	422 ... 2	250 9 28	41 ... 6	504 ... 3	28 1 4	92 ... 3	687 ... 9	1,198 11 16	875 14 89
	{ Admissions Deaths Invaliding	73,338 604 1,811	82 51 ...	105 9 ...	19 1 ...	432 133 1	19,856 3 52	2,686 23 9	2,209 ... 92	4,835 ... 2	1,304 1 75	914 ... 2	7,991 ... 9	111 ... 1	100 ... ...	1,643 1 324	349 33 158	166 61 9	155 15 34	525 ... 14	290 8 ...	830 ... 32	210 17 124	3,892 1 36	292 36 13	1,495 21 78	2,548 2 15	1,568 63 168	260 1 31	3,009 ... 6	158 10 17	600 ... 8	4,455 2 28	6,252 61 86



WOMEN AND CHILDREN OF EUROPEAN  
REGIMENTS, 1883.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN OF EUROPEAN REGIMENTS, 1883.

I.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the WOMEN of the EUROPEAN REGIMENTS composing the ARMY of INDIA during the Year 1883, and the prevalence of the principal Diseases in each Month of the Year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Number Daily Sick.	Number Daily Sick per 1,000 of Strength.	Number of Deaths in each Month.	Death-rate of the Year per 1,000 of Strength.	CAUSES OF DEATHS.														
						Cholera.	Smallpox.	Enteric Fever.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fevers, Remittent and Continued.	Apoplexy and Sunstroke.	Dysentery.	Diarrhea.	Hepatitis.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Respiratory Diseases.	Heart Diseases.	Anæmia and Debility.	Child-birth and Abortion.	All other Causes.
January	3,335	97	29·1	6	1·80	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
February	3,376	83	24·6	5	1·48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1
March	3,369	88	26·1	4	1·19	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...
April	3,362	107	31·8	5	1·49	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...
May	3,267	99	30·3	5	1·53	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...
June	3,263	116	35·6	5	1·53	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
July	3,265	122	37·4	6	1·84	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	1
August	3,270	158	48·3	7	2·14	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
September	3,249	145	44·6	6	1·85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	2
October	3,231	101	31·3	8	2·48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	2	2
November	3,249	103	31·7	6	1·85	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
December	3,249	84	25·9	7	2·15	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	1
						3	3	3	...	2	3	5	3	3	11	3	3	3	12*	13
Died per 1,000 of Strength.																				
For the Year	3,290	109	33·1	70	21·28	·91	·91	·91	·61	·91	1·52	·91	·91	3·35	·91	·91	·91	3·65	3·96	

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total Admitted during the Year.	Admitted per 1,000 of Strength.	Died out of each hundred cases treated.
	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.			
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	5	1·5	60·00
Smallpox	3	1	4	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	17	5·2	17·65
Enteric Fever	2	...	1	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	...	1	15	4·6	20·00
Intermittent Fever	40	15	33	46	55	39	37	60	41	61	53	27	507	154·1	...
Remittent and Continued Fevers	4	3	4	7	10	15	20	13	9	12	10	1	108	32·8	1·85
Apoplexy and Sunstroke	...	1	...	1	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	2·4	37·50
Dysentery	2	2	3	5	6	14	11	8	3	9	4	2	69	21·0	7·25
Diarrhoea	6	6	10	7	8	12	21	19	15	12	11	14	141	42·9	2·13
Hepatitis	4	5	3	4	4	5	11	7	4	2	1	1	51	15·5	5·88
Spleen Diseases	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	5	1·5	...
Respiratory Diseases	21	27	16	17	19	9	8	6	7	11	24	8	173	52·6	1·73
Phthisis Pulmonalis	1	3	3	4	6	5	5	3	2	5	5	2	44	13·4	25·00
Anæmia and Debility	69	41	52	55	73	54	69	71	48	57	45	36	670	203·6	·45
Rheumatism	5	2	3	4	2	4	7	3	6	5	2	7	50	15·2	...
Eye Diseases	2	...	...	3	2	3	17	21	21	10	3	3	85	25·8	...
Abortion	4	6	7	7	12	8	13	6	7	1	5	5	81	24·6	1·23
Diseases peculiar to Women	20	24	20	26	18	19	24	17	15	19	15	16	233	70·8	} 1·79†
Abscess and Ulcer	9	5	10	5	11	6	8	12	9	5	7	4	91	27·7	
Injuries	1	1	3	3	2	2	3	6	5	6	3	3	38	11·5	
All other Causes	26	27	26	29	37	29	58	52	30	35	25	20	394	119·8	
	220	169	198	229	271	234	317	307	224	251	213	152	2,785		
Admitted per 1,000 of the Average Strength in each Month.															
	66·0	50·1	58·8	68·1	83·0	71·7	97·1	93·9	68·9	77·7	65·6	46·8	846·5		

\* Of these there was one death from Abortion. † Including Spleen Diseases, Rheumatism and Eye Diseases.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN OF EUROPEAN REGIMENTS, 1883.

II.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the CHILDREN of the EUROPEAN REGIMENTS composing the ARMY of INDIA during the Year 1883, and the prevalence of the principal Diseases in each Month of the Year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Number Daily Sick.	Number Daily Sick per 1,000 of Strength.	Number of Deaths in each Month.	Death-rate of each Month per 1,000 of Strength.	CAUSES OF DEATHS.																				
						Cholera.	Smallpox.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fevers, Remittent and Continued.	Apoplexy and Sunstroke.	Dentition.	Convulsions.	Meningitis and Hydrocephalus.	Tabes Mesenterica.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Anæmia and Debility.	Bronchitis and Pneumonia.	Croup and Diphtheria.	All other Causes.	
						1	2	2	...	...	...	1	14	...	27	50	7	21	3	12	51	34	22	9	26	
Died per 1,000 of Strength.																										
For the Year	...	6,015	150	24·9	282	46·88	·17	·33	·33	...	...	...	·17	2·33	...	4·49	8·31	1·16	3·49	·50	1·99	8·48	5·65	3·66	1·50	4·32

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total Admitted during the Year.	Admitted per 1,000 of Strength.	Died out of each hundred cases treated.										
	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.													
Cholera ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	50·00										
Smallpox ...	4	1	4	2	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	15	2·5	13·33										
Measles ...	16	3	22	12	6	4	4	12	4	...	...	1	84	14·0	2·38										
Whooping Cough ...	15	...	1	10	4	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	34	5·7	...										
Scarlet Fever ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	2	10	1·7	...										
Enteric Fever ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	3	...										
Intermittent Fever ...	30	36	29	42	66	22	38	45	41	60	78	46	533	88·6	19										
Remittent and Continued Fevers ...	9	5	14	17	19	8	11	16	19	22	8	7	155	25·8	9·03										
Apoplexy and Sunstroke ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...										
Dysentery ...	7	5	4	8	13	11	20	7	12	9	8	5	109	18·1	11·01										
Diarrhoea ...	41	26	25	47	64	42	94	64	34	38	32	17	524	87·1	9·73										
Hepatitis ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	3	...										
Spleen Diseases ...	...	...	...	3	1	1	...	1	...	3	...	1	10	1·7	...										
Respiratory Diseases ...	75	54	40	34	36	23	34	26	34	44	39	46	485	80·6	6·39										
Eye Diseases ...	5	5	5	5	7	22	90	107	48	33	11	11	349	58·0	...										
Anæmia and Debility ...	51	30	15	23	40	39	47	45	27	44	28	21	415	69·0	8·19										
Tubercular Diseases ...	3	1	3	5	9	2	6	7	1	3	3	6	49	8·1	48·98										
Meningitis and Hydrocephalus ...	2	...	...	3	2	2	1	1	1	2	...	...	14	2·3	50·90										
Convulsions ...	3	2	7	9	6	5	10	9	3	5	10	2	71	11·8	70·42										
Dentition ...	19	19	16	34	35	37	22	43	20	14	13	8	280	46·6	9·64										
Abscess and Ulcer ...	11	4	3	17	8	10	21	16	10	12	6	3	121	20·1	} 2·80*										
Injuries ...	12	6	5	6	9	5	8	4	8	10	7	4	84	14·0											
All other Causes ...	26	41	25	30	43	38	39	38	25	17	17	22	361	60·0											
												331	238	218	313	370	274	447	442	287	324	263	203	3,710	
												Admitted per 1,000 of the Average Strength in each Month.													
												55·2	38·8	35·2	51·7	63·5	46·7	75·5	73·7	47·7	53·4	43·7	33·4	616·8	

WOMEN AND CHILDREN OF EUROPEAN REGIMENTS, 1883.

III.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the WOMEN of the EUROPEAN REGIMENTS serving in the BENGAL PRESIDENCY during the Year 1883, and the prevalence of the principal Diseases in each Month of the Year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Number Daily Sick.	Number Daily Sick per 1,000 of Strength.	Number of Deaths in each Month.	Death-rate of the Year per 1,000 of Strength.	CAUSES OF DEATHS.														
						Cholera.	Smallpox.	Enteric Fever.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fever, Remittent and Continued.	Apoplexy and Sunstroke.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatitis.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Respiratory Diseases.	Heart Diseases.	Anæmia and Debility.	Child-birth and Abortion.	All other Causes.
						...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
January	1,895	60	31·7	3	1·58	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
February	1,926	48	24·9	2	1·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
March	1,904	54	28·4	4	2·10	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...
April	1,890	66	34·9	1	·53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
May	1,886	62	32·9	3	1·59	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
June	1,884	76	40·3	4	2·12	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
July	1,884	68	36·1	2	1·59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...
August	1,873	99	52·9	4	2·14	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
September	1,854	95	51·2	5	2·70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	2
October	1,808	64	35·4	2	1·11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
November	1,789	61	34·1	4	2·24	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
December	1,800	53	29·4	5	2·78	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...
						1	3	...	...	1	3	4	2	3	6	1	1	1	8*	6
Died per 1,000 of Strength.																				
For the Year	1,866	67	35·9	40	21·44	·54	1·60	...	...	·54	1·60	2·14	1·07	1·60	3·22	·54	·54	·54	4·29	3·22

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total Admitted during the Year.	Admitted per 1,000 of Strength.	Died out of each hundred cases treated.
	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.			
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	1·1	50·00
Smallpox	3	1	2	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	13	7·0	23·08
Enteric Fever	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	9	4·8	...
Intermittent Fever	25	11	19	35	47	35	28	45	30	41	31	19	366	196·2	...
Remittent and Continued Fevers	3	1	3	5	7	13	12	11	8	7	5	...	75	40·2	1·33
Apoplexy and Sunstroke	...	1	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	3·8	42·86
Dysentery	2	2	3	3	6	11	8	5	1	5	1	...	47	25·2	8·51
Diarrhoea	2	5	4	4	6	6	12	15	12	5	7	9	87	46·6	2·30
Hepatitis	4	4	2	2	2	2	8	5	3	2	...	1	35	18·8	8·57
Spleen Diseases	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	4	2·1	...
Respiratory Diseases	16	19	9	10	11	7	3	2	2	6	21	6	112	60·0	·89
Phthisis Pulmonalis	...	3	2	1	4	4	2	2	2	3	3	2	28	15·0	21·43
Anæmia and Debility	29	11	23	28	41	25	28	34	25	26	22	17	309	165·6	·32
Rheumatism	4	2	3	4	2	2	6	3	4	5	...	6	41	22·0	...
Eye Diseases	2	...	...	1	1	...	10	14	9	8	1	1	47	25·2	...
Abortion	3	1	4	4	8	4	5	4	6	...	3	2	44	23·6	2·27
Diseases peculiar to Women	9	11	11	16	7	8	11	11	6	9	9	9	117	62·7	} 1·38†
Abscess and Ulcer	6	1	5	3	7	5	5	4	8	3	4	4	55	29·5	
Injuries	...	1	2	3	1	1	1	5	3	4	1	2	24	12·9	
All other Causes	13	9	14	12	17	16	40	31	19	18	17	13	219	117·1	
	122	83	107	136	171	147	180	193	140	143	125	94	1,641		
Admitted per 1,000 of the Average Strength in each Month.															
	64·4	43·1	56·2	72·0	90·7	78·0	95·5	103·0	75·5	79·1	69·9	52·2	879·4		

\* Of these there was one death from Abortion.  
† Including Spleen Diseases, Rheumatism and Eye Diseases.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN OF EUROPEAN REGIMENTS, 1883.

IV.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the CHILDREN of the EUROPEAN REGIMENTS serving in the BENGAL PRESIDENCY during the Year 1883, and the prevalence of the principal Diseases in each Month of the Yecr.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Number Daily Sick.	Number Daily Sick per 1,000 of Strength.	Number of Deaths in each Month.	Death-rate of each Month per 1,000 of Strength.	CAUSES OF DEATHS.																				
						Cholera.	Smallpox.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fevers, Remittent and Continued.	Apoplexy and Sun-stroke.	Dentition.	Convulsions.	Meningitis and Hydrocephalus.	Tabes Mesenterica.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Anæmia and Debility.	Bronchitis and Pneumonia.	Croup and Diphtheria.	All other Causes.	
January	...	3,423	61	17·8	10	2·92	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	3	...	1		
February	...	3,529	63	17·9	8	2·27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	1		
March	...	3,539	63	17·8	9	2·54	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	2		
April	...	3,421	81	23·7	14	4·09	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	...		
May	...	3,407	84	24·7	17	4·99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	6	2	...	4		
June	...	3,435	94	27·4	13	3·78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	3	4	1	...	1		
July	...	3,446	93	27·0	14	4·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	4	2	...	1		
August	...	3,467	136	39·2	29	8·36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	1	4	...	4	2	1	4		
September	...	3,473	133	38·3	11	3·17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	...	2	4	2	...	1		
October	...	3,428	92	26·8	11	3·21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	...	2	...	2	...	1		
November	...	3,336	87	26·1	13	3·90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	1	1	...	1	2	...	1		
December	...	3,390	79	23·3	12	3·54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	1	...	2	...	1		
						...	2	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	14	29	5	12	1	11	30	18	13	3	18	
						Died per 1,000 of Strength.																				
For the Year	...	3,441	89	25·9	161	46·79	...	·58	...	...	...	...	...	1·45	...	4·07	8·43	1·45	3·49	·29	3·20	8·72	5·23	3·78	·87	5·23

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total Admitted during the Year.	Admitted per 1,000 of Strength.	Died out of each hundred cases treated.												
	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.															
Cholera ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	·3	...												
Smallpox ...	4	...	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	2·6	22·22												
Measles ...	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	8	3	...	...	1	25	7·3	...												
Whooping Cough ...	11	...	1	10	4	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	30	8·7	...												
Scarlet Fever ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	·9	...												
Enteric Fever ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	·6	...												
Intermittent Fever ...	14	13	11	23	42	16	23	27	20	34	52	24	299	86·9	...												
Remittent and Continued Fevers ...	5	3	7	8	7	5	7	8	9	12	7	3	81	23·5	6·17												
Apoplexy and Sunstroke ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	·3	...												
Dysentery ...	...	4	2	5	10	11	12	4	5	6	3	5	67	19·5	16·42												
Diarrhoea ...	12	8	12	33	44	29	52	37	19	27	23	9	305	88·6	9·84												
Hepatitis ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	·3	...												
Spleen Diseases ...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	3	...	1	8	2·3	...												
Respiratory Diseases ...	28	32	20	20	18	9	19	12	14	20	21	37	250	72·6	6·40												
Eye Diseases ...	4	3	5	4	6	3	40	67	24	16	6	1	179	52·0	...												
Anæmia and Debility ...	27	9	4	16	20	24	17	29	17	21	10	10	204	59·3	8·82												
Tubercular Diseases ...	1	...	2	2	3	1	2	6	...	2	3	4	26	7·6	50·00												
Meningitis and Hydrocephalus ...	1	...	...	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	10	2·9	50·00												
Convulsions ...	2	2	4	7	3	3	7	8	2	2	7	1	48	13·9	60·42												
Dentition ...	13	8	10	18	19	24	10	27	14	10	8	3	164	47·7	8·54												
Abscess and Ulcer ...	4	2	2	13	4	6	14	7	2	8	3	3	68	19·8	} 3·56*												
Injuries ...	6	1	3	3	5	5	5	2	6	8	4	2	50	14·5													
All other Causes ...	15	13	15	14	25	15	24	25	15	12	13	14	200	58·1													
													151	99	103	183	215	159	235	269	151	184	161	121	2,031		
Admitted per 1,000 of the Average Strength in each Month.																											
													44·1	28·1	29·1	53·5	63·1	46·3	68·2	77·6	43·5	53·7	48·3	35·7	590·2		

WOMEN AND CHILDREN OF EUROPEAN REGIMENTS, 1883.

V.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the WOMEN of the EUROPEAN REGIMENTS serving in the MADRAS PRESIDENCY during the Year 1883, and the prevalence of the principal Diseases in each Month of the Year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Number Daily Sick.	Number Daily Sick per 1,000 of Strength.	Number of Deaths in each Month.	Death-rate of the Year per 1,000 of Strength.	CAUSES OF DEATHS.														
						Cholera.	Smallpox.	Enteric Fever.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fevers, Remittent and Continued.	Apoplexy and Sunstroke.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatitis.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Respiratory Diseases.	Heart Diseases.	Anæmia and Debility.	Child-birth and Abortion.	All other Causes.
January	822	18	21·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
February	848	22	25·9	2	2·36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
March	852	18	21·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
April	838	22	26·3	2	2·39	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
May	831	20	24·1	1	1·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
June	827	25	30·2	1	1·21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
July	830	27	32·5	1	1·20	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
August	832	29	34·9	1	1·20	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
September	830	29	34·9	1	1·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
October	842	18	21·4	3	3·56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...
November	852	17	20·0	1	1·17	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
December	852	18	21·1	1	1·17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
						1	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	3	1	1	1	2*	1
Died per 1,000 of Strength.																				
For the Year	838	22	26·3	14	16·71	1·19	...	2·39	...	...	...	1·19	1·19	...	3·58	1·19	1·19	1·19	2·39	1·19

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total Admitted during the Year.	Admitted per 1,000 of Strength.	Died out of each hundred cases treated.
	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.			
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	2·4	50·00
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2·4	...
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	4	4·8	50·00
Intermittent Fever	2	3	7	3	5	3	6	6	5	11	9	3	63	75·2	...
Remittent and Continued Fevers	...	...	1	1	3	1	4	1	...	...	...	1	12	14·3	...
Apoplexy and Sunstroke	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	2	2	4	1	2	16	19·1	6·25
Diarrhoea	3	1	2	2	1	2	3	1	2	2	3	3	25	29·8	4·00
Hepatitis	...	...	1	1	...	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	8	9·5	...
Spleen Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Respiratory Diseases	3	5	4	3	8	2	5	1	4	2	2	1	40	47·7	2·50
Phthisis Pulmonalis	...	...	1	2	2	1	3	1	...	2	1	...	13	15·5	23·08
Anæmia and Debility	26	25	18	17	19	20	19	18	13	11	15	13	214	255·4	·47
Rheumatism	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	4	4·8	...
Eye Diseases	...	...	...	...	1	2	4	4	11	2	...	1	25	29·8	...
Abortion	...	3	2	3	3	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	20	23·9	...
Diseases peculiar to Women	10	10	7	5	7	7	8	2	7	5	4	7	79	94·3	} 82†
Abscess and Ulcer	2	2	4	2	4	...	2	5	...	1	2	...	24	28·6	
Injuries	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	5	6·0	
All other Causes	6	13	7	10	15	9	14	14	5	6	3	4	106	126·5	
	53	62	55	51	69	54	77	60	53	47	43	38	662		
Admitted per 1,000 of the Average Strength in each Month.															
	64·5	73·1	64·6	60·9	83·0	65·3	92·8	72·1	63·9	55·8	50·5	44·6	790·0		

\* Both from Puerperal Fever. † Including Rheumatism and Eye Diseases.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN OF EUROPEAN REGIMENTS, 1883.

VI.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the CHILDREN of the EUROPEAN REGIMENTS serving in the MADRAS PRESIDENCY during the Year 1883, and the prevalence of the principal Diseases in each Month of the Year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Number Daily Sick.	Number Daily Sick per 1,000 of Strength.	Number of Deaths in each Month.	Death-rate of the Year per 1,000 of Strength.	CAUSES OF DEATHS.																					
						Cholera.	Smallpox.	Measles.	Hooping Cough.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fevers, Remittent and Continued.	Apoplexy and Sunstroke.	Dentition.	Convulsions.	Meningitis and Hydrocephalus.	Tabes Mesenterica.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Anæmia and Debility.	Bronebitis and Pneumonia.	Croup and Diphtheria.	All other Causes.		
January	...	1,472	33	4	2·72	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...
February	...	1,499	23	4	2·67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
March	...	1,514	28	2	1·32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
April	...	1,469	37	5	3·40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
May	...	1,459	29	14	9·60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	1	1	...	1	2	1	1	...	3	...
June	...	1,470	36	5	3·40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
July	...	1,488	45	14	9·41	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	2	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...
August	...	1,504	52	4	2·66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
September	...	1,509	50	1	·66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
October	...	1,556	31	5	3·21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
November	...	1,595	25	5	3·13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	1	1
December	...	1,602	18	4	2·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
						1	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	6	13	1	5	2	1	14	7	5	3	4	4	
						Died per 1,000 of Strength.																					
For the Year	...	1,511	34	67	44·34	·66	...	·66	...	...	...	...	2·65	...	3·97	8·60	·66	3·31	1·32	·66	9·27	4·63	3·31	1·99	2·65	...	

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total Admitted during the Year.	Admitted per 1,000 of Strength.	Died out of each hundred cases treated.											
	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.														
Cholera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	·7	100·00											
Smallpox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	1·3	...											
Measles ...	4	2	20	10	4	2	2	4	1	...	...	...	49	32·4	2·04											
Hooping Cough ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	1·3	...											
Enteric Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Intermittent Fever ...	8	15	13	15	18	2	11	12	13	12	10	7	136	90·0	...											
Remittent and Continued Fevers ...	2	...	4	7	7	2	1	6	2	...	...	2	33	21·8	12·12											
Apoplexy and Sunstroke ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Dysentery ...	6	1	2	3	2	...	5	2	5	3	4	...	33	21·8	3·03											
Diarrhoea ...	24	17	11	12	17	8	28	19	13	7	5	5	166	109·9	8·43											
Hepatitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Spleen Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Respiratory Diseases ...	42	18	14	9	16	11	10	11	15	20	9	7	182	120·5	4·40											
Eye Diseases ...	...	2	...	1	1	19	26	20	22	17	3	6	117	77·4	...											
Anæmia and Debility ...	13	15	8	5	15	7	11	6	5	10	9	6	110	72·8	6·36											
Tubercular Diseases ...	1	...	1	3	4	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	14	9·3	50·00											
Meningitis and Hydrocephalus ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	1·3	50·00											
Convulsions ...	...	...	1	2	2	1	3	...	1	1	1	1	13	8·6	100·00											
Dentition ...	2	5	...	7	8	8	9	9	2	1	1	2	54	35·7	11·11											
Abscess and Ulcer ...	4	1	1	4	2	2	5	8	6	4	2	...	39	25·8	} 1·35*											
Injuries ...	5	4	...	3	4	...	3	1	2	2	1	...	25	16·6												
All other Causes ...	8	20	7	10	15	20	10	8	8	3	3	4	116	76·8												
												119	100	82	92	115	82	130	107	95	82	50	40	1,094		
												80·8	66·7	54·2	62·6	78·8	55·8	87·4	71·1	63·0	52·7	31·3	25·0	724·0		

\* Including Eye Diseases.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN OF EUROPEAN REGIMENTS, 1883.

VII.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the WOMEN of the EUROPEAN REGIMENTS serving in the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY during the Year 1883, and the prevalence of the principal Diseases in each Month of the Year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Number Daily Sick.	Number Daily Sick per 1,000 of Strength.	Number of Deaths in each Month.	Death-rate of the Year per 1,000 of Strength.	CAUSES OF DEATHS.														
						Cholera.	Smallpox.	Enteric Fever.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fevers, Remittent and Continued.	Apoplexy and Sunstroke.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Hepatitis.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Respiratory Diseases.	Heart Diseases.	Anæmia and Debility.	Child-birth and Abortion.	All other Causes.
January ...	618	19	30·7	3	4·85	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
February ...	602	13	21·6	1	1·66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
March ...	613	16	26·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
April ...	634	19	30·0	2	3·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
May ...	550	17	30·9	1	1·82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
June ...	552	15	27·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
July ...	551	27	49·0	2	3·63	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
August ...	565	30	53·1	2	3·54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
September ...	565	21	37·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
October ...	581	19	32·7	3	5·16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
November ...	608	25	41·1	1	1·64	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
December ...	597	13	21·8	1	1·68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
						1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	2*	6
						Died per 1,000 of Strength.														
For the Year ...	586	20	34·1	16	27·30	1·71	...	1·71	1·71	...	...	...	...	3·41	1·71	1·71	1·71	3·41	10·23	

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total Admitted during the Year.	Admitted per 1,000 of Strength.	Died out of each hundred cases treated.
	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.			
Cholera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·7	100·00
Smallpox ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3·4	...
Enteric Fever ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3·4	50·00
Intermittent Fever ...	13	1	7	8	3	1	3	9	6	9	13	5	78	133·1	...
Remittent and Continued Fevers ...	1	2	...	1	...	1	4	1	1	5	5	...	21	35·8	4·76
Apoplexy and Sunstroke ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·7	...
Dysentery ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	2	...	6	10·2	...
Diarrhoea ...	1	...	4	1	1	4	6	3	1	5	1	2	29	49·5	...
Hepatitis ...	...	1	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	8	13·7	...
Spleen Diseases ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·7	...
Respiratory Diseases ...	2	3	3	4	...	...	...	3	1	3	1	1	21	35·8	4·76
Phthisis Pulmonalis ...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	5·1	66·67
Anæmia and Debility ...	14	5	11	10	13	9	22	19	10	20	8	6	147	250·9	·68
Rheumatism ...	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	5	8·5	...
Eye Diseases ...	...	...	...	2	...	1	3	3	1	...	2	1	13	22·2	...
Abortion ...	1	2	1	...	1	3	6	...	...	...	1	2	17	29·0	...
Diseases peculiar to Women ...	1	3	2	5	4	4	5	4	2	5	2	...	37	63·2	} 4·79†
Abscess and Ulcer ...	1	2	1	...	...	1	1	3	1	1	1	...	12	20·5	
Injuries ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	...	9	15·4	
All other Causes ...	7	5	5	7	5	4	4	7	6	11	5	3	69	117·7	
													482		
Admitted per 1,000 of the Average Strength in each Month.															
													822·5		

\* Both from Child-birth.  
† Including Spleen Diseases, Rheumatism and Eye Diseases.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN OF EUROPEAN REGIMENTS, 1883.

VIII.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the CHILDREN of the EUROPEAN REGIMENTS serving in the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY during the Year 1883, and the prevalence of the principal Diseases in each Month of the Year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Number Daily Sick.	Number Daily Sick per 1,000 of Strength.	Number of Deaths in each Month.	Death-rate of each Month per 1,000 of Strength.	CAUSES OF DEATHS.																				
						Cholera.	Smallpox.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fevers, Remittent and Continued.	Apoplexy and Sunstroke.	Dentition.	Convulsions.	Meningitis and Hydrocephalus.	Tabes Mesenterica.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Anæmia and Debility.	Bronchitis and Pneumonia.	Croup and Diphtheria.	All other Causes.	
						...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	2
January	...	1,098	28	25·5	10	9·11	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	
February	...	1,107	25	22·6	4	3·61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	
March	...	1,146	16	14·0	4	3·49	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
April	...	1,163	18	15·5	4	3·44	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
May	...	958	23	24·0	3	3·13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
June	...	967	21	21·7	4	4·14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
July	...	987	37	37·5	7	7·09	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	
August	...	1,030	38	36·9	6	5·83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	
September	...	1,039	29	27·9	3	2·89	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	
October	...	1,083	27	24·9	3	2·77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
November	...	1,092	35	32·1	4	3·66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
December	...	1,082	33	30·5	2	1·85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	
						...	...	1	...	...	...	1	5	...	7	8	1	4	...	...	7	9	4	3	4	
						Died per 1,000 of Strength.																				
For the Year	...	1,063	28	26·3	54	50·80	...	...	·94	...	...	...	·94	4·70	...	6·59	7·53	·94	3·76	...	...	6·59	8·47	3·76	2·82	3·76

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total Admitted during the Year.	Admitted per 1,000 of Strength.	Died out of each hundred cases treated.
	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.			
Cholera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Smallpox ...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3·8	...
Measles ...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	9·4	10·00
Whooping Cough ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3·8	...
Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	5	4·7	...
Enteric Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intermittent Fever ...	8	8	5	4	6	4	4	6	8	14	16	15	98	92·2	1·02
Remittent and Continued Fevers ...	2	2	3	2	5	1	3	2	8	10	1	2	41	38·6	12·20
Apoplexy and Sunstroke ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	1	2	...	1	...	9	8·5	...
Diarrhoea ...	5	1	2	2	3	5	14	8	2	4	4	3	53	49·8	13·21
Hepatitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	·9	...
Spleen Diseases ...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1·9	...
Respiratory Diseases ...	5	4	6	5	2	3	5	3	5	4	9	2	53	49·8	13·21
Eye Diseases ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	24	20	2	...	2	4	53	49·8	...
Anæmia and Debility ...	11	6	3	7	5	8	19	10	5	13	9	5	101	95·0	8·91
Tubercular Diseases ...	1	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	1	...	2	9	8·5	44·44
Meningitis and Hydrocephalus ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1·9	50·00
Convulsions ...	1	...	2	...	1	1	...	1	...	2	2	...	10	9·4	80·00
Dentition ...	4	6	6	9	8	5	3	7	4	3	4	3	62	58·3	11·29
Abscess and Ulcer ...	3	1	...	...	2	2	2	1	2	...	1	...	14	13·2	} 3·23*
Injuries ...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	2	9	8·5	
All other Causes ...	3	8	3	6	3	3	5	5	2	2	1	4	45	42·3	
												585			
Admitted per 1,000 of the Average Strength in each Month.															
55·6	35·2	28·8	32·7	41·8	34·1	83·1	64·1	39·5	53·6	47·6	38·8	550·3			

\* Including Hepatitis, Spleen and Eye Diseases.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN OF EUROPEAN REGIMENTS, 1883.

IX.

TABLE showing the DISTRIBUTION by STATIONS of the DEATHS of the WOMEN of EUROPEAN REGIMENTS.

STATIONS.	Average Strength for the period of Observation.	CAUSES OF DEATHS.														Total Deaths of the Year.	DIED PER 1,000 OF STRENGTH.			
		Cholera.	Smallpox.	Enteric Fever.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fevers, Remittent and Continued.	Apoplexy and Sunstroke.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatitis.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Respiratory Diseases.	Heart Diseases.	Anæmia and Debility.	Child-birth and Abortion.	All other Causes.	A. Cholera.	B. All other Causes.	C. All Causes.	
Women on the March (Bengal) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Fort William ...	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	12'05	12'05	
Dum-Dum ...	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27'78	27'78	
Barraekpore ...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
AVERAGE ANNUAL STRENGTH ...	135	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	14'81	14'81	
Dinapore ...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	28'57	28'57	
Benares ...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Chunar ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Fyzabad ...	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Lucknow ...	88	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	45'45	45'45	
Sitapur ...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Fatehgarh ...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Cawnpore ...	51	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19'61	19'61	39'22	
Allahabad ...	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	18'18	18'18	
AVERAGE ANNUAL STRENGTH ...	341	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	2'93	20'53	23'46	
Shahjahanpur ...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bareilly ...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Moradabad ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Roorkee ...	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Meerut ...	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11'36	11'36	
Delhi ...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Muttra ...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
AVERAGE ANNUAL STRENGTH ...	224	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4'46	4'46	
Agra ...	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13'70	13'70	
Morar ...	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Gwalior Fortress ...	14	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71'43	71'43	
Jhansi ...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Nowgong ...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Saugor ...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	62'50	62'50	
Jubbulpore ...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
AVERAGE ANNUAL STRENGTH ...	215	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	13'95	13'95	
Umballa ...	100	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10'00	10'00	
Jullundur ...	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ferozepore ...	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	23'81	23'81	
Mooltan ...	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sialkot ...	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17'54	17'54	
Amritsar and Govindgarh ...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Fort Lahore ...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Meean Meer ...	40	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	100'00	100'00	
Rawalpindi ...	91	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10'99	10'99	
Campbellpore (9 months) ...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Attock ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Nowshera ...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	33'33	33'33	
Peshawar ...	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	65'22	65'22	
AVERAGE ANNUAL STRENGTH ...	515	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	2	2	1	...	...	2	1	...	23'30	23'30	
Darjeeling Depôt ...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	80'00	80'00	
Naini Tal ...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Landour ...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ranikhet ...	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	44'12	44'12	
Chaubattia (8 months) ...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55'56	55'56	
Chakrata (11 months) ...	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	24'39	24'39	
Kasauli Depôt ...	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	42'55	42'55	
Dagshai ...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	20'00	20'00	
Solon (7 months) ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Subathu (11 months) ...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	68'97	68'97	
Jutogh (10 months) ...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bhagsu ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Dalhousie Depôt ...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	142'86	142'86	
Murree Hills (6 months) ...	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Murree Depôt ...	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20'83	20'83	
Cherat (7 months) ...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Pachmarhi ...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
ANNUAL AVERAGE STRENGTH ...	410	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	2	...	1	1	4	3	...	34'15	34'15	
BENGAL PRESIDENCY ...	1,866	1	3	...	...	1	3	4	2	3	6	1	1	1	8	6	...	54	20'90	21'44

STATIONS.	Average Strength for the period of Observation.	CAUSES OF DEATHS.															Total Deaths of the Year.	DIED PER 1,000 OF STRENGTH.		
		Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric Fever.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fevers, Remittent and Continued.	Apoplexy and Sunstroke.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Hepatitis.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Respiratory Diseases.	Heart Diseases.	Anæmia and Debility.	Child-birth and Abortion.	All other Causes.		A. Cholera.	B. All other Causes.	C. All Causes.
Women on the March (Bombay Presidency)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deolali Depôt ...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	32'26	32'26
Women on the march (Madras Presidency)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poonamallee Depôt ...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nusseerabad ...	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Neemuch ...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indore ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mhow ...	62	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	4	...	64'52	64'52
Deesa ...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmedabad ...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baroda ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kurrachee and Ghizree ...	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad ...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quetta ...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aden ...	40	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	...	75'00	75'00
AVERAGE ANNUAL STRENGTH	264	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	7	...	26'52	26'52
Bombay ...	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	16'95	16'95
Khandalla ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Asirgarh ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmednagar ...	34	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	4	29'41	88'24	117'65
Poona ...	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	21'28	21'28
Kirkee ...	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Satara ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgaum ...	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	19'23	19'23
Kolhapur ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secunderabad ...	153	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	19'61	19'61
Kamptee ...	64	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	15'63	...	15'63
AVERAGE ANNUAL STRENGTH	482	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	3	11	4'15	18'67	22'82
Bellary ...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bangalore ...	180	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	5'56	5'56
Cannanore ...	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	37'74	37'74
Malliapoorum ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calicut ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Thomas' Mount ...	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	17'86	17'86
Madras ...	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
AVERAGE ANNUAL STRENGTH	393	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	4	...	10'05	10'05
Rangoon ...	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	43'78	43'78
Toungoo ...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thayetmyo ...	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Port Blair ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
AVERAGE ANNUAL STRENGTH	108	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	18'52	18'52
Taragarh ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mount Aboo ...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	66'67	66'67
Purandhar ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wellington Depôt ...	86	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	4	...	46'51	46'51
AVERAGE ANNUAL STRENGTH	109	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	5	...	45'87	45'87
ARMY OF BENGAL ...	1,866	1	3	...	...	1	3	4	2	3	6	1	1	1	8	6	40	'54	20'90	21'44
ARMY OF MADRAS ...	838	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	3	1	1	1	2	1	14	1'19	15'52	16'71
ARMY OF BOMBAY ...	586	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	2	6	16	1'71	25'59	27'30
ARMY OF INDIA ...	3,290	3	3	3	...	2	3	5	3	3	11	3	3	3	12	13	70	'91	20'37	21'23

# WOMEN AND CHILDREN OF EUROPEAN REGIMENTS, 1883.

## X.

TABLE showing the DISTRIBUTION by STATIONS of the DEATHS of the CHILDREN of EUROPEAN REGIMENTS.

STATIONS.	Average Strength for the period of Observation.	CAUSES OF DEATHS.																	Total Deaths of the Year.	DIED PER 1,000 OF STRENGTH.					
		Cholera.	Smallpox.	Measles.	Hooping Cough.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fever, Remittent and Continued.	Apoplexy and Sunstroke.	Dentition.	Convulsions.	Meningitis and Hydrocephalus.	Tabes Mesenterica.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Dysentery.	Diarrhea.	Anæmia and Debility.	Bronchitis and Pneumonia.	Croup and Diphtheria.	All other Causes.	A. Cholera.	B. All other Causes.	C. All Causes.	
Children on the March	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Fort William	161	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	1	7	43.48	43.48	
Dum-Dum	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	33.90	33.90	
Barrackpore	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
ANNUAL AVERAGE STRENGTH...	245	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	9	36.73	36.73	
Dinapore	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	17.54	17.54	
Benares	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	19.61	19.61		
Chunar	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	200.00	200.00		
Fyzabad	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	13.89	13.89		
Lucknow	183	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	...	2	...	...	2	1	2	1	15	81.97	81.97		
Sitapur	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	20.00	20.00		
Fatehgarh	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	125.00	125.00		
Cawnpore	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	3	36.14	36.14		
Allahabad	103	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	5	48.54	48.54		
ANNUAL AVERAGE STRENGTH...	619	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	5	6	...	3	...	2	2	5	2	1	2	30	48.47	48.47	
Shahjahanpur	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	71.43	71.43	
Bareilly	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	26.67	26.67		
Moradabad	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Roorkee	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	26.67	26.67	
Meerut	134	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	5	37.31	37.31		
Delhi	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	21.28	21.28		
Muttra	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	85.71	85.71		
ANNUAL AVERAGE STRENGTH...	408	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	2	...	1	5	1	...	...	15	36.76	36.76		
Agra	131	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	8	61.07	61.07		
Morar	97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	9	92.78	92.78		
Gwalior Fortress	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	68.97	68.97		
Jhansi	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	35.71	35.71		
Nowgong	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	62.50	62.50		
Saugor	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	64.52	64.52		
Jubbulpore	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
ANNUAL AVERAGE STRENGTH...	390	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	8	...	...	...	1	2	2	5	1	1	24	61.54	61.54	
Umballa	185	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	16.22	16.22		
Jullundur	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	27.78	27.78		
Ferozepore	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	4	52.63	52.63		
Mooltan	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	26.67	26.67		
Sialkot	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	18.18	18.18		
Amritsar and Govindgarh	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Fort Lahore	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	62.50	62.50		
Meean Meer	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	7	102.94	102.94		
Rawalpindi	149	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	4	1	2	...	11	73.83	73.83		
Campbellpore (9 months)	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Attock	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Nowshera	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	18.87	18.87		
Peshawar	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	6	74.07	74.07		
ANNUAL AVERAGE STRENGTH...	911	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	6	2	3	1	2	10	3	5	...	3	39	42.81	42.81	
Darjeeling Depôt	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	21.28	21.28		
Naini Tal	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Landour	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	133.33	133.33		
Ranikhet	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	4	3	1	...	2	13	108.33	108.33		
Chaubattia (8 months)	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	27.03	27.03		
Chakrata (11 months)	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	47.62	47.62		
Kasauli Depôt	101	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	5	49.50	49.50		
Dagshai	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10.99	10.99		
Solon (7 months)	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	166.67	166.67		
Subathu (11 months)	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	4	55.56	55.56		
Jutogh (10 months)	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	37.04	37.04		
Dalhousie Depôt	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	100.00	100.00		
Murree Hills (6 months)	112	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	17.86	17.86		
Murree Depôt	93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	32.26	32.26		
Cherat (7 months)	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Pachmarhi	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	62.50	62.50		
ANNUAL AVERAGE STRENGTH...	818	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	4	3	3	...	5	8	5	1	1	10	42	51.34	51.34	
BENGAL PRESIDENCY	3,441	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	14	29	5	12	1	11	30	18	13	3	18	161	46.79	46.79	

STATIONS.	Average Strength for the period of Observation.	CAUSES OF DEATHS.																	Total Deaths of the Year.	DIED PER 1,000 OF STRENGTH.					
		Cholera.	Smallpox.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fevers, Remittent and Continued.	Apoplexy and Sunstroke.	Dentition.	Convulsions.	Meningitis and Hydrocephalus.	Tabes Mesenterica.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Anæmia and Debility.	Bronchitis and Pneumonia.	Croup and Diphtheria.	All other Causes.	A. Cholera.	B. All other Causes.	C. All Causes.	
Children on the March (Bombay Presidency)	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	
Deolali Depôt ...	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	5	...	80'65	80'65
Children on the march (Madras Presidency)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Poonamallee Depôt ...	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	26'32	26'32
Nusseerabad ...	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	4	...	71'43	71'43
Neemuch ...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	95'24	95'24
Indore ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Mhow ...	99	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	4	...	40'40	40'40
Deesa ...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ahmedabad ...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	60'61	60'61
Baroda ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Knrrachee and Ghizree ...	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	14'29	14'29
Hyderabad ...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Quetta ...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	62'50	62'50
Aden ...	82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	36'59	36'59
ANNUAL AVERAGE STRENGTH	452	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	4	1	1	...	...	3	4	2	...	1	18	...	39'82	39'82
Bombay ...	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	7	...	67'31	67'31
Khandalla ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Asirgarh ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ahmednagar ...	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	15'38	15'38
Poona ...	96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	2	6	...	62'50	62'50
Kirkee ...	111	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	11	...	99'10	99'10
Satara ...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Kolhapur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Belgaum ...	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	48'08	48'08
Secunderabad ...	237	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	5	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	2	18	...	75'95	75'95
Kamptee ...	105	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	6	9'52	47'62	57'14
ANNUAL AVERAGE STRENGTH	841	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	8	...	10	7	...	4	...	...	5	6	4	3	5	54	1'19	63'02	64'21
Bellary ...	115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	9	...	78'26	78'26
Bangalore ...	310	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	2	2	10	...	32'26	32'26
Cannanore ...	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	24'10	24'10
Malliappoorum ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Calicut ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
St. Thomas' Mount ...	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	11'36	11'36
Madras ...	97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	30'93	30'93
ANNUAL AVERAGE STRENGTH	699	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	1	2	1	...	4	3	1	3	2	25	...	35'77	35'77
Rangoon ...	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	3	...	44'78	44'78
Toungoo ...	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	4	...	97'56	97'56
Thayetmyo ...	114	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	3	...	26'32	26'32
Port Blair ...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
ANNUAL AVERAGE STRENGTH	230	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	5	1	2	...	...	10	...	43'48	43'48
Taragarh (Ajmere) ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Mount Aboo ...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Purandhar ...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Wellington Depôt ...	194	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	7	...	36'08	36'08
ANNUAL AVERAGE STRENGTH	237	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	7	...	29'54	29'54
ARMY OF BENGAL ...	3,441	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	14	29	5	12	1	11	30	18	13	3	18	161	...	46'79	46'79
ARMY OF MADRAS ...	1,511	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	6	13	1	5	2	1	14	7	5	3	4	67	'66	43'68	44'34
ARMY OF BOMBAY ...	1,063	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	5	...	7	8	1	4	...	...	7	9	4	3	4	54	...	50'80	50'80
ARMY OF INDIA	6,015	1	2	2	...	...	...	1	14	...	27	50	7	21	3	12	51	34	22	9	26	282	'17	46'71	46'88

# WOMEN AND CHILDREN OF EUROPEAN REGIMENTS, 1883.

## XI.

TABLE showing the DISTRIBUTION by STATIONS of the CHOLERA of the WOMEN of EUROPEAN REGIMENTS.

STATIONS.	Average Strength for the period of Observation.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS FROM CHOLERA IN EACH MONTH.												Total Admissions of the Year.	Total Deaths of the Year.	Death-rate per 1,000 of Strength.
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.			
Women on the March (Bengal) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fort William ... ..	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dum-Dum ... ..	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barraekpore ... ..	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
AVERAGE ANNUAL STRENGTH ...	135	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dinapore ... ..	35	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Benares ... ..	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chunar ... ..	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fyzabad ... ..	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lucknow ... ..	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sitapur ... ..	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fatehgarh ... ..	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cawnpore ... ..	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	19.61
Allahabad ... ..	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
AVERAGE ANNUAL STRENGTH ...	341	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	2.93
Shahjahanpur ... ..	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bareilly ... ..	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moradabad ... ..	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Roorkee ... ..	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meerut ... ..	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi ... ..	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muttra ... ..	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
AVERAGE ANNUAL STRENGTH ...	224	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agra ... ..	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Morar ... ..	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gwalior Fortress ... ..	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jhansi ... ..	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nowgong ... ..	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saugor ... ..	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jubbulpore ... ..	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
AVERAGE ANNUAL STRENGTH ...	215	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Umballa ... ..	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jullundur ... ..	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ferozepore ... ..	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mooltan ... ..	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sialkot ... ..	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amritsar and Govindgarh ... ..	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fort Lahore ... ..	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meean Meer ... ..	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rawalpindi ... ..	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Campbellpore (9 months) ... ..	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Attock ... ..	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nowshera ... ..	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peshawar ... ..	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
AVERAGE ANNUAL STRENGTH ...	515	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darjeeling Depôt ... ..	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Naini Tal „ ... ..	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Landour „ ... ..	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ranikhet ... ..	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chaubattia (8 months) ... ..	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chakrata (11 months) ... ..	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kasauli Depôt ... ..	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dagshai ... ..	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Solon (7 months) ... ..	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Subathu (11 months) ... ..	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jutogh (10 months) ... ..	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dalhousie Depôt ... ..	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Murree Hills (6 months) ... ..	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Murree Depôt ... ..	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cherat (7 months) ... ..	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pachmarhi ... ..	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
AVERAGE ANNUAL STRENGTH ...	410	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BENGAL PRESIDENCY ...	1,866	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	54

STATIONS.	Average Strength for the period of Observa- tion.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS FROM CHOLERA IN EACH MONTH.												Total Ad- missions of the Year.	Total Deaths of the Year.	Death- rate per 1,000 of Strength.
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.			
Women on the March (Bombay Presidency)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deolali Depôt ...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Women on the March (Madras Presidency)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poonamallee Depôt ...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nusseerabad ...	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Neemuch ...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indore ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mhow ...	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deesa ...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmedabad ...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baroda ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kurrachee and Ghizree ...	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad ...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quetta ...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aden ...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
AVERAGE ANNUAL STRENGTH ...	264	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay ...	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khandalla ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Asirgarh ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmednagar ...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	29.41
Poona ...	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kirkee ...	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Satara ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgaum ...	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kolhapur ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secunderabad ...	153	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kamptee ...	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	15.62
AVERAGE ANNUAL STRENGTH ...	482	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	4.15
Bellary ...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bangalore ...	180	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cannanore ...	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mallapoorum ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calicut ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Thomas' Mount ...	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras ...	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
AVERAGE ANNUAL STRENGTH ...	398	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangoon ...	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo ...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thayetmyo ...	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Port Blair ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
AVERAGE ANNUAL STRENGTH ...	108	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Taragarh (Ajmere) ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mount Aboo ...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Purandhar ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wellington Depôt ...	86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
AVERAGE ANNUAL STRENGTH ...	109	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ARMY OF BENGAL ...	1,866	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	.54
ARMY OF MADRAS ...	838	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1.19
ARMY OF BOMBAY ...	586	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1.71
ARMY OF INDIA ...	3,290	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	5	3	.91

WOMEN AND CHILDREN OF EUROPEAN REGIMENTS, 1883.

XII.

TABLE showing the DISTRIBUTION by STATIONS of the CHOLERA of the CHILDREN of EUROPEAN REGIMENTS.

[illegible]

STATIONS.	Average Strength for the period of Observation.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS FROM CHOLERA IN EACH MONTH.												Total Admissions of the Year.	Total Deaths of the Year.	Death-rate per 1,000 of Strength.
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.			
Children on the March(Bombay Presidency)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deolali Depôt ... ..	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Children on the March (Madras Presidency)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poonamalee Depôt... ..	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nusseerabad ... ..	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Neemuch ... ..	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indore ... ..	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mhow ... ..	99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deesa ... ..	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmedabad ... ..	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baroda ... ..	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kurrachee and Ghizree ... ..	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad ... ..	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quetta ... ..	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aden ... ..	82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
AVERAGE ANNUAL STRENGTH	452	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay ... ..	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khandalla ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Asirgarh ... ..	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmednagar ... ..	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poona ... ..	96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kirkee ... ..	111	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Satara ... ..	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kolhapur ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgaum ... ..	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secunderabad ... ..	237	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kamptee ... ..	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	9.52
AVERAGE ANNUAL STRENGTH	841	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1.19
Bellary ... ..	115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bangalore ... ..	310	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cannanore ... ..	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malliapoorum ... ..	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calicut ... ..	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Thomas' Mount ... ..	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras ... ..	97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
AVERAGE ANNUAL STRENGTH	699	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangoon ... ..	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo ... ..	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thayetmyo ... ..	114	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Port Blair ... ..	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
AVERAGE ANNUAL STRENGTH	230	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Taragarh (Ajmere) ... ..	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mount Aboo ... ..	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Purandhar ... ..	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wellington Depôt ... ..	194	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
AVERAGE ANNUAL STRENGTH	237	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ARMY OF BENGAL ... ..	3,441	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
ARMY OF MADRAS ... ..	1,511	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	.66
ARMY OF BOMBAY ... ..	1,063	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ARMY OF INDIA ... ..	6,015	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	.17

# WOMEN AND CHILDREN OF EUROPEAN REGIMENTS, 1883.

## XIII.

DETAIL of the CAUSES of the ADMISSIONS and DEATHS of the WOMEN of EUROPEAN REGIMENTS.

Women of the Army of Bengal—Strength ... 1,866				Admission-rate per 1,000 ... 879.4				Death-rate per 1,000 ... 21.44			
" " Madras " ... 838				" " " ... 790.0				" " " ... 16.71			
" " Bombay " ... 586				" " " ... 822.5				" " " ... 27.30			
" " India " ... 3,290				" " " ... 846.5				" " " ... 21.28			
CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS AND DEATHS.	BENGAL.		MADRAS.		BOMBAY.		ARMY OF INDIA.				
	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	RATIO PER 1,000 OF STRENGTH.		
									Admitted.	Died.	
Cholera ...	2	1	2	1	1	1	5	3	1.5	.91	
Smallpox ...	13	3	2	...	2	...	17	3	5.2	.91	
Measles ...	1	...	4	...	1	...	6	...	...	...	
Erysipelas ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	
Diphtheria ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
Intermittent Fever ...	366	...	63	...	78	...	507	...	154.1	...	
Remittent and Continued Fevers ...	75	1	12	...	21	1	108	2	32.8	.61	
Enteric Fever ...	9	...	4	2	2	1	15	3	4.6	.91	
Rheumatism ...	15	...	3	...	3	1	21	1	...	...	
Secondary Syphilis ...	3	...	2	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	
Serofula ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
Cancer ...	2	...	...	...	1	1	3	...	...	...	
Phthisis Pulmonalis ...	23	6	11	3	3	2	37	11	13.4	3.35	
Hæmoptysis ...	5	...	2	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	
Anæmia ...	40	1	28	...	7	...	75	1	...	...	
Scurvy ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	
General Dropsy ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	
Encephalitis ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
Apoplexy and Sunstroke ...	6	3	...	...	...	...	6	3	2.4	.91	
Paralysis, Hemiplegia ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	
" not stated ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
" Paraplegia ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
Epilepsy ...	4	...	1	...	9	...	14	...	...	...	
Vertigo ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
Hysteria ...	18	...	3	...	1	...	22	...	...	...	
Chorea ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
Convulsions ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
Neuralgia ...	26	...	1	...	2	...	29	...	...	...	
Mania ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	
Dementia ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
Diseases of the Eye ...	47	...	25	...	13	...	85	...	25.8	...	
Otitis ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	
Deafness ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
Ozæna ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	
Exophthalmic Bronchocele ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
Heart Diseases ...	1	1	2	1	2	1	5	3	1.5	.91	
Embolism ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	
Palpitation ...	2	...	3	...	1	...	6	...	...	...	
Varicose Veins ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	
Bronchitis ...	63	...	28	...	8	...	99	...	...	...	
Asthma ...	5	...	3	...	4	...	12	...	...	...	
Pneumonia ...	4	...	...	...	5	1	9	1	...	...	
Abscess of Lung ...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	52.6	.91	
Pleurisy ...	3	1	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	
Tonsillitis and Sorethroat ...	37	...	8	...	4	...	49	...	...	...	
Ulceration of Gums ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	
Enteritis ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
Peritonitis ...	1	1	...	...	1	1	2	2	...	...	
Dyspepsia ...	92	...	55	...	23	...	170	...	...	...	
Dysentery ...	47	4	16	1	6	...	69	5	21.0	1.52	
Diarrhœa ...	87	2	25	1	29	...	141	3	42.9	.91	
Hernia ...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	
Colic ...	23	...	3	...	9	...	35	...	...	...	
Constipation ...	10	...	8	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	
Hæmorrhoids ...	...	...	1	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	
Prolapsus Ani ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	
Tapeworm ...	11	...	2	...	2	...	15	...	...	...	
Ascarides ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
Hæmatemesis ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
Hepatitis ...	35	3	8	...	8	...	51	3	15.5	.91	
Cirrhosis of Liver ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	
Jaundice ...	...	...	1	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	
Gallstones ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	
Spleen Diseases ...	4	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	1.5	...	
Ascites ...	1	1	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	
Bright's Disease ...	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	
Cystitis ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	
Retention of Urine ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
Incontinence of Urine ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
Calculus ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
Gonorrhœa ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
Galaorrhœa ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
Leucorrhœa ...	28	...	9	...	7	...	44	...	...	...	
Amenorrhœa ...	10	...	5	...	2	...	17	...	...	...	
Dysmenorrhœa ...	8	...	12	...	10	...	30	...	...	...	
Menorrhagia ...	17	...	11	...	7	...	35	...	...	...	
Ovaritis ...	3	...	3	1	2	...	8	1	...	...	
Ovarian Tumour ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	
Stricture of Orifice of Uterus ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
Ulcer of Uterus ...	2	...	7	...	4	...	13	...	...	...	
Displacement of Uterus ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	
Prolapse of Uterus ...	4	...	6	...	2	...	12	...	...	...	
Uterine Hæmorrhage ...	12	...	5	...	1	1	18	1	95.4	4.26	
Vaginitis ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	
Metritis ...	4	...	2	...	1	...	7	...	...	...	
Puerperal Peritonitis ...	1	1	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	
" Convulsions ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	
" Mania ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	
" Fever ...	2	1	2	2	...	...	4	3	...	...	
Pelvic Cellulitis ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	
Spurious Pains ...	16	...	13	...	...	...	29	...	...	...	
Child-birth ...	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	5	...	...	
Abortion ...	44	1	20	...	17	...	81	1	...	...	
Abscess ...	29	...	15	...	5	1	49	1	...	...	
Uleer ...	15	1	6	...	7	...	28	1	...	...	
Boils ...	8	...	3	...	...	...	11	...	27.7	.61	
Gum Boil ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	
Carbuncle ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
Skin Diseases ...	11	...	6	...	1	...	18	...	...	...	
Itch ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	
Delirium Tremens and Alcoholism ...	3	1	...	...	1	...	4	1	...	...	
General Debility ...	269	...	186	1	140	1	595	2	255.3*	.91*	
Injuries ...	24	1	5	...	9	...	38	1	11.5	.31	
Not ascertained and no appreciable Disease ...	5	...	1	...	3	...	9	...	...	...	
Ratios for all causes not specially calculated ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81.8	2.43	
TOTAL ...	1,641	40	662	14	482	16	2,785	70	846.5	21.28	

\* Including Anæmia and Dyspepsia.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN OF EUROPEAN REGIMENTS, 1883.

XIV.

DETAIL of the CAUSES of the ADMISSIONS and DEATHS of the CHILDREN of EUROPEAN REGIMENTS.

Children of the Army of Bengal—Strength ...		3,441	Admission-rate per 1,000 ...		590·2	Death-rate per 1,000 ...		46·79		
" " Madras " ...		1,511	" " " ...		724·0	" " " ...		44·34		
" " Bombay " ...		1,063	" " " ...		550·3	" " " ...		50·80		
" " India " ...		6,015	" " " ...		616·8	" " " ...		46·88		
CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS AND DEATHS.	BENGAL.		MADRAS.		BOMBAY.		ARMY OF INDIA.			
	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	RATIO PER 1,000 OF STRENGTH.	
									Admitted.	Died.
Cholera ...	1	...	1	1	...	...	2	1	·3	·17
Smallpox ...	9	2	2	...	4	...	15	2	2·5	·33
Chickenpox ...	9	...	4	...	5	...	18	...	...	...
Measles ...	25	...	49	1	10	1	84	2	14·0	·33
Whooping Cough ...	30	...	...	...	4	...	34	...	5·7	...
Mumps ...	2	...	4	...	3	...	9	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ...	3	...	2	...	5	...	10	...	1·7	...
Diphtheria ...	3	1	2	2	...	...	5	3	...	...
Enteric Fever ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	·3	...
Intermittent Fever ...	299	...	136	...	98	1	533	1	88·6	·17
Remittent and Continued Fevers ...	81	5	33	4	41	5	155	14	25·8	2·33
Erysipelas ...	8	2	2	1	1	...	11	3	...	...
Rheumatism ...	5	...	5	...	2	...	12	...	...	...
Infantile Syphilis ...	3	1	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...
Scrofula ...	1	...	4	...	1	...	6	...	...	...
Tabes Mesenterica ...	18	12	7	5	7	4	32	21	8·1	3·99
Phthisis Pulmonalis ...	2	1	2	2	...	...	4	3		
Hip-joint disease ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...		
Curvature of Spine ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Psoas Abscess ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...
Rickets ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Diabetis and Diuresis ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
Anæmia ...	11	1	3	...	16	...	30	1	...	...
Purpura ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Encephalitis ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Apoplexy and Sunstroke... ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Meningitis ...	5	3	2	1	2	1	9	5	2·3	1·16
Hydrocephalus ...	5	2	...	...	...	...	5	2		
Paralysis ...	3	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
Epilepsy ...	5	...	...	...	1	1	6	1	...	...
Neuralgia ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Chorea ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Hysteria ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Convulsions ...	48	29	13	13	10	8	71	50	11·8	8·31
Dementia ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Diseases of the Eye ...	179	...	117	...	53	...	349	...	58·0	...
Ozæna ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Disease of Mastoid Cells... ..	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Otitis ...	6	...	11	...	1	...	18	...	...	...
Cyanosis ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Nævus ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Croup and Laryngitis ...	6	2	1	1	5	3	12	6	80·6*	5·16*
Laryngismus Stridulus ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...		
Bronchitis ...	210	11	160	4	40	4	410	19		
Asthma ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Pneumonia ...	4	2	4	1	1	...	9	3	...	...
Tonsillitis and Sorethroat ...	27	...	13	...	6	...	46	...	...	...
Peritonitis ...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	2	...	...
Stomatitis ...	13	1	2	...	3	...	18	1	...	...
Aphtha ...	5	2	3	...	...	...	8	2	...	...
Dysentery ...	67	11	33	1	9	...	109	12	18·1	1·99
Diarrhœa ...	305	30	166	14	53	7	524	51	87·1	8·48
Hernia ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Dyspepsia ...	8	...	13	...	3	...	24	...	...	...
Colic ...	3	1	4	...	3	...	10	1	...	...
Constipation ...	5	...	7	...	1	...	13	...	...	...
Gastritis ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Enteritis ...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...
Prolapsus Ani ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Hæmorrhoids ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...
Tapeworm ...	13	...	16	...	3	...	32	...	...	...
Vermeæ ...	7	...	15	...	1	...	23	...	...	...
Malformation of Anus ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Hepatitis ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	·3	...
Atrophy of Liver ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Jaundice ...	3	...	1	2	1	...	5	2	...	...
Spleen Diseases ...	8	...	...	...	2	...	10	...	1·7	...
Nephritis ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Extroversion of Bladder ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Hypospadiæ ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Incontinence of Urine ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Retention of Urine ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Phymosis ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Dentition ...	164	14	54	6	62	7	280	27	46·6	4·49
Leucorrhœa ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Amenorrhœa ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Dysmenorrhœa ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...
Synovitis ...	2	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...
Degeneration of Cartilage ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Talipes ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Caries ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Necrosis ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Spina Bifida ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...
Abscess ...	35	...	15	...	4	...	54	...	20·1	...
Ulcer ...	11	...	1	...	5	...	17	...		
Boils ...	22	...	23	...	5	...	50	...		
Skin Diseases ...	65	...	19	...	7	...	91	...	...	...
Itch ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Pediculi ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
Tumours and Cysts ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Chilblain ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
General Debility ...	193	17	107	7	85	9	385	33	69·0†	5·65†
Injuries ...	50	6	25	...	9	...	84	6	14·0	1·00
Not ascertained and no appreciable disease ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Ratios for all causes not specially calculated ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60·0	3·32
TOTAL ...	2,031	161	1,094	67	585	54	3,710	282	616·8	46·88



## 2. NATIVE ARMY OF INDIA, 1883.

GENERAL STATEMENT FOR THE NATIVE ARMY OF INDIA, SHOWING THE MORTALITY IN RELATION TO  
THE STRENGTH PRESENT AND ABSENT.

A.—REGULAR ARMY OF BENGAL.

Total Strength borne on the Regimental Rolls	...	...	...	46,623
Deaths of the Year, including men absent on Furlough and Sick Leave	...	...	...	652
Death-rate per 1,000 for the Total Regimental Strength	...	...	...	13·98
(For Details, see Regimental Table XXXIII, Sections 1 to 4, and 6.)				

Average Strength present with their Regiments	...	...	...	40,932
Died while on duty with their Regiments	...	...	...	432
Death-rate per 1,000 for the men present with their Regiments	...	...	...	10·55
(Table II.)				

B.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

Total Strength borne on the Regimental Rolls	...	...	...	12,291
Deaths of the Year, including men absent on Furlough and Sick Leave	...	...	...	287
Death-rate per 1,000 for the Total Regimental Strength	...	...	...	23·35
(For Details, see Regimental Table XXXIII, Section 7.)				

Average Strength present with their Regiments	...	...	...	10,438
Died while on duty with their Regiments	...	...	...	224
Death-rate per 1,000 for the men present with their Regiments	...	...	...	21·46
(Table XIII.)				

C.—CENTRAL INDIA FORCE.

Total Strength borne on the Regimental Rolls	...	...	...	5,711
Deaths of the Year, including men absent on Furlough and Sick Leave	...	...	...	58
Death-rate per 1,000 for the Total Regimental Strength	...	...	...	10·16
(For Details, see Regimental Table XXXIII, Section 5.)				

Average Strength present with their Regiments	...	...	...	5,197
Died while on duty with their Regiments	...	...	...	41
Death-rate per 1,000 for the men present with their Regiments	...	...	...	7·89
(Table X.)				

GENERAL STATEMENT FOR THE NATIVE ARMY OF INDIA, SHOWING THE MORTALITY IN RELATION TO  
THE STRENGTH PRESENT AND ABSENT.

ARMY OF BOMBAY.

Total Strength borne on the Regimental Rolls	...	...	...	25,602
Deaths of the Year, including men absent on Furlough and Sick Leave	...	...	...	383
Death-rate per 1,000 for the Total Regimental Strength	...	...	...	14·96
(For Details, see Regimental Table XXXIII, Sections 8 to 12.)				

Average Strength present with their Regiments	...	...	...	23,576
Died while on duty with their Regiments	...	...	...	302
Death-rate per 1,000 for the men present with their Regiments	...	...	...	12·81
(Table IV.)				

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

Total Strength borne on the Regimental Rolls	...	...	...	7,517
Deaths of the Year, including men absent on Furlough and Sick Leave	...	...	...	70
Death-rate per 1,000 for the Total Regimental Strength	...	...	...	9·31
(For Details, see Regimental Table XXXIII, Section 13.)				

Average Strength present with their Regiments	...	...	...	6,983
Died while on duty with their Regiments	...	...	...	53
Death-rate per 1,000 for the men present with their Regiments	...	...	...	7·59
(Table XX.)				

ARMY OF MADRAS.

Total Strength borne on the Regimental Rolls	...	...	...	28,781
Deaths of the Year, including men absent on Furlough and Sick Leave	...	...	...	360
Death-rate per 1,000 for the Total Regimental Strength	...	...	...	12·51
(For Details, see Regimental Table XXXIII, Sections 14 to 18.)				

Average Strength present with their Regiments	...	...	...	27,703
Died while on duty with their Regiments	...	...	...	298
Death-rate per 1,000 for the men present with their Regiments	...	...	...	10·76
(Table III.)				



NATIVE TROOPS, 1883.

I.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the NATIVE TROOPS composing the ARMY of INDIA during the Year 1883; and the prevalence of the principal Diseases in each Month of the Year.

(This Statement has reference only to the men present from month to month with their Regiments. It includes all the Native Troops whose statistics are detailed in the Tables which follow.)

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Number Daily Sick.	Number Daily Sick per 1,000 of Strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 of Strength.	CAUSES OF DEATHS IN HOSPITAL.																	Died out of Hospital.	
						Cholera.	Smallpox.	Enteric Fever.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fevers, Remittent and Continued.	Apoplexy.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	Heart Diseases.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Dropsy.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Wounds and Accidents.		All other Causes.
January ...	121,747	4,704	38·6	261	2·14	15	5	...	5	10	1	8	6	...	3	157	4	11	4	1	8	3	18	2
February ...	122,145	4,186	34·3	147	1·20	2	3	1	5	11	3	3	7	4	2	67	3	5	1	2	7	1	14	6
March ...	119,731	3,530	29·5	119	·99	6	3	1	4	10	2	6	...	2	2	42	2	8	2	3	1	2	14	9
April ...	111,373	3,195	28·7	101	·91	13	4	2	1	15	2	6	4	1	...	22	1	3	3	1	4	...	14	5
May ...	106,933	3,024	28·3	86	·80	11	1	...	3	12	3	...	1	1	...	18	1	9	5	1	3	...	10	7
June ...	107,600	2,814	26·4	61	·57	3	2	...	2	4	3	2	4	2	...	13	3	5	...	...	5	4	7	2
July ...	108,144	3,032	28·0	81	·75	24	...	...	1	4	2	3	1	2	1	7	1	7	1	2	4	...	14	7
August ...	108,548	3,330	30·7	81	·75	16	...	...	3	13	3	3	3	2	...	10	1	7	1	2	1	4	8	4
September ...	110,201	3,489	31·7	67	·61	2	...	...	1	6	1	3	2	2	1	5	3	4	5	3	3	2	10	14
October ...	116,161	3,801	32·7	77	·66	6	...	...	4	5	2	9	5	3	1	6	10	6	1	1	4	2	7	5
November ...	122,351	4,107	33·6	113	·92	23	...	1	4	9	1	3	7	1	...	35	4	7	1	...	5	1	9	2
December ...	123,022	3,896	31·7	155	1·27	11	1	...	8	17	1	7	3	1	1	67	1	8	2	...	4	2	9	13
						132	19	5	41	116*	24	53	43	21	11	449	34	80	26	16	49	21	134	76 †
Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																								
For the Year ...	114,830	3,595	31·3	1,350	11·76	1·15	·17	1·41			·21	·46	·37	·18	·09	3·91	·30	·70	·23	·14	·43	·18	1·17	·66

Absent Deaths 460. Ratio of 1,810 Deaths, 14·31 per 1,000 of the Total Regimental Strength.

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total Admitted during the Year.	Admitted per 1,000 of Strength.	Died out of each hundred cases treated.
	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.			
Cholera ...	22	2	10	19	17	6	61	36	4	13	55	14	259	2·3	50·97
Smallpox ...	47	54	55	53	18	5	3	2	2	1	...	8	248	2·2	7·66
Enteric Fever ...	2	4	2	2	2	2	1	...	1	...	2	...	18	·2	27·78
Fever, Intermittent	4,237	2,634	2,221	2,338	3,108	2,146	3,242	3,348	4,021	6,913	5,443	3,602	43,303	377·1	·09
Fevers, Remittent and Continued ...	83	73	65	72	115	77	114	123	147	174	76	64	1,183†	10·3	9·81
Apoplexy ...	8	6	4	5	3	6	9	4	7	7	3	2	64	·6	37·50
Dysentery ...	363	241	253	285	382	299	516	515	421	465	349	429	4,518	39·3	} 1·37
Diarrhoea ...	237	136	129	174	210	197	319	256	208	233	195	161	2,485	21·6	
Hepatitis ...	19	18	9	10	21	23	14	11	12	10	11	15	173	1·5	12·14
Spleen Diseases ...	121	63	39	57	84	60	58	46	44	67	79	80	798	6·9	1·38
Respiratory Diseases	1,396	830	587	351	311	247	263	222	234	375	526	731	6,073	52·9	7·39
Phthisis Pulmonalis	29	17	24	28	29	15	32	20	21	25	23	22	285	2·5	28·07
Dropsy ...	16	8	5	13	8	3	7	14	12	10	4	8	108	·9	24·07
Scurvy ...	38	27	26	33	41	42	47	40	34	36	32	26	422	3·7	3·79
Rheumatism and Rheumatic Affec- tions ...	573	418	377	276	344	260	366	285	360	375	366	388	4,328	37·7	} ·52
Venereal Diseases ...	394	299	266	252	404	291	335	237	269	327	276	288	3,638	31·6	
Eye Diseases ...	233	167	176	201	284	216	403	398	314	325	232	169	3,118	27·1	
Abscess and Ulcer...	1,171	803	673	704	957	850	1,316	936	919	974	856	992	11,151	97·1	
Guinea Worm ...	13	23	26	50	46	55	63	44	32	38	13	10	393	3·4	} ·52
Wounds and Acci- dents ...	1,327	1,115	951	848	1,037	826	1,008	872	896	1,225	1,101	1,215	12,421	108·2	
All other Causes ...	1,173	1,013	935	879	1,054	818	980	775	856	940	813	829	11,065	96·4	
													106,051		
Admitted per 1,000 of the Average Strength in each Month.															
													923·5		
													94·5	65·5	57·1
													59·5	79·5	59·9
													84·7	75·4	79·4
													107·9	85·5	73·6
													923·5		

\* Including a death from Cerebro-Spinal Fever. See foot-note to Table XV.  
† Twenty-six of these committed suicide, thirteen were murdered, eight were drowned, four were killed in action, three were bitten by snakes, two were executed, and one was struck by lightning.  
‡ Including a case of Cerebro-Spinal Fever, and one of Relapsing Fever. See foot-notes to Tables XV and XVII.

## II.

(This Statement is for the Regular Native Army only, and for men present from month to month with their Regiments.)

Absent Deaths 220. Ratio of 652 Deaths, 13.98 per 1,000 of the Total Regimental Strength.

\* Six of these committed suicide, four were drowned, four were murdered, three were killed in action, two were executed, one was struck by lightning, and one was bitten by a snake.

NATIVE TROOPS, 1883.

III.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the NATIVE TROOPS composing the ARMY of the MADRAS PRESIDENCY during the Year 1883, and the prevalence of the principal Diseases in each Month of the Year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Number Daily Sick.	Number Daily Sick per 1,000 of Strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 of Strength.	CAUSES OF DEATHS IN HOSPITAL.																	Died out of Hospital.	
						Cholera.	Smallpox.	Enteric Fever.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fevers, Remittent and Continued.	Apoplexy.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	Heart Diseases.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Dropsy.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Wounds and Accidents.		All other Causes.
January ...	27,756	841	30·3	31	1·12	8	1	...	2	2	...	1	1	...	...	4	...	1	4	...	1	4	1	
February ...	28,145	790	28·1	25	·89	1	1	...	1	5	1	...	2	...	...	6	...	2	1	...	2	3	...	
March ...	27,917	770	27·6	22	·79	2	1	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	7	...	2	2	...	...	4	...	
April ...	27,073	753	27·8	29	1·07	7	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	2	2	...	2	4	1	
May ...	26,524	728	27·4	20	·75	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	2	4	...	1	4	1	
June ...	26,569	650	24·5	14	·53	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	3	1	...	...	3	...	...	1	
July ...	27,109	703	25·9	27	1·00	15	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	4	2	
August ...	27,464	770	28·0	19	·69	6	...	...	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	3	1	1	...	...	1	2	...	
September ...	28,002	796	28·4	18	·64	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	3	1	4	...	2	1	2	
October ...	28,554	728	25·5	32	1·12	6	...	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	1	3	7	...	...	4	...	3	2	
November ...	28,659	792	27·6	38	1·33	23	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	3	...	2	1	...	3	2	1	
December ...	28,668	809	28·2	23	·80	11	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	...	2	...	...	
						81	4	...	13	17	5	4	8	4	1	46	15	15	20	...	21	2	31	11*
Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																								
For the Year ...	27,703	761	27·5	298	10·76	2·92	·15		1·08	·18	·15	·29	·15	·03	1·66	·54	·54	·72	...	·76	·07	1·12	·40	

Absent Deaths 62. Ratio of 360 Deaths, 12·51 per 1,000 of the Total Regimental Strength.

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total Admitted during the Year.	Admitted per 1,000 of Strength.	Died out of each hundred cases treated.										
	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.													
Cholera ...	11	1	4	11	...	2	44	17	2	12	55	14	173	6·2	46·82										
Smallpox ...	13	19	14	17	5	3	2	1	1	1	...	1	77	2·8	5·19										
Enteric Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...										
Fever, Intermittent	732	485	471	553	501	349	721	679	767	851	747	651	7,507	271·0	...·17										
Fevers, Remittent and Continued ...	12	16	12	11	20	20	30	18	13	16	20	15	203	7·3	8·37										
Apoplexy ...	2	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	1	17	·6	29·41										
Dysentery ...	50	39	28	30	54	44	150	127	79	71	59	70	801	28·9	} ·95										
Diarrhoea ...	45	25	21	23	42	32	70	41	42	51	47	46	485	17·5											
Hepatitis ...	2	4	2	3	5	2	4	4	1	...	...	1	28	1·0											
Spleen Diseases ...	18	6	4	4	11	11	14	4	4	5	6	4	91	3·3	14·29										
Respiratory Diseases	92	65	61	62	46	39	46	46	47	74	83	78	739	26·7	1·10										
Phthisis Pulmonalis	5	2	4	4	2	3	7	2	3	6	5	5	48	1·8	6·22										
Dropsy ...	13	5	4	10	7	2	5	12	11	7	4	6	86	3·1	31·25										
Scurvy ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	4	·2	23·26										
Rheumatism and Rheumatic Affections ...	115	93	81	67	96	70	80	75	73	82	81	85	998	36·0	} ·63										
Venereal Diseases ...	87	54	56	62	81	59	72	56	46	65	43	39	720	26·0											
Eye Diseases ...	54	45	46	33	34	33	91	113	87	67	57	46	706	25·5											
Abscess and Ulcer ...	183	143	156	158	236	171	209	149	170	160	183	205	2,128	76·8											
Guinea Worm ...	1	...	...	5	5	4	3	1	...	3	3	1	26	·9	} ·63										
Wounds and Accidents ...	219	163	150	157	174	138	171	149	142	202	182	198	2,045	73·8											
All other Causes ...	381	338	309	276	273	195	269	287	305	303	291	296	3,523	127·2											
													2,035	1,512	1,425	1,487	1,592	1,177	1,989	1,782	1,798	1,980	1,867	1,762	20,406
Admitted per 1,000 of the Average Strength in each Month.																									
													73·3	53·7	51·0	54·9	60·0	44·3	73·4	64·9	64·2	69·3	65·1	61·5	736·6

NATIVE TROOPS, 1883.

IV.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the NATIVE TROOPS composing the ARMY of the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY during the Year 1883, and the prevalence of the principal Diseases in each Month of the Year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Number Daily Sick.	Number Daily Sick per 1,000 of Strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 of Strength.	CAUSES OF DEATHS IN HOSPITAL.																		Died out of Hospital.
						Cholera.	Smallpox.	Enteric Fever.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fevers, Remittent and Continued.	Apoplexy.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	Heart Diseases.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Dropsy.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Wounds and Accidents.	All other Causes.	
January ...	24,488	886	36·2	55	2·25	...	1	...	1	2	...	1	1	...	...	40	1	2	...	...	...	1	5	...
February ...	24,583	837	34·0	33	1·34	1	...	...	1	3	1	2	1	...	...	15	1	1	...	2	1	1	2	1
March ...	23,998	772	32·2	27	1·13	...	...	...	1	3	...	2	1	...	...	9	1	3	...	2	...	...	...	...
April ...	23,016	731	31·8	22	·96	1	1	1	...	4	...	2	...	1	...	7	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	1
May ...	22,225	755	34·0	24	1·08	4	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	6	1	1	...	1	1	1	1	5
June ...	22,469	704	31·3	17	·76	1	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	2	...	...	2	3	1	...
July ...	22,690	741	32·7	15	·66	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	3	...	1	...	2	1	...	2	...
August ...	22,750	803	35·3	18	·79	3	...	...	...	3	3	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	...
September ...	23,126	852	36·8	19	·82	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	4
October ...	24,120	930	38·6	15	·62	...	...	...	1	2	...	3	...	2	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	1	2
November ...	24,633	964	39·1	24	·97	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	2	...	...	10	2	...	...	...	1	...	4	...
December ...	24,815	854	34·4	33	1·33	...	...	...	2	7	...	2	...	1	...	11	...	1	1	...	1	...	2	5
						11	2	1	7	36*	8	16	6	8	1	109	9	11	2	14	8	8	22	23†
Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																								
For the Year ...	23,576	819	34·7	302	12·81	·47	·08		1·87	·34	·68	·26	·34	·04	4·62	·38	·47	·08	·59	·34	·34	·93		·98

Absent deaths 81. Ratio of 383 deaths, 14·96 per 1,000 of the Total Regimental Strength.

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total Admitted during the Year.	Admitted per 1,000 of Strength.	Died out of each hundred cases treated.									
	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.												
Cholera ...	1	...	...	1	8	1	4	4	1	1	...	...	21	·9	52·38									
Smallpox ...	16	27	29	21	5	1	1	1	1	...	...	2	104	4·4	1·92									
Enteric Fever ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	·1	50·00									
Fever, Intermittent	825	540	486	534	814	466	576	742	990	1,413	1,159	636	9,181	389·4	·08									
Fever, Remittent and Continued ...	20	21	17	16	38	20	15	14	13	16	17	20	227†	9·6	15·86									
Apoplexy ...	1	1	...	...	2	2	2	3	...	1	1	...	13	·6	61·54									
Dysentery ...	69	52	45	46	92	88	132	125	69	92	49	58	917	38·9	} 1·33									
Diarrhœa ...	42	43	32	68	79	64	98	71	49	92	62	38	738	31·3										
Hepatitis ...	5	8	3	5	8	14	7	2	5	7	5	4	73	3·1	10·96									
Spleen Diseases ...	11	8	12	17	17	18	12	10	4	13	11	4	137	5·8	·73									
Respiratory Diseases	296	239	180	121	112	103	84	65	65	116	158	184	1,723	73·1	6·33									
Phthisis Pulmonalis	3	5	5	3	4	3	4	1	5	2	...	5	40	1·7	27·50									
Dropsy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	3	·1	66·67									
Scurvy ...	12	16	13	20	32	29	29	32	26	17	10	13	249	10·6	5·62									
Rheumatism and Rheumatic Affections ...	330	105	106	80	112	73	113	76	84	111	97	95	1,182	50·1	} ·47									
Veneral Diseases ...	90	92	78	71	123	94	86	70	70	90	58	91	1,013	43·0										
Eye Diseases ...	44	41	38	49	65	39	66	73	58	68	43	40	624	26·5										
Abscess and Ulcer ...	231	170	146	157	172	153	244	186	216	239	166	208	2,288	97·0										
Guinea Worm ...	6	12	15	10	12	15	18	16	9	13	8	4	138	5·8										
Wounds and Accidents ...	234	234	212	160	195	184	187	155	203	209	185	194	2,352	99·8	} 102·4									
All other Causes ...	231	227	203	187	269	213	224	156	166	247	150	142	2,415	102·4										
												23,440												
Admitted per 1,000 of the Average Strength in each Month.																								
												92·6	74·9	67·5	68·1	97·1	70·4	83·8	79·2	88·0	113·9	88·5	70·1	99·2

\* Including a death from Cerebro-Spinal Fever.  
† Eleven of these committed suicide, eight were murdered, and one was drowned.  
‡ Including a case of Cerebro-Spinal Fever and one of Relapsing Fever. See foot-notes to Tables XV and XVII.

NATIVE TROOPS, 1883.

V.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the RATIOS of SICKNESS and MORTALITY in the ARMIES of the THREE PRESIDENCIES and for the NATIVE TROOPS of the ARMY of INDIA as a body.

										RATIOS PER 1,000 OF STRENGTH.			
										Army of Bengal.	Army of Madras.	Army of Bombay.	Army of India.
I.—AVERAGE DAILY SICK-RATE OF EACH MONTH.													
January	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40·5	30·3	36·2	38·6
February	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36·6	28·1	34·0	34·3
March	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30·6	27·6	32·2	29·5
April	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·5	27·8	31·8	28·7
May	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·3	27·4	34·0	28·3
June	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·3	24·5	31·3	26·4
July	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·5	25·9	32·7	28·0
August	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·4	28·0	35·3	30·7
September	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·5	28·4	36·8	31·7
October	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·9	25·5	38·6	32·7
November	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·5	27·6	39·1	33·6
December	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·1	28·2	34·4	31·7
AVERAGE OF THE YEAR										32·0	27·5	34·7	31·3
II.—COMPOSITION OF THE ADMISSION-RATE OF THE YEAR.													
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·9	6·2	·9	2·3
Intermittent Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	398·5	271·0	389·4	377·1
Remittent and Continued Fevers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·4	7·3	9·6	10·3
Apoplexy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·5	·6	·6	·6
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45·6	28·9	38·9	39·3
Diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·4	17·5	31·3	21·6
Hepatitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·4	1·0	3·1	1·5
Spleen Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·6	3·3	5·8	6·9
Respiratory Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51·5	26·7	73·1	52·9
Phthisis Pulmonalis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·9	1·8	1·7	2·5
Scurvy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·3	·2	10·6	3·7
Rheumatism and Rheumatic affections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34·7	36·0	50·1	37·7
Venereal Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35·3	26·0	43·0	31·6
Eye Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·1	25·5	26·5	27·1
Abscess and Ulcer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	114·0	76·8	97·0	97·1
Wounds and Accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	135·6	73·8	99·8	108·2
All other Causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90·0	134·0	112·8	103·1
ADMISSION-RATE OF THE YEAR										984·7	736·6	994·2	923·5
III.—COMPOSITION OF THE DEATH-RATE OF THE YEAR.													
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·56	2·92	·47	1·15
Fevers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·32	1·08	1·87	1·41
Apoplexy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·17	·18	·34	·21
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·51	·15	·68	·46
Diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·49	·29	·26	·37
Hepatitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·15	·15	·34	·18
Spleen Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·17	·03	·04	·09
Respiratory Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·20	1·66	4·62	3·91
Heart Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·15	·54	·38	·30
Phthisis Pulmonalis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·07	·54	·47	·70
Anæmia and Debility	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·17	·76	·34	·43
All other Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·61	1·99	1·68	1·71
Wounds and Accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·17	·07	·34	·18
Deaths out of Hospital...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·81	·40	·98	·66
DEATH-RATE OF THE YEAR										10·55	10·76	12·81	11·76
DEATH-RATE, INCLUDING ABSENT DEATHS										13·98	12·51	14·96	14·31
										DIED OUT OF EACH HUNDRED CASES TREATED.			
IV.—MORTALITY RELATIVE TO THE NUMBER TREATED.													
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60·53	46·82	52·38	50·97
Intermittent Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·09	·17	·08	·09
Remittent and Continued Fevers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·09	8·37	15·86	9·81
Apoplexy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35·00	29·41	61·54	37·50
Dysentery and Diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·50	·95	1·33	1·37
Hepatitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·53	14·29	10·96	12·14
Spleen Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·24	1·10	·73	1·38
Respiratory Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·22	6·22	6·33	7·39
Phthisis Pulmonalis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·67	31·25	27·50	28·07
Scurvy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·05	.....	5·62	3·79

NATIVE TROOPS, 1883.

VI.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the NATIVE TROOPS serving in BENGAL PROPER and in ASSAM during the Year 1883, and the prevalence of the principal Diseases in each Month of the Year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Number Daily Sick.	Number Daily Sick per 1,000 of Strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 of Strength.	CAUSES OF DEATHS IN HOSPITAL.																	Died out of Hospital.	
						Cholera.	Smallpox.	Enteric Fever.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fevers, Remittent and Continued.	Apoplexy.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	Heart Diseases.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Dropsy.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Wounds and Accidents.		All other Causes.
January ...	6,716	374	55·7	17	...	7	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
February ...	6,737	358	53·1	12	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	2
March ...	6,696	337	50·3	11	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
April ...	5,929	270	45·5	12	...	4	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
May ...	5,614	227	40·4	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
June ...	5,585	230	41·2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
July ...	5,654	257	45·5	5	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
August ...	5,745	267	46·5	7	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2
September ...	5,853	275	47·0	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
October ...	6,057	240	39·6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
November ...	6,269	252	40·2	6	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
December ...	6,344	254	40·0	13	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	3
						11	...	2	3	10	2	11	9	...	2	15	1	4	1	1	2	1	15	9
						Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																		
For the Year ...	6,100	278	45·6	99	16·23	1·80	...	...	2·46	·33	1·80	1·48	...	·33	2·46	·16	·66	·16	·16	·33	·16	2·46	1·48	...

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total Admitted during the Year.	Admitted per 1,000 of Strength.	Died out of each hundred cases treated.
	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.			
Cholera ...	10	...	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	2·6	68·75
Smallpox ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	·2	...
Enteric Fever ...	...	1	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	7	1·1	28·57
Fever, Intermittent and Continued ...	528	286	222	198	332	247	485	366	354	444	410	373	4,245	695·9	·07
Apoplexy ...	3	2	6	4	8	5	11	8	4	6	7	5	69	11·3	14·49
Dysentery ...	95	70	83	68	51	32	51	45	71	49	52	74	741	121·5	50·00
Diarrhoea ...	55	27	38	26	38	31	37	32	27	20	13	21	365	59·8	1·81
Hepatitis ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	6	1·0	...
Spleen Diseases ...	11	6	5	4	5	...	2	4	8	2	4	10	61	10·0	3·28
Respiratory Diseases	92	59	49	25	23	14	23	29	20	30	34	51	449	73·6	3·34
Phthisis Pulmonalis	1	...	...	2	4	...	2	2	1	4	6	1	23	3·8	17·39
Dropsy ...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	·3	50·00
Scurvy ...	3	1	1	...	2	...	3	...	2	...	1	2	15	2·5	6·67
Rheumatism and Rheumatic Affections ...	22	33	27	11	11	8	13	13	9	24	15	17	203	33·3	} ·73
Venereal Diseases ...	18	5	9	8	9	13	9	4	12	8	16	11	122	20·0	
Eye Diseases ...	6	5	6	8	3	3	9	4	7	7	3	5	66	10·8	
Abscess and Ulcer ...	47	33	35	22	50	45	60	33	37	43	30	50	485	79·5	
Guinea Worm ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	4	·7	
Wounds and Accidents ...	97	98	77	74	75	43	47	55	42	74	67	88	837	137·2	} ·73
All other Causes ...	85	73	96	74	91	89	73	63	71	50	47	58	870	142·6	
													8,591		
Admitted per 1,000 of the Average Strength in each Month.															
													1,408·4		

NATIVE TROOPS, 1883.

VII.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the NATIVE TROOPS serving in the DINAPORE, BENARES, OUDH and CAWNPORE DISTRICTS during the Year 1883, and the prevalence of the principal Diseases in each Month of the Year.

MONTHS.		Average Strength.	Average Number Daily Sick.	Number Daily Sick per 1,000 of Strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 of Strength.	CAUSES OF DEATHS IN HOSPITAL.																	Died out of Hospital.			
							Cholera.	Smallpox.	Enteric Fever.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fevers, Remittent and Continued.	Apoplexy.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	Heart Diseases.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Dropsy.	Senrvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Wounds and Accidents.		All other Causes.		
January	...	8,713	336	38'6	9	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
February	...	8,677	322	37'1	5	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
March	...	8,535	286	33'5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
April	...	7,590	255	33'6	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	
May	...	7,203	229	31'8	6	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
June	...	7,360	219	29'8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
July	...	7,208	236	32'7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	
August	...	7,144	287	40'2	12	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	
September	...	7,236	272	37'6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
October	...	7,285	252	34'6	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
November	...	7,684	241	31'4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
December	...	7,948	247	31'1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
							9	4	1	4	5	...	1	1	1	2	14	1	9	...	...	1	3	3	4		
Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																											
For the Year	...	7,715	265	34'3	63	8'17	1'17	'52		1'30	...	'13	'13	'13	'26	1'82	'13	1'17	...	...	'13	'38	'38	'52			

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total Admitted during the Year.	Admitted per 1,000 of Strength.	Died out of each hundred cases treated.											
	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.														
Cholera ...	...	...	...	2	5	...	2	8	1	...	...	...	18	2'3	50'00											
Smallpox ...	7	3	1	7	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	2'6	20'00											
Enteric Fever ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	'1	100'00											
Fever, Intermittent	212	126	127	199	222	148	241	283	237	402	191	150	2,538	329'0	'16											
Fevers, Remittent and Continued ...	1	1	...	7	6	5	8	7	10	8	...	2	55	7'1	9'09											
Apoplexy ...	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	5	'7	...											
Dysentery ...	26	10	13	30	19	22	16	24	24	29	33	14	260	33'7	} '55											
Diarrhœa ...	3	5	10	10	7	13	14	10	17	7	4	5	105	13'6												
Hepatitis ...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	7	'9												
Spleen Diseases ...	9	4	2	1	3	1	4	3	3	5	1	5	41	5'3	4'88											
Respiratory Diseases	76	61	50	19	12	16	21	19	15	29	28	67	413	53'5	3'39											
Phthisis Pulmonalis	5	1	3	2	3	1	2	4	1	3	...	1	26	3'4	34'62											
Dropsy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	'1	...											
Scorvy ...	5	4	3	2	1	...	2	1	1	6	10	3	38	4'9	...											
Rheumatism and Rheumatic Affections ...	64	36	40	21	30	14	30	16	26	25	35	32	369	47'8	} '20											
Venereal Diseases ...	35	29	26	24	35	11	39	14	27	36	22	27	325	42'2												
Eye Diseases ...	12	10	15	15	25	19	28	42	20	21	19	12	238	30'9												
Abscess and Ulcer ...	97	62	68	51	76	98	157	115	87	76	65	73	1,025	132'9	} '20											
Guinea Worm ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	5	3	1	...	...	...	11	1'4												
Wounds and Accidents ...	149	84	89	76	112	66	125	112	81	116	91	109	1210	156'8												
All other Causes ...	91	71	54	64	98	57	57	56	61	60	59	49	777	100'7												
												793	508	503	531	659	473	752	719	612	824	558	551	7,483		
Admitted per 1,000 of the Average Strength in each Month.																										
												91'0	58'5	58'9	70'0	91'5	64'3	104'3	100'6	84'6	113'1	72'6	69'3	969'9		

NATIVE TROOPS, 1883.

VIII.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the NATIVE TROOPS serving in the MEERUT DISTRICT and in ROHILCUND during the Year 1883, and the prevalence of the principal Diseases in each Month of the Year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Number Daily Sick.	Number Daily Sick per 1,000 of Strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 of Strength.	CAUSES OF DEATHS IN HOSPITAL.																		Died out of Hospital.
						Cholera.	Smallpox.	Enteric Fever.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fevers, Remittent and Continued.	Apoplexy.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	Heart Diseases.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Dropsy.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Wounds and Accidents.	All other Causes.	
January ...	6,446	272	42·2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	1	...	2	...	
February ...	5,961	228	38·2	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	
March ...	6,118	203	33·2	10	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	
April ...	5,824	178	30·6	4	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
May ...	5,691	178	31·3	7	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	
June ...	5,694	177	31·1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
July ...	5,543	173	31·2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	
August ...	5,471	203	37·1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	
September ...	5,533	187	33·8	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	
October ...	5,769	226	39·2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
November ...	5,228	221	42·3	6	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
December ...	6,482	258	39·8	13	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	
						2	3	...	2	9	...	1	1	1	1	16	1	11	1	...	1	1	8	8
						Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																		
For the Year ...	5,813	209	36·0	67	11·53	·34	·52	1·90			...	·17	·17	·17	·17	2·75	·17	1·90	·17	...	·17	·17	1·38	1·38

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total Admitted during the Year.	Admitted per 1,000 of Strength.	Died out of each hundred cases treated.											
	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.														
Cholera ...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	·3	100·00											
Smallpox ...	6	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	2·1	25·00											
Enteric Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	·2	...											
Fever, Intermittent ...	221	120	89	103	244	171	281	236	209	359	189	150	2,372	408·1	·08											
Fevers, Remittent and Continued ...	5	3	8	9	10	2	6	4	2	4	1	3	57	9·8	15·79											
Apoplexy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Dysentery ...	12	6	5	13	19	21	13	17	15	24	12	23	180	31·0	} ·71											
Diarrhoea ...	11	1	4	11	14	10	10	15	7	6	7	7	103	17·7												
Hepatitis ...	2	3	...	2	4	1	1	2	...	...	2	2	19	3·3												
Spleen Diseases ...	2	3	1	4	2	1	2	1	...	2	2	...	20	3·4	5·00											
Respiratory Diseases ...	50	23	19	6	18	10	10	4	12	11	19	37	219	37·7	7·31											
Phthisis Pulmonalis ...	4	1	3	1	3	2	1	2	2	1	...	3	23	4·0	47·83											
Dropsy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	·2	100·00											
Scurvy ...	1	1	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	1·0	...											
Rheumatism and Rbeumatic Affections ...	32	18	15	11	7	9	22	8	16	18	14	20	190	32·7	} ·41											
Venereal Diseases ...	32	23	16	11	29	19	21	26	20	33	22	33	285	49·0												
Eye Diseases ...	18	12	11	17	33	24	39	24	27	22	19	8	254	43·7												
Abscess and Ulcer ...	90	45	41	43	46	48	84	57	65	81	46	47	693	119·2	} ...											
Guinea Worm ...	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	1	1	2	...	1	9	1·5												
Wounds and Accidents ...	100	75	57	56	62	53	59	65	67	78	31	79	782	134·5												
All other Causes ...	37	44	37	33	65	46	41	22	24	31	22	56	458	78·8	...											
												623	378	309	324	561	419	593	485	467	672	386	469	5,686		
												Admitted per 1,000 of the Average Strength in each Month.														
												96·6	63·4	50·5	55·6	98·6	73·6	107·0	88·6	84·4	116·5	73·8	72·4	978·2		

NATIVE TROOPS, 1883.
IX.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the NATIVE TROOPS serving in the AGRA DISTRICT and in CENTRAL INDIA during the Year 1883, and the prevalence of the principal Diseases in each Month of the Year.
(Several of the Stations of this area usually occupied by Regiments of the Bengal Army were in 1882 occupied by Madras Troops. The Statistics of the Madras Troops occupying Stations of the Bengal Presidency are given in Table XXII.)

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Number Daily Sick.	Number Daily Sick per 1,000 of Strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 of Strength.	CAUSES OF DEATHS IN HOSPITAL.																			Died out of Hospital.
						Cholera.	Smallpox.	Enteric Fever.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fevers, Remittent and Continued.	Apoplexy.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	Heart Diseases.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Dropsy.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Wounds and Accidents.	All other Causes.		
January ...	5,754	241	41·9	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
February ...	5,705	215	37·7	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
March ...	5,376	170	31·6	4	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
April ...	4,814	140	29·1	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
May ...	4,626	122	26·4	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
June ...	4,779	99	20·7	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
July ...	4,736	126	26·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
August ...	4,692	129	27·5	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
September ...	4,771	139	29·1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
October ...	5,096	164	32·2	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	
November ...	5,060	160	31·6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
December ...	4,930	139	28·2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
						...	3	...	2	3	...	1	1	1	1	8	1	3	...	...	...	1	3	1	
						Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																			
For the Year ...	5,028	154	30·6	29	5·77	...	·60	·99	...	·20	·20	·20	·20	1·59	·20	·60	...	...	...	·20	·60	·20	...	...	

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total Admitted during the Year.	Admitted per 1,000 of Strength.	Died out of each hundred cases treated.											
	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.														
Cholera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Smallpox ...	2	1	5	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	2·2	27·27											
Enteric Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Fever, Intermittent ...	109	62	48	82	74	62	140	169	197	316	202	98	1,559	310·1	·13											
Fevers, Remittent and Continued ...	6	5	7	...	6	3	4	4	5	10	3	1	54	10·7	5·56											
Apoplexy ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	·2	...											
Dysentery ...	9	2	5	13	18	4	15	26	11	13	5	3	124	24·7	...											
Diarrhoea ...	4	...	...	3	5	7	9	8	5	6	4	3	54	10·7	1·12											
Hepatitis ...	5	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	1·8	...											
Spleen Diseases ...	9	6	...	...	4	1	3	2	...	1	2	8	36	7·2	11·11											
Respiratory Diseases ...	41	32	24	17	18	6	7	15	11	21	18	13	223	44·4	2·78											
Phthisis Pulmonalis ...	3	1	3	4	1	...	4	1	2	4	2	...	25	5·0	3·59											
Dropsy ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	·2	12·00											
Scurvy ...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	4	·8	...											
Rheumatism and Rheumatic Affections ...	27	17	14	7	16	16	15	8	11	15	12	10	168	33·4	...											
Venereal Diseases ...	23	18	14	7	12	19	15	12	22	16	14	12	184	36·6	...											
Eye Diseases ...	16	6	11	13	9	3	17	15	13	11	6	7	127	25·2	...											
Abscess and Ulcer ...	155	117	85	79	70	60	111	71	58	70	44	44	964	191·7	...											
Gninea Worm ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	4	·8	·20											
Wounds and Accidents ...	78	49	51	32	48	30	58	47	48	50	67	73	631	125·5	...											
All other Causes ...	65	42	31	28	32	29	47	26	20	27	11	21	379	75·3	...											
												553	359	299	288	314	243	446	404	404	561	393	294	4,558		
												Admitted per 1,000 of the Average Strength in each Month.														
												96·1	62·9	55·6	59·8	67·9	50·8	94·2	86·1	84·7	110·1	77·7	59·6	906·5		

NATIVE TROOPS, 1883.

X.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the NATIVE TROOPS composing the CENTRAL INDIA IRREGULAR FORCE during the Year 1883, and the prevalence of the principal Diseases in each Month of the Year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Number Daily Sick.	Number Daily Sick per 1,000 of Strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 of Strength.	CAUSES OF DEATHS IN HOSPITAL.																	Died out of Hospital.			
						Cholera.	Smallpox.	Enteric Fever.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fevers, Remittent and Continued.	Apoplexy.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	Heart Diseases.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Dropsy.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Wounds and Accidents.		All other Causes.		
January ...	5,528	115	20·8	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
February ...	5,479	87	15·9	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
March ...	5,298	87	16·4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
April ...	5,088	95	18·7	6	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
May ...	4,898	74	15·1	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
June ...	4,834	85	17·6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
July ...	4,967	101	20·3	6	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
August ...	4,980	97	19·5	6	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...
September ...	5,088	104	20·4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
October ...	5,261	110	20·9	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
November ...	5,457	123	22·5	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
December ...	5,489	94	17·1	5	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
						2	...	...	1	10	...	4	3	...	1	7	1	1	1	...	1	2	5		2*	
Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																										
For the Year ...	5,197	98	18·9	41	7·89	·39	...	2·12	...	·77	·57	...	·19	1·35	·19	·19	·19	...	·19	·39	·96	·39	...	...	...	

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total Admitted during the Year.	Admitted per 1,000 of Strength.	Died out of each hundred cases treated.													
	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.																
Cholera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	·4	100·00													
Smallpox ...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	·8	...													
Enteric Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...													
Fever, Intermittent ...	78	55	49	53	53	36	78	82	115	237	180	69	1,085	208·8	·09													
Fevers, Remittent and Continued ...	2	1	...	3	3	1	6	4	4	3	1	3	31	6·0	32·26													
Apoplexy ...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	5	1·0	...													
Dysentery ...	7	7	8	11	7	10	24	16	9	8	11	4	122	23·5	} 2·93													
Diarrhoea ...	12	7	6	4	5	9	20	24	14	6	6	4	117	22·5														
Hepatitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	3	·6	...													
Spleen Diseases ...	4	1	...	...	2	3	3	1	2	1	1	5	23	4·4	4·35													
Respiratory Diseases ...	44	13	26	16	4	10	7	4	10	11	14	33	192	36·9	3·65													
Phthisis Pulmonalis ...	2	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	7	1·3	14·29													
Dropsy ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	·4	50·00													
Scurvy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	·2	...													
Rheumatism and Rheumatic Affections ...	16	11	7	15	8	7	10	11	7	10	17	11	130	25·0	} ·60													
Venereal Diseases ...	8	8	10	12	22	20	11	5	6	7	6	10	125	24·0														
Eye Diseases ...	19	10	10	18	24	17	44	34	15	25	8	9	233	44·8														
Abscess and Ulcer ...	30	12	12	16	20	22	37	28	26	23	25	34	290	55·8														
Guinea Worm ...	1	6	4	6	16	15	17	5	10	6	...	2	88	16·9														
Wounds and Accidents ...	41	27	27	13	29	19	22	26	28	39	35	30	336	64·7	} ...													
All other Causes ...	19	26	12	30	20	15	37	21	27	29	29	31	296	57·0														
													285	187	171	199	216	184	320	263	276	411	335	245	3,092			
Admitted per 1,000 of the Average Strength in each Month.																												
																51·6	34·1	32·3	39·1	44·1	38·1	64·4	52·8	54·2	78·1	61·4	44·6	595·0

\* One of these was killed in action.  
The Total Strength of the Corps of the Central India Force was 5,711, and out of this Strength the Deaths were 58, which gives a ratio of 10·16 per 1,000.  
The Gain and Loss Statement for the year is as under:—  
Strength borne on the Rolls at the beginning of the year ... 5,749  
Additions received during the year ... 482  
TOTAL ... 6,231  
Deaths at Head-Quarters and on Detachment duty 41, on Furlough 7, and on Sick leave 10, Invalided for discharge 205, otherwise discharged 319 ... 582  
Remaining on the Rolls on the 31st of December ... 5,649

NATIVE TROOPS, 1883.

XI.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the NATIVE TROOPS serving in the PUNJAB during the Year 1883, and the prevalence of the principal Diseases in each Month of the Year.

MONTHS.		Average Strength.	Average Number Daily Sick.	Number Daily Sick per 1,000 of Strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 of Strength.	CAUSES OF DEATHS IN HOSPITAL.																		Died out of Hospital.			
							Cholera.	Smallpox.	Enteric Fever.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fevers, Remittent and Continued.	Apoplexy.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	Heart Diseases.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Dropsy.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Wounds and Accidents.	All other Causes.				
January	...	16,809	584	34·7	48	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	38	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
February	...	16,880	490	29·0	15	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	
March	...	16,717	343	20·5	9	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
April	...	14,867	299	20·1	10	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	3	1	
May	...	14,412	307	21·3	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	
June	...	14,352	308	21·5	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	5	...	...	...	...	2	...	
July	...	14,097	305	21·6	8	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	1	2	1	
August	...	13,966	313	22·4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	
September	...	13,978	342	24·5	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	
October	...	15,612	389	24·9	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
November	...	16,192	422	26·1	12	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
December	...	15,460	383	24·8	19	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	8	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	1	
							1	2	...	4	8	5	6	5	3	1	76	2	16	...	...	3	1	22	10			
Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																												
For the Year	...	15,279	374	24·5	165	10·80	·07	·13		·79	·33	·39	·33	·19	·07	4·97	·13	1·05	...	...	·19	·07	1·44	·65				

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total Admitted during the Year.	Admitted per 1,000 of Strength.	Died out of each hundred cases treated.	
	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.				
Cholera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	·1	100·00	
Smallpox ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	6	·4	33·33	
Enteric Fever ...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	·2	...	
Fever, Intermittent	508	344	223	198	345	285	316	298	411	902	756	502	5,088	333·0	·08	
Fevers, Remittent and Continued ...	18	9	5	3	10	12	15	41	66	77	7	6	269	17·6	2·97	
Apoplexy ...	1	...	...	...	1	3	3	...	1	...	...	...	9	·6	55·56	
Dysentery ...	34	14	12	28	77	39	45	55	49	63	28	38	482	31·6	}	
Diarrhœa ...	34	3	8	11	23	15	32	25	25	18	16	9	219	14·3		1·57
Hepatitis ...	3	...	2	...	1	1	1	1	3	...	1	3	16	1·0		18·75
Spleen Diseases ...	21	7	3	14	21	6	7	12	5	13	24	19	152	10·0	·66	
Respiratory Diseases	281	107	53	28	37	25	24	18	19	24	54	81	751	49·2	10·12	
Phthisis Pulmonalis	4	5	4	7	8	6	9	3	4	1	7	4	62	4·1	25·81	
Dropsy ...	1	1	1	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	8	·5	...	
Scurvy ...	4	1	...	2	2	4	6	2	1	3	3	3	31	2·0	...	
Rheumatism and Rheumatic Affec- tions ...	86	40	39	24	34	34	42	23	28	27	31	40	448	29·3	}	
Veneral Diseases ...	65	37	25	34	45	30	49	32	35	46	24	34	456	29·8		
Eye Diseases ...	41	18	19	22	49	52	59	53	55	61	37	18	484	31·7		
Abscess and Ulcer ...	162	91	53	81	151	135	184	130	108	114	91	110	1,410	92·3		
Guinea Worm ...	1	...	1	1	3	4	6	6	4	4	...	1	31	2·0	·50	
Wounds and Acci- dents ...	176	164	120	119	143	144	147	110	128	173	161	180	1,765	115·5	}	
All other Causes ...	109	90	89	75	92	76	94	64	71	75	81	70	986	64·5		
Admitted per 1,000 of the Average Strength in each Month.																
	92·2	55·2	39·3	43·7	72·4	60·7	73·8	62·5	72·5	102·5	81·6	72·7	829·7			

NATIVE TROOPS, 1883.
XII.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY in the ARMY of BENGAL, serving in SOUTHERN AFGHANISTAN during the Year 1883, and the prevalence of the principal Diseases in each Month of the Year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Number Daily Sick.	Number Daily Sick per 1,000 of Strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 of Strength.	CAUSES OF DEATHS IN HOSPITAL.																Died out of Hospital.			
						Cholera.	Smallpox.	Enteric Fever.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fevers, Remittent and Continued.	Apoplexy.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	Heart Diseases.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Dropsy.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.		Wounds and Accidents.	All other Causes.	
January ...	248	4	16.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
February ...	414	9	21.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
March ...	413	9	21.8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
April ...	103	4	38.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
May ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
June ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
July ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
August ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
September ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
October ...	223	8	35.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
November ...	1,396	47	33.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
December ...	1,574	80	50.8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
						...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																									
For 7 Months ...	624	23	36.9	2	3.21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.60

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total Admitted during the period.	Admitted per 1,000 of Strength during the period of occupation.	Died out of each hundred cases treated.
	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.			
Cholera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Smallpox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fever, Intermittent ...	5	23	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	97	133	288	461.6	...
Fevers, Remittent and Continued ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1.6	...
Apoplexy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery ...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	16	23	52	83.3	}
Diarrhoea ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	6.4	
Hepatitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Spleen Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1.6	...
Respiratory Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	10	13	20.8	7.69
Phthisis Pulmonalis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dropsy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scurvy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rheumatism and Rheumatic Affections ...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	8	17	27.3	}
Venereal Diseases ...	2	1	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	5	23	36.9	
Eye Diseases ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	1	7	11.2	
Abscess and Ulcer ...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	12	23	39	62.5	}
Guinea Worm ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Wounds and Accidents ...	9	18	14	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	16	50	112	179.5	
All other Causes ...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	5	11	17.6	...
	20	47	36	4	...	...	...	...	...	35	164	262	568		
Admitted per 1,000 of the Average Strength in each Month.															
	80.6	113.5	87.2	38.8	...	...	...	...	...	157.0	117.5	166.5	910.3		

NATIVE TROOPS, 1883.  
XIII.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the NATIVE TROOPS composing the PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE during the Year 1883, and the prevalence of the principal Diseases in each Month of the Year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Number Daily Sick.	Number Daily Sick per 1,000 of Strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 of Strength.	CAUSES OF DEATHS IN HOSPITAL.																	Died out of Hospital.	
						Cholera.	Smallpox.	Enteric Fever.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fevers, Remittent and Continued.	Apoplexy.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	Heart Diseases.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Dropsy.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Wounds and Accidents.		All other Causes.
January ...	11,652	874	75·0	75	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	1	62	1	1	...	...	2	1	3	...
February ...	11,521	661	57·4	41	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	33	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...
March ...	11,266	423	37·5	20	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1
April ...	10,385	329	31·7	6	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
May ...	9,273	288	31·1	5	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
June ...	9,392	268	28·5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	1
July ...	9,424	263	27·9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3
August ...	9,511	315	33·1	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
September ...	9,753	384	39·4	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
October ...	10,057	560	55·7	7	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...
November ...	11,255	639	56·8	16	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	12	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
December ...	11,773	592	50·3	32	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	1	...	...	24	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...
						...	...	1	5	14	2	7	3	1	1	148	2	8	...	...	4	2	21*	5†
Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																								
For the Year ...	10,438	466	44·6	224	21·46	...	...	1·92	·19	·67	·29	·10	·10	14·18	·19	·76	...	...	·38	·19	2·01	·48		

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total Admitted during the Year.	Admitted per 1,000 of Strength.	Died out of each hundred cases treated.									
	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.												
Cholera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									
Smallpox ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...									
Enteric Fever ...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	33·33									
Fever, Intermittent ...	865	545	406	333	471	344	324	403	622	1,660	1,227	713	7,913	758·1	·06									
Fevers, Remittent and Continued ...	11	5	7	7	8	4	7	10	14	8	12	3	96	9·2	14·58									
Apoplexy ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	4	4	50·00									
Dysentery ...	39	32	38	36	37	25	48	58	86	79	72	111	661	63·3	} 1·14									
Diarrhoea ...	21	17	8	13	25	13	19	23	19	18	24	17	217	20·8										
Hepatitis ...	...	1	1	...	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	1	8	·8										
Spleen Diseases ...	30	20	11	12	18	17	11	8	16	20	25	22	210	20·1	·48									
Respiratory Diseases ...	394	208	118	46	27	13	27	15	26	33	78	157	1,142	109·4	12·96									
Phthisis Pulmonalis ...	2	2	2	4	2	...	1	3	2	4	3	1	26	2·5	30·77									
Dropsy ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	·1	...									
Scurvy ...	12	2	8	6	3	9	5	3	2	5	3	3	61	5·8	...									
Rheumatism and Rheumatic Affections ...	48	35	31	21	15	15	22	40	31	34	28	39	359	34·4	} ·65									
Veneral Diseases ...	23	18	17	12	37	15	24	11	24	18	19	12	230	22·0										
Eye Diseases ...	11	8	11	14	23	23	28	16	15	20	19	10	203	19·4										
Abscess and Uleer ...	121	91	61	71	100	84	180	140	119	119	138	143	1,367	131·0										
Guinea Worm ...	...	...	...	1	...	5	7	9	5	7	...	1	35	3·4										
Wounds and Accidents ...	110	115	103	110	126	106	118	97	105	123	141	130	1,384	132·6	} 85·5									
All other Causes ...	115	56	69	80	84	75	91	51	79	67	59	67	893	85·5										
1,805												1,156	891	768	981	752	913	889	1,166	2,216	1,848	1,430	14,815	
Admitted per 1,000 of the Average Strength in each Month.																								
154·9												100·3	79·1	74·0	105·8	80·1	96·9	93·5	119·6	220·3	164·2	121·5	1419·3	

\* In three of these cases the cause of death was not ascertained.  
† One of these was bitten by a snake, one was murdered, and two committed suicide.  
The Total Strength of the Punjab Frontier Force was 12,291; out of this Strength the Deaths were 287, which gives a ratio of 23·35 per 1,000.  
The Gain and Loss Statement of the year is as under :—  
Strength borne on the Rolls in the beginning of the year ... .. 12,378  
Additions received during the year ... .. 1,568  
TOTAL ... .. 13,946  
Deaths at Head-Quarters and on Detachment duty 224; on Furlough 27; on Sick leave 36; Invalided for discharge 338; Transfers given 25; otherwise discharged 864 ... .. 1,564  
Remaining on the Rolls on the 31st of December ... .. 12,382

NATIVE TROOPS, 1883.

XIV.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the NATIVE TROOPS of the REGULAR ARMY and of the PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE serving TRANS-INDUS during the Year 1883, and the prevalence of the principal Diseases in each Month of the Year. (Excluding the Troops serving in Southern Afghanistan.)

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Number Daily Sick.	Number Daily Sick per 1,000 of Strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 of Strength.	CAUSES OF DEATHS IN HOSPITAL.																	Died out of Hospital.	
						Cholera.	Smallpox.	Enteric Fever.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fevers, Remittent and Continued.	Apoplexy.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	Heart Diseases.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Dropsy.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Wounds and Accidents.		All other Causes.
January	...	14,175	958	67·6	85	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	1	...	70	1	1	...	...	2	1	4	...	
February	...	14,201	735	51·8	44	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	1	34	1	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	
March	...	14,212	473	33·3	21	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	
April	...	12,526	362	28·9	7	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	
May	...	11,419	308	27·0	7	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	
June	...	11,556	280	24·2	13	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	4	1	
July	...	11,508	285	24·8	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	4	
August	...	11,662	344	29·5	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
September	...	11,970	426	35·6	6	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
October	...	12,702	631	49·7	11	...	...	...	1	1	...	3	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	
November	...	14,571	731	50·2	18	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	13	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
December	...	15,110	687	45·5	37	...	...	1	1	1	...	3	1	...	27	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	
						...	1	1	7	16	4	8	4	3	2	168	3	6	...	...	5	3	25	7
Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																								
For the Year	...	12,968	518	39·9	263	20·28	...	·08	1·85	·31	·62	·31	·23	·15	12·95	·23	·46	...	...	·39	·23	1·93	·54	

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total Admitted during the Year.	Admitted per 1,000 of Strength.	Died out of each hundred cases treated.										
	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.													
Cholera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Smallpox ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	7	·5	14·29										
Enteric Fever ...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	·2	33·33										
Fever, Intermittent	978	599	415	329	492	319	313	464	739	1,996	1,454	862	8,960	690·9	·08										
Fevers, Remittent and Continued ...	12	5	6	7	11	6	15	14	13	11	13	4	117	9·0	13·68										
Apoplexy ...	...	...	...	1	...	2	3	1	1	...	...	...	8	·6	50·00										
Dysentery ...	50	34	42	41	54	40	60	83	111	110	85	129	839	64·7	} 1·09										
Diarrhœa ...	31	15	7	16	28	11	27	29	26	22	31	18	261	20·2											
Hepatitis ...	3	1	2	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	10	·8	30·00										
Spleen Diseases ...	39	20	12	18	18	15	10	9	17	21	29	27	235	18·1	·85										
Respiratory Diseases	469	228	117	45	28	16	29	19	30	37	93	180	1,291	99·6	13·01										
Phthisis Pulmonalis	3	4	2	3	4	...	2	1	3	4	2	2	30	2·3	20·00										
Dropsy ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	·2	...										
Scurvy ...	12	2	8	5	3	5	2	3	2	6	6	3	57	4·4	...										
Rheumatism and Rheumatic Affec- tions ...	68	38	34	22	18	19	25	43	36	39	33	48	423	32·6	} ·68										
Veneral Diseases ...	40	23	21	21	44	15	30	17	30	22	20	20	303	23·4											
Eye Diseases ...	20	8	16	17	32	21	29	12	18	24	22	16	235	18·1											
Abscess and Ulcer ...	169	112	69	78	130	108	226	173	134	141	165	175	1,680	129·6											
Guinea Worm ...	...	...	...	1	...	5	7	11	5	8	...	2	39	3·0											
Wounds and Acci- dents ...	144	139	116	112	137	119	130	112	128	136	169	157	1,599	123·3	}										
All other Causes ...	126	75	80	87	89	81	107	61	93	81	81	86	1,047	80·7											
													2,168	1,304	947	804	1,088	784	1,015	1,054	1,387	2,658	2,203	1,734	17,146
Admitted per 1,000 of the Average Strength in each Month.																									
													152·9	91·8	66·6	64·2	95·3	67·8	88·2	90·4	115·9	209·3	151·2	114·8	1322·2

NATIVE TROOPS, 1883.

XV.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the NATIVE TROOPS of the ARMY of BOMBAY serving at ADEN and in SIND during the Year 1883, and the prevalence of the principal Diseases in each Month of the Year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Number Daily Sick.	Number Daily Sick per 1,000 of Strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 of Strength.	CAUSES OF DEATHS IN HOSPITAL.																	Died out of Hospital.		
						Cholera.	Smallpox.	Enteric Fever.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fevers, Remittent and Continued.	Apoplexy.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	Heart Diseases.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Dropsy.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Wounds and Accidents.		All other Causes.	
January ..	3,437	125	36·4	4	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
February ..	2,888	116	40·2	7	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
March ..	3,706	124	33·5	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
April ..	3,584	111	31·0	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
May ..	3,429	109	31·8	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
June ..	3,340	106	31·7	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
July ..	3,352	118	35·2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
August ..	3,393	136	40·1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
September ..	3,409	128	37·5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...
October ..	3,462	123	35·5	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
November ..	3,655	117	32·0	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
December ..	3,750	120	32·0	7	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
						1	1	...	...	7*	2	...	1	1	...	15	2	2	1	1	...	3	1	10	
Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																									
For the Year ...	3,450	119	34·5	48	13·91	·29	·29	...	2·03	·58	...	·29	·29	...	4·34	·58	·58	·29	·29	...	·87	·29	...	2·90	

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total Admitted during the Year.	Admitted per 1,000 of Strength.	Died out of each hundred cases treated.												
	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.															
Cholera ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	·3	100·00												
Smallpox ...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	·9	33·33												
Enteric Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Fever, Intermittent ...	98	65	69	37	54	48	41	83	86	126	63	33	808	234·2	...												
Fevers, Remittent and Continued ...	2	3	2	2	4	1	3	1	...	2	3	6	29†	8·4	24·14												
Apoplexy ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	·9	66·67												
Dysentery ...	12	14	6	11	5	25	12	6	7	20	8	8	134	38·9	} 44												
Diarrhœa ...	4	4	1	7	8	5	8	18	7	20	8	4	94	27·3													
Hepatitis ...	1	2	1	1	1	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	11	3·2	9·09												
Spleen Diseases ...	2	3	4	5	3	8	6	1	...	3	1	...	36	10·4	...												
Respiratory Diseases ...	44	50	26	12	20	11	11	14	7	15	16	15	241	69·9	6·22												
Phthisis Pulmonalis ...	1	...	4	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	9	2·6	22·22												
Dropsy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	·6	50·00												
Scurvy ...	...	...	1	4	2	...	...	2	4	2	2	1	18	5·2	5·56												
Rheumatism and Rheumatic Affections ...	10	12	15	12	11	8	9	8	4	6	14	13	122	35·4	} 46												
Venereal Diseases ...	16	16	13	18	23	14	11	13	8	9	6	12	159	45·8													
Eye Diseases ...	4	3	2	7	12	7	4	8	6	9	6	12	80	23·2													
Abscess and Ulcer ...	34	22	21	24	24	28	65	38	30	28	30	39	383	111·0													
Guinea Worm ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Wounds and Accidents ...	23	24	32	18	24	26	29	27	29	23	24	29	308	89·3	} 46												
All other Causes ...	26	24	21	17	15	27	24	16	30	17	10	19	246	71·3													
													280	242	219	175	207	214	225	236	221	281	191	196	2,687		
Admitted per 1,000 of the Average Strength in each Month.																											
													81·5	83·8	59·1	48·8	60·4	64·1	67·1	69·6	64·8	81·2	52·3	52·3	778·8		

\* Including a death from Cerebro-Spinal Fever.  
† Inclu a case of Cerebro-Spinal Fever, which occurred during the month of December in Upper Siad.

NATIVE TROOPS, 1883.

XVI.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY in the ARMY of BOMBAY serving in SOUTHERN AFGHANISTAN during the Year 1883, and the prevalence of the principal Diseases in each Month of the Year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Number Daily Sick.	Number Daily Sick per 1,000 of Strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 of Strength.	CAUSES OF DEATHS IN HOSPITAL.																	Died out of Hospital.			
						Cholera.	Smallpox.	Enteric Fever.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fevers, Remittent and Continued.	Apoplexy.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	Heart Diseases.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Dropsy.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Wounds and Accidents.		All other Causes.		
January	...	4,220	244	57·8	36	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	32	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
February	...	4,550	226	49·7	20	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	...	1	...	9	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	2	...
March	...	3,765	186	49·4	11	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	4	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	
April	...	3,867	190	49·1	10	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
May	...	3,922	222	56·6	6	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
June	...	3,977	195	49·0	7	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
July	...	3,974	211	53·1	11	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	
August	...	3,903	233	59·7	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	
September	...	3,953	235	59·4	10	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	
October	...	3,908	270	69·1	6	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
November	...	3,792	265	69·9	13	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	6	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	
December	...	3,677	178	48·4	14	...	...	...	1	4	...	1	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
						...	...	...	5	15	3	11	4	2	1	74	4	2	...	13	6	1	6	2		
Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																										
For the Year	...	3,959	221	55·8	149	37·64	...	...	5·05	·76	2·77	1·01	·51	·25	18·69	1·01	·51	...	3·28	1·52	·25	1·52	·51	...	...	

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total Admitted during the Year.	Admitted per 1,000 of Strength.	Died out of each hundred cases treated.										
	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.													
Cholera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Smallpox ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...										
Enteric Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Fever, Intermittent	205	159	103	178	311	143	182	312	361	462	304	115	2,835	716·1	18										
Fevers, Remittent and Continued ...	5	10	7	5	4	6	3	5	7	5	4	5	66	16·7	22·73										
Apoplexy ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	·8	100·00										
Dysentery ...	30	18	23	18	55	38	57	72	38	47	28	24	448	113·2	} 186										
Diarrhoea ...	14	23	15	39	38	24	48	35	25	57	26	14	358	90·4											
Hepatitis ...	1	2	1	1	3	6	3	1	3	...	1	1	23	5·8											
Spleen Diseases ...	4	2	...	3	5	7	4	6	2	3	3	...	39	9·8	2·56										
Respiratory Diseases	170	103	101	67	56	53	34	13	20	52	92	78	839	211·9	8·82										
Phthisis Pulmonalis	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	1·0	50·00										
Dropsy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Scurvy ...	5	13	11	14	17	23	26	25	13	11	6	7	171	43·2	7·60										
Rhenmatism and Rheumatic Affec- tions ...	33	24	16	11	30	24	29	19	14	40	19	14	273	69·0	} 81										
Veneral Diseases ...	11	11	13	10	12	16	12	8	7	10	8	9	127	32·1											
Eye Diseases ...	3	11	7	11	5	5	6	2	3	2	3	5	63	15·9											
Abscess and Ulcer ...	55	44	36	46	27	25	53	57	73	80	45	31	572	144·5	} 81										
Guinea Worm ...	...	...	...	1	...	3	2	3	...	3	...	1	13	3·3											
Wounds and Acci- dents ...	31	44	36	31	30	32	25	36	23	34	30	11	363	91·7											
All other Causes ...	33	48	39	66	118	85	96	37	33	69	47	22	693	175·0											
													6,891												
Admitted per 1,000 of the Average Strength in each Month.																									
													142·2	113·4	108·4	129·8	181·3	123·2	146·5	161·7	157·3	223·9	162·7	91·7	1740·6

NATIVE TROOPS, 1883.

XVII.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the NATIVE TROOPS of the ARMY of BOMBAY serving in the NORTHERN DIVISION of the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY during the Year 1883, and the prevalence of the principal Diseases in each Month of the Year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Number Daily Sick.	Number Daily Sick per 1,000 of Strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 of Strength.	CAUSES OF DEATHS IN HOSPITAL.																	Died out of Hospital.		
						Cholera.	Smallpox.	Enteric Fever.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fevers, Remittent and Continued.	Apoplexy.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	Heart Diseases.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Dropsy.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Wounds and Accidents.		All other Causes.	
January ..	5,757	194	33·7	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	
February ..	5,440	155	28·5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	
March ..	5,366	133	24·8	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
April ..	6,238	176	28·2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
May ..	6,118	188	30·7	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
June ..	6,328	173	27·3	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	
July ..	6,408	176	27·5	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
August ..	6,454	205	31·8	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	
September ..	6,642	239	36·0	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	
October ..	7,068	256	36·2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	
November ..	6,581	296	45·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
December ..	6,171	264	42·8	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
						2	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	2	..	6	3	4	..	..	1	3	6	3	
Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																									
For the Year ...	6,214	205	33·0	34	5·47	·32	..	·16	·16	·16	·16	·32	..	·96	·49	·64	..	..	·16	·49	·96	·49	..	·49	

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total Admitted during the Year.	Admitted per 1,000 of Strength.	Died out of each hundred cases treated.										
	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.													
Cholera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	4	·6	50·00										
Smallpox ...	2	5	5	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	15	2·4	...										
Enteric Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Fever, Intermittent ...	196	87	88	162	235	97	165	188	386	540	505	248	2,897	466·2	...										
Fevers, Remittent and Continued ...	9	3	1	2	6	2	4	1	2	2	2	1	35*	5·6	2·86										
Apoplexy ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	·3	50·00										
Dysentery ...	11	4	4	5	8	5	18	15	9	4	3	3	89	14·3	} 1·31										
Diarrhœa ...	8	1	3	5	11	6	9	7	4	2	6	2	64	10·3											
Hepatitis ...	...	2	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	3	1	...	11	1·8	18·18										
Spleen Diseases ...	1	1	2	7	6	...	1	...	2	3	3	3	29	4·7	...										
Respiratory Diseases ...	31	22	7	22	11	15	18	10	14	22	11	41	224	36·1	2·68										
Phthisis Pulmonalis ...	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	4	2	...	2	19	3·1	21·05										
Dropsy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Scurvy ...	3	...	...	2	4	3	1	2	2	3	1	2	23	3·7	...										
Rheumatism and Rheumatic Affections ...	32	18	20	24	28	13	26	16	28	25	33	31	294	47·3	} ·51										
Venereal Diseases ...	15	21	19	18	60	28	29	30	17	22	19	21	299	48·1											
Eye Diseases ...	19	17	14	19	17	14	28	35	30	28	16	12	249	40·1											
Abscess and Ulcer ...	48	38	23	45	46	40	50	39	44	55	27	55	510	82·1											
Guinea Worm ...	2	5	5	3	5	4	8	7	5	5	5	...	54	8·7											
Wounds and Accidents ...	68	63	36	56	58	41	68	37	41	44	40	57	609	98·0	} 82·2										
All other Causes ...	63	53	35	33	53	32	40	38	39	58	27	40	511	82·2											
509												342	264	406	553	303	468	429	628	819	699	518	5,938		
Admitted per 1,000 of the Average Strength in each Month.																									
88·4												62·9	49·2	65·1	90·4	47·9	73·0	66·5	94·5	115·9	106·2	83·9	955·6		

\* Including a case of Relapsing Fever, which occurred during the month of January at Rajkot.

NATIVE TROOPS, 1883.  
XVIII.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the NATIVE TROOPS of the ARMY of BOMBAY serving in the KONKAN during the Year 1883, and the prevalence of the principal Diseases in each Month of the Year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Number Daily Sick.	Number Daily Sick per 1,000 of Strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 of Strength.	CAUSES OF DEATHS IN HOSPITAL.																	Died out of Hospital.		
						Cholera.	Smallpox.	Enteric Fever.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fevers, Remittent and Continued.	Apoplexy.	Dysentery.	Diarrhea.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	Heart Diseases.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Dropsy.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Wounds and Accidents.		All other Causes.	
January ...	1,669	45	27·0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
February ...	1,634	43	26·3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
March ...	1,734	47	27·1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
April ...	1,594	42	26·3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
May ...	1,523	42	27·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
June ...	1,510	40	26·5	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
July ...	1,586	46	29·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
August ...	1,610	41	25·5	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
September ...	1,586	32	20·2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
October ...	1,714	40	23·3	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
November ...	1,769	40	22·6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
December ...	1,786	51	28·6	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
						1	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																									
For the Year ...	1,643	42	25·6	16	9·74	·61	...	2·43	...	2·43	...	1·22	...	1·22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·22	·61	

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total Admitted during the Year.	Admitted per 1,000 of Strength.	Died out of each hundred cases treated.
	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.			
Cholera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	1·2	50·00
Smallpox ...	...	6	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	6·7	...
Enteric Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fever, Intermittent ...	42	23	37	20	43	34	39	45	21	59	56	35	454	276·3	...
Fevers, Remittent and Continued ...	2	2	3	...	...	5	1	...	3	...	2	2	20	12·2	20·00
Apoplexy ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	·6	...
Dysentery ...	5	5	3	3	6	6	8	16	4	11	4	6	77	46·9	...
Diarrhœa ...	1	7	2	6	4	6	9	5	6	6	...	6	58	35·3	2·96
Hepatitis ...	1	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	8	4·9	25·00
Spleen Diseases ...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2·4	...
Respiratory Diseases ...	7	6	4	3	5	3	2	5	5	5	4	9	58	35·3	3·45
Phthisis Pulmonalis ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1·8	...
Dropsy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scurvy ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	4	2·4	...
Rheumatism and Rheumatic Affections ...	9	14	14	9	10	6	6	2	8	4	5	8	95	57·8	...
Venereal Diseases ...	4	2	6	7	4	7	13	2	3	11	6	12	77	46·9	...
Eye Diseases ...	3	1	1	4	7	...	9	4	...	3	3	2	37	22·5	...
Abscess and Ulcer ...	10	3	17	10	18	13	18	5	5	3	9	8	119	72·4	...
Guinea Worm ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	2	7	4·3	...
Wounds and Accidents ...	8	4	6	5	4	14	7	3	9	4	8	10	82	49·9	...
All other Causes ...	8	3	14	7	12	12	22	14	11	20	17	14	154	93·8	...
												1,271			
Admitted per 1,000 of the Average Strength in each Month.															
	61·7	48·3	63·4	48·9	76·2	72·2	86·4	64·6	48·5	74·1	65·0	64·9		773·6	

NATIVE TROOPS, 1883.

XIX.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the NATIVE TROOPS of the ARMY of BOMBAY serving in KHAN-DEISH and in the DECCAN during the Year 1883, and the prevalence of the principal Diseases in each Month of the Year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Number Daily Sick.	Number Daily Sick per 1,000 of Strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 of Strength.	CAUSES OF DEATHS IN HOSPITAL.																	Died out of Hospital.			
						Cholera.	Smallpox.	Enteric Fever.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fevers, Remittent and Continued.	Apoplexy.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	Heart Diseases.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Dropsy.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Wounds and Accidents.		All other Causes.		
January	...	7,326	218	29·8	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
February	...	7,533	243	32·3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
March	...	7,377	207	28·1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
April	...	7,130	182	25·5	4	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
May	...	6,928	184	26·6	7	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
June	...	7,149	181	25·3	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
July	...	7,208	185	25·7	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
August	...	7,229	181	25·0	5	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
September	...	7,375	212	28·7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
October	...	7,193	227	31·6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
November	...	6,664	211	31·7	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
December	...	6,380	188	29·5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
						7	1	1	1	4	1	...	...	1	...	8	...	3	1	...	1	1	1	2	6	
Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																										
For the Year	...	7,124	202	28·4	38	5·33	·98	·14	·84	·14	...	...	·14	...	·14	...	·42	·14	...	·14	·14	·28	·84	...	...	...

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total Admitted during the Year.	Admitted per 1,000 of Strength.	Died out of each hundred cases treated.										
	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.													
Cholera ...	...	...	...	1	8	1	3	...	...	1	...	...	14	2'0	50'00										
Smallpox ...	9	15	21	16	5	1	...	1	1	...	...	2	71	10'0	1'41										
Enteric Fever ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	'3	50'00										
Fever, Intermittent	156	117	88	92	157	142	136	108	127	197	197	114	1,631	228'9	'06										
Fevers, Remittent and Continued ...	1	2	1	6	24	5	4	7	1	1	4	1	57	8'0	7'02										
Apoplexy ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	'3	50'00										
Dysentery ...	7	8	3	6	15	14	37	16	10	9	5	8	138	19'4	}	...									
Diarrhœa ...	8	4	3	10	17	21	24	6	7	5	8	8	121	17'0											
Hepatitis ...	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	1	13	1'8											
Spleen Diseases ...	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	3	...	4	3	1	21	2'9	...	}	...								
Respiratory Diseases	33	28	22	16	18	21	19	22	19	19	26	26	269	37'8	...										
Phthisis Pulmonalis	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	'6											
Dropsy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	'1	100'00										
Scurvy ...	2	2	1	...	4	3	2	3	6	1	1	1	26	3'6	...										
Rheumatism and Rheumatic Affec- tions ...	32	25	27	20	33	20	40	31	29	34	19	14	324	45'5	}	...									
Venereal Diseases ...	38	37	24	16	24	29	21	17	35	36	18	27	322	45'2											
Eye Diseases ...	14	8	13	8	23	12	19	24	19	26	13	3	182	25'5											
Abscess and Ulcer ...	70	48	27	26	53	47	57	46	64	67	45	56	606	85'1											
Guinea Worm ...	3	5	9	5	7	8	7	4	3	5	3	1	60	8'4											
Wounds and Acci- dents ...	73	74	68	47	75	64	55	50	98	101	60	63	828	116'2											
All other Causes ...	83	85	72	49	66	46	41	50	49	68	38	34	681	95'6											
													5,373												
Admitted per 1,000 of the Average Strength in each Month.																									
													72'6	61'1	51'5	45'3	77'1	61'1	64'8	53'9	63'6	80'2	66'3	56'7	754'2



NATIVE TROOPS, 1883.

XXI.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the NATIVE TROOPS of the ARMY of MADRAS serving in HYDER-  
ABAD and NAGPORE during the Year 1883, and the prevalence of the principal Diseases in each Month of the Year.

MONTHS.		Average Strength.	Average Number Daily Sick.	Number Daily Sick per 1,000 of Strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 of Strength.	CAUSES OF DEATHS IN HOSPITAL.																		Died out of Hospital.
							Cholera.	Smallpox.	Enteric Fever.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fevers, Remittent and Continued.	Apoplexy.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	Heart Diseases.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Dropsy.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Wounds and Accidents.	All other Causes.	
January	...	6,099	178	29·2	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
February	...	6,298	187	29·7	4	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
March	...	6,414	183	28·5	10	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
April	...	6,771	183	27·0	15	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	
May	...	6,683	183	27·4	11	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	
June	...	6,690	162	24·2	6	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	
July	...	6,860	200	29·2	18	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
August	...	6,962	223	32·0	12	...	6	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	
September	...	7,124	240	33·7	11	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	2	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	
October	...	6,678	207	31·0	16	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
November	...	6,208	194	31·2	7	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	
December	...	5,705	201	35·2	6	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
							40	3	...	5	5	...	1	1	3	1	25	11	7	4	...	6	...	7	2
Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																									
For the Year	...	6,541	195	29·8	121	18·50	6·12	·46	1·53		...	·15	·15	·46	·15	3·82	1·68	1·07	·61	...	·92	...	1·07	·31	

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total Admitted during the Year.	Admitted per 1,000 of Strength.	Died out of each hundred cases treated.										
	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.													
Cholera ...	...	...	1	4	...	2	44	17	2	7	3	4	84	12·9	47·62										
Smallpox ...	8	16	9	10	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	49	7·5	6·12										
Enteric Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	·2	...										
Fever, Intermittent	197	176	201	249	186	113	333	299	375	394	273	198	2,994	457·7	...										
Fevers, Remittent and Continued ...	4	1	3	2	2	...	2	1	1	3	1	1	21	3·2	23·81										
Apoplexy ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	5	·8	...										
Dysentery ...	8	3	8	8	11	3	28	47	21	15	9	7	168	25·7	} ·74										
Diarrhœa ...	3	6	6	7	8	7	27	10	8	9	6	7	104	15·9											
Hepatitis ...	...	1	1	1	...	1	3	2	1	...	...	1	11	1·7	27·27										
Spleen Diseases ...	15	4	...	4	3	8	10	3	2	2	4	1	56	8·6	1·79										
Respiratory Diseases	21	21	24	18	14	10	11	6	16	22	24	19	206	31·5	12·14										
Phthisis Pulmonalis	...	1	2	1	...	...	3	2	1	1	1	2	14	2·1	50·00										
Dropsy ...	1	1	...	2	2	...	2	3	1	2	...	...	14	2·1	28·57										
Scurvy ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	·3	...										
Rheumatism and Rheumatic Affections ...	21	18	12	9	28	19	18	15	20	18	13	13	204	31·2	} 1·12										
Venereal Diseases ...	15	13	10	22	21	14	17	6	7	10	7	11	153	23·4											
Eye Diseases ...	7	8	3	7	2	2	24	48	28	27	17	9	182	27·8											
Abscess and Ulcer ...	36	24	26	30	53	39	56	31	28	32	36	43	434	66·3											
Guinea Worm ...	...	...	...	4	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	10	1·5											
Wounds and Accidents ...	38	27	32	33	35	28	46	42	40	48	45	32	446	68·2	} 108·7										
All other Causes ...	64	87	63	41	57	45	53	64	60	63	65	49	711	108·7											
												439	409	401	452	428	294	680	596	612	656	504	398	5,869	
Admitted per 1,000 of the Average Strength in each Month.																									
												72·0	64·9	62·5	66·8	64·0	43·9	99·1	85·6	85·9	93·2	81·2	69·8	897·3	

NATIVE TROOPS, 1883.  
XXII.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the REGIMENTS of the MADRAS NATIVE ARMY serving in STATIONS of the BENGAL PRESIDENCY during the Year 1883, and the prevalence of the principal Diseases in each Month of the Year.

(Stations occupied—Hazaribagh, Doranda, Jubbulpore, Saugor, and Southern Afghanistan.)

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Number Daily Sick.	Number Daily Sick per 1,000 of Strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 of Strength.	CAUSES OF DEATHS IN HOSPITAL.																	Died out of Hospital.		
						Cholera.	Smallpox.	Enteric Fever.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fevers, Remittent and Continued.	Apoplexy.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	Heart Diseases.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Dropsy.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Wounds and Accidents.		All other Causes.	
January ...	2,144	49	22·9	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
February ...	2,167	58	26·8	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
March ...	2,156	59	27·4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
April ...	2,140	62	29·0	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
May ...	2,108	61	28·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
June ...	2,107	54	25·6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
July ...	2,124	53	25·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
August ...	2,180	67	30·7	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
September ...	2,252	69	30·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
October ...	2,769	64	23·1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
November ...	2,963	72	24·3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
December ...	2,073	65	31·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
						...	1	...	3	4	...	...	2	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...
						Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																			
For the Year ...	2,265	61	26·9	17	7·51	...	·44	...	3·10	...	...	...	·88	...	...	·88	·44	...	·44	...	·88	...	·44	...	...

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total Admitted during the Year.	Admitted per 1,000 of Strength.	Died out of each hundred cases treated.
	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.			
Cholera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Smallpox ...	4	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	4·4	10·00
Enteric Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fever, Intermittent ...	51	50	33	30	41	17	44	75	101	114	132	77	765	337·8	39
Fevers, Remittent and Continued ...	...	3	...	2	3	5	2	2	1	4	...	...	22	9·7	18·18
Apoplexy ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	·4	...
Dysentery ...	1	4	3	...	7	3	13	11	7	4	15	5	73	32·2	...
Diarrhoea ...	4	2	2	2	2	1	3	1	2	4	7	4	34	15·0	1·87
Hepatitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spleen Diseases ...	1	2	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	2	...	...	10	4·4	...
Respiratory Diseases ...	7	7	3	8	...	...	2	3	3	9	5	7	54	23·9	3·70
Phthisis Pulmonalis ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	3	1·3	...
Dropsy ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	3	1·3	33·33
Scurvy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rheumatism and Rheumatic Affections ...	11	14	10	7	8	10	5	5	...	3	2	7	82	36·3	...
Venereal Diseases ...	5	7	9	6	11	9	15	7	9	11	7	3	99	43·7	...
Eye Diseases ...	4	10	18	11	5	6	22	14	17	10	12	6	135	59·6	...
Abscess and Ulcer ...	7	10	6	8	14	12	16	16	14	18	29	27	177	78·1	...
Guinea Worm ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	6	2·7	...
Wounds and Accidents ...	14	11	11	14	19	9	18	14	6	18	30	30	194	85·7	...
All other Causes ...	23	17	26	48	42	16	11	18	13	18	10	27	269	118·8	...
													1,937		
Admitted per 1,000 of the Average Strength in each Month.															
...	62·5	63·7	57·5	64·5	73·1	43·2	72·5	77·1	77·3	78·0	85·0	93·6	855·2		

# NATIVE TROOPS, 1883.

## XXIII.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the NATIVE TROOPS of the ARMY of MADRAS serving in the NORTHERN DIVISION of the MADRAS PRESIDENCY during the Year 1883, and the prevalence of the principal Diseases in each Month of the Year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Number Daily Sick.	Number Daily Sick per 1,000 of Strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 of Strength.	CAUSES OF DEATHS IN HOSPITAL.																	Died out of Hospital.		
						Cholera.	Smallpox.	Enteric Fever.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fevers, Remittent and Continued.	Apoplexy.	Dysentery.	Diarrhea.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	Heart Diseases.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Dropsy.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Wounds and Accidents.		All other Causes.	
January ..	2,953	103	34·9	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
February ..	3,007	95	31·6	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
March ..	2,984	71	23·8	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
April ..	2,942	79	26·9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
May ..	2,835	75	26·5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
June ..	2,813	68	24·2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
July ..	2,963	69	23·3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
August ..	3,047	85	27·9	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
September ..	3,094	91	29·4	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
October ..	2,748	64	23·3	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
November ..	2,037	45	22·1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
December ..	1,854	43	23·2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
						..	..	..	3	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	3	..	1	5	..	1	..	4	2
Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																									
For the Year ..	2,773	74	26·7	22	7·93	..	..	1·44	·36	..	·36	..	..	1·08	..	·36	1·81	..	·36	..	1·44	·72			

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total Admitted during the Year.	Admitted per 1,000 of Strength.	Died out of each hundred cases treated.	
	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.				
Cholera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Smallpox ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
Enteric Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Fever, Intermittent	114	48	38	48	49	34	63	57	70	55	27	23	626	225·7	·48	
Fevers, Remittent and Continued ...	1	3	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	9	3·2	11·11	
Apoplexy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	·4	100·00	
Dysentery ...	4	6	2	2	3	3	15	8	6	3	3	2	57	20·5	}	
Diarrhœa ...	1	3	1	1	...	1	3	2	4	2	...	1	19	6·9		1·32
Hepatitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	·4	...	
Spleen Diseases ...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1·1	...	
Respiratory Diseases	10	5	4	5	2	5	4	4	5	7	10	7	68	24·5	4·41	
Phthisis Pulmonalis	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	·7	50·00	
Dropsy ...	2	2	3	7	5	2	2	7	4	1	1	...	36	13·0	13·89	
Scurvy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Rheumatism and Rheumatic Affections ...	19	9	7	15	13	11	12	17	16	17	14	14	164	59·1	}	
Venereal Diseases ...	15	12	8	4	17	8	4	6	6	3	3	1	87	31·4		
Eye Diseases ...	8	5	5	4	10	8	6	8	6	4	3	1	68	24·5		
Abscess and Ulcer ...	29	21	12	18	24	25	22	21	47	12	15	13	259	93·4		
Guinea Worm ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	·4		·44
Wounds and Accidents ...	13	13	12	7	14	12	11	13	24	7	4	9	139	50·1		
All other Causes ...	70	44	39	35	29	12	48	46	39	28	22	15	427	154·0		
													1,968			
Admitted per 1,000 of the Average Strength in each Month.																
													709·7			
97·2	56·9	44·9	50·0	59·3	43·4	64·5	62·7	73·7	50·6	50·6	41·5					

NATIVE TROOPS, 1883.  
XXIV.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the NATIVE TROOPS of the ARMY of MADRAS serving in SOUTHERN INDIA during the Year 1883, and the prevalence of the principal Diseases in each Month of the Year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Number Daily Sick.	Number Daily Sick per 1,000 of Strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 of Strength.	CAUSES OF DEATHS IN HOSPITAL.																	Died out of Hospital.	
						Cholera.	Smallpox.	Enteric Fever.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fever, Remittent and Continued.	Apoplexy.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	Heart Diseases.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Dropsy.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Wounds and Accidents.		All other Causes.
January ...	11,434	288	25·2	12	...	6	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	
February ...	11,583	274	23·7	10	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	
March ...	11,911	270	22·7	4	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...		
April ...	11,477	263	22·9	9	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	
May ...	11,228	262	23·3	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	
June ...	11,291	222	19·7	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
July ...	11,527	240	20·8	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	
August ...	11,638	241	20·7	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
September ...	11,934	261	21·9	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
October ...	12,172	230	18·9	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	
November ...	12,273	291	23·7	19	...	15	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	
December ...	10,658	266	25·0	12	...	7	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
						34	...	...	1	7	4	2	1	1	...	9	2	6	2	...	4	...	15	3
						Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																		
For the Year ...	11,594	259	22·3	91	7·85	2·93	...	...	·69	·35	·17	·09	·09	...	·77	·17	·52	·17	...	·35	...	1·29	·26	

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total Admitted during the Year.	Admitted per 1,000 of Strength.	Died out of each hundred cases treated.
	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.			
Cholera ...	7	1	3	7	...	...	...	...	...	5	31	10	64	5·5	53·12
Smallpox ...	...	2	4	4	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	14	1·2	...
Enteric Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fever, Intermittent... and Continued	177	119	128	143	124	88	125	114	138	133	132	107	1,528	131·8	·07
Fever, Remittent and Continued	7	9	8	7	14	14	21	11	11	5	14	12	133	11·5	5·26
Apoplexy ...	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	1	10	·9	40·00
Dysentery ...	16	16	10	14	18	17	24	21	22	17	11	15	201	17·3	...
Diarrhoea ...	21	9	5	8	10	10	20	19	21	13	12	11	159	13·7	·83
Hepatitis ...	...	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	11	·9	...
Spleen Diseases ...	1	...	1	...	3	1	3	...	2	...	...	1	12	1·0	9·09
Respiratory Diseases.	39	15	14	22	23	17	21	24	12	26	38	25	276	23·8	...
Phthisis Pulmonalis .	2	1	1	3	2	3	2	...	1	5	3	...	23	2·0	3·26
Dropsy ...	4	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	·5	26·09
Scurvy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	·2	33·33
Rheumatism and Rheumatic Affec-tions	40	37	33	21	36	23	33	24	23	28	29	40	367	31·7	...
Veneral Diseases ...	41	18	23	27	25	26	33	29	19	22	19	12	294	25·4	...
Eye Diseases ...	23	14	15	11	12	15	38	39	36	24	20	18	265	22·9	...
Abscess and Ulcer ...	92	70	85	77	122	71	97	66	70	65	71	59	945	81·5	...
Guinea Worm ...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	1	...	2	1	...	8	·7	·50
Wounds and Acci-dents	107	82	73	73	83	62	77	52	57	56	62	54	838	72·3	...
All other Causes ...	148	133	152	118	110	87	100	114	144	127	147	144	1,524	131·4	...
	726	529	558	539	589	437	596	517	560	529	591	509	6,680		
	Admitted per 1,000 of the Average Strength in each Month.														
	63·5	45·7	46·8	47·0	52·5	38·7	51·7	44·4	46·9	43·5	48·2	47·8	576·2		

NATIVE TROOPS, 1883.

XXV.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the NATIVE TROOPS of the ARMY of MADRAS serving in BRITISH BURMA and at the ANDAMANS during the Year 1883, and the prevalence of the principal Diseases in each Month of the Year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Number Daily Sick.	Number Daily Sick per 1,000 of Strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 of Strength.	CAUSES OF DEATHS IN HOSPITAL.																	Died out of Hospital.	
						Cholera.	Smallpox.	Enteric Fever.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fevers, Remittent and Continued.	Apoplexy.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	Heart Diseases.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Dropsy.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Wounds and Accidents.		All other Causes.
January ...	3,691	143	38·7	6	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	...
February ...	3,743	122	32·6	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
March ...	3,555	102	28·7	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
April ...	3,529	98	27·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
May ...	3,560	90	25·3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
June ...	3,573	98	27·4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
July ...	3,561	119	33·4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
August ...	3,568	134	37·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
September ...	3,559	121	34·0	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1
October ...	3,547	122	34·4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
November ...	3,544	124	35·0	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
December ...	3,524	117	33·2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
						...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	4	1	1	6	...	8	1	4	3
						Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																		
For the Year ...	3,580	116	32·4	32	8·94	...	...	...	·28	...	·28	·56	...	...	1·12	·28	·28	1·67	...	2·23	·28	1·12	·84	

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total Admitted during the Year.	Admitted per 1,000 of Strength.	Died out of each hundred cases treated.	
	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.				
	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.				
	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.				
Cholera ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	·6	...	
Smallpox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	·3	...	
Enteric Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Fever, Intermittent ...	72	59	55	83	100	96	156	134	83	126	116	106	1,186	331·3	·08	
Fevers, Remittent and Continued ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	3	...	4	4	2	18	5·0	...	
Apoplexy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Dysentery ...	16	7	4	6	15	18	70	40	23	24	12	10	245	68·4	} ·84	
Diarrhoea ...	12	3	6	4	22	13	17	9	7	8	10	3	114	31·9		
Hepatitis ...	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1·4	...	
Spleen Diseases ...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	9	2·5	...	
Respiratory Diseases ...	10	14	16	9	6	7	8	8	11	9	6	12	116	32·4	3·45	
Phthisis Pulmonalis ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	4	1·1	25·00	
Dropsy ...	3	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	6	3	2	5	23	6·4	26·09	
Scurvy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Rheumatism and Rheumatic Affections ...	18	11	17	14	11	7	12	14	14	8	11	3	140	39·1	} 1·20	
Venereal Diseases ...	8	2	6	3	7	2	3	8	5	14	4	2	64	17·9		
Eye Diseases ...	7	6	5	...	5	2	1	3	...	...	3	5	37	10·3		
Abscess and Ulcer ...	16	9	22	23	23	24	17	15	11	24	11	13	208	58·1		
Guinea Worm ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Wounds and Accidents ...	25	18	15	27	22	27	19	28	15	29	19	15	259	72·4	} 1·20	
All other Causes ...	44	31	25	33	34	34	57	44	49	53	34	25	463	129·3		
												236	2,894			
												164	2,894			
												172	2,894			
												203	2,894			
												249	2,894			
												231	2,894			
												367	2,894			
												307	2,894			
												224	2,894			
												303	2,894			
												235	2,894			
												203	2,894			
												2,894	2,894			
												Admitted per 1,000 of the Average Strength in each Month.				
												63·9	43·8	48·4	57·5	
												69·9	64·7	103·1	86·0	62·9
												85·4	66·3	57·6	808·4	85·4

NATIVE TROOPS, 1883.  
XXVI.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the RATIOS of SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the NATIVE TROOPS serving in the various PROVINCES of the BENGAL PRESIDENCY and in SOUTHERN AFGHANISTAN for the Year 1883.

					RATIO PER 1,000 OF STRENGTH.								
					Bengal Proper and Assam.	Gangetic Provinces.	Rohileund and Meerut.	Agra and Central India.	Central India Force.	Madras Regiments in Bengal.	Punjab.	Punjab Frontier Force.	Southern Afghanistan.*
I.—AVERAGE DAILY SICK-RATE OF EACH MONTH.													
January	...	...	...	...	55·7	38·6	42·2	41·9	20·8	22·9	34·7	75·0	16·1
February	...	...	...	...	53·1	37·1	38·2	37·7	15·9	26·8	29·0	57·4	21·7
March	...	...	...	...	50·3	33·5	33·2	31·6	16·4	27·4	20·5	37·5	21·8
April	...	...	...	...	45·5	33·6	30·6	29·1	18·7	29·0	20·1	31·7	38·8
May	...	...	...	...	40·4	31·8	31·3	26·4	15·1	28·9	21·3	31·1	...
June	...	...	...	...	41·2	29·8	31·1	20·7	17·6	25·6	21·5	28·5	...
July	...	...	...	...	45·5	32·7	31·2	26·6	20·3	25·0	21·6	27·9	...
August	...	...	...	...	46·5	40·2	37·1	27·5	19·5	30·7	22·4	33·1	...
September	...	...	...	...	47·0	37·6	33·8	29·1	20·4	30·6	24·5	39·4	...
October	...	...	...	...	39·6	34·6	39·2	32·2	20·9	23·1	24·9	55·7	35·9
November	...	...	...	...	40·2	31·4	42·3	31·6	22·5	24·3	26·1	56·8	33·7
December	...	...	...	...	40·0	31·1	39·8	28·2	17·1	31·4	24·8	50·3	50·8
AVERAGE OF THE YEAR					45·6	34·3	36·0	30·6	18·9	26·9	24·5	44·6	36·9
II.—COMPOSITION OF THE ADMISSION-RATE OF THE YEAR.													
Cholera	...	...	...	...	2·6	2·3	·3	...	·4	...	·1	...	...
Intermittent Fever	...	...	...	...	695·9	329·0	408·1	310·1	208·8	337·8	333·0	753·1	461·6
Remittent and Continued Fevers	...	...	...	...	11·3	7·1	9·8	10·7	6·0	9·7	17·6	9·2	1·6
Apoplexy	...	...	...	...	·7	·7	...	·2	1·0	·4	·6	·4	...
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	121·5	33·7	31·0	24·7	23·5	32·2	31·6	63·3	83·3
Diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	59·8	13·6	17·7	10·7	22·5	15·0	14·3	20·8	6·4
Hepatitis	...	...	...	...	1·0	·9	3·3	1·8	·6	...	1·0	·8	...
Spleen Diseases	...	...	...	...	10·0	5·3	3·4	7·2	4·4	4·4	10·0	20·1	1·6
Respiratory Diseases	...	...	...	...	73·6	53·5	37·7	44·4	36·9	23·9	49·2	109·4	20·8
Phthisis Pulmonalis	...	...	...	...	3·8	3·4	4·0	5·0	1·3	1·3	4·1	2·5	...
Scurvy	...	...	...	...	2·5	4·9	1·0	·8	·2	...	2·0	5·8	...
Rheumatism and Rheumatic Affections	...	...	...	...	33·3	47·8	32·7	33·4	25·0	36·2	29·3	34·4	27·3
Venereal Diseases	...	...	...	...	20·0	42·2	49·0	36·6	24·0	43·7	29·8	22·0	36·9
Eye Diseases	...	...	...	...	10·8	30·9	43·7	25·2	44·8	59·6	31·7	19·4	11·2
Abscess and Ulcer	...	...	...	...	79·5	132·9	119·2	191·7	55·8	78·1	92·3	131·0	62·5
Wounds and Accidents	...	...	...	...	137·2	156·8	134·5	125·5	64·7	85·7	115·5	132·6	179·5
All other Causes	...	...	...	...	144·9	104·9	82·8	78·5	75·1	127·2	67·6	89·5	17·6
ADMISSION-RATE OF THE YEAR					1,408·4	969·9	978·2	906·5	595·0	855·2	829·7	1,419·3	910·3
III.—COMPOSITION OF THE DEATH-RATE OF THE YEAR.													
Cholera	...	...	...	...	1·80	1·17	·34	...	·39	...	·07	...	...
Fevers	...	...	...	...	2·46	1·30	1·90	·99	2·12	3·10	·79	1·92	...
Apoplexy	...	...	...	...	·33	...	...	...	...	...	·33	·19	...
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	1·80	·13	·17	·20	·77	...	·39	·67	...
Diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	1·48	·13	·17	·20	·57	·88	·33	·29	...
Hepatitis	...	...	...	...	...	·13	·17	·20	...	...	·19	·10	...
Spleen Diseases	...	...	...	...	·33	·26	·17	·20	·19	...	·07	·10	...
Respiratory Diseases	...	...	...	...	2·46	1·82	2·75	1·59	1·35	·88	4·97	14·18	1·60
Heart Diseases	...	...	...	...	·16	·13	·17	·20	·19	·44	·13	·19	...
Phthisis Pulmonalis	...	...	...	...	·66	1·17	1·90	·60	·19	...	1·05	·76	...
Anæmia and Debility	...	...	...	...	·33	·13	·17	...	·19	·88	·19	·38	...
All other Diseases	...	...	...	...	2·78	·90	2·07	1·20	1·15	1·32	1·57	2·01	...
Wounds and Accidents	...	...	...	...	·16	·38	·17	·20	·39	...	·07	·19	...
Deaths out of Hospital	...	...	...	...	1·48	·52	1·38	·20	·39	...	·65	·48	1·60
DEATH-RATE OF THE YEAR					16·23	8·17	11·53	5·77	7·89	7·51	10·80	21·46	3·21
DEATH-RATE INCLUDING ABSENT DEATHS					26·38	10·96	13·44	9·99	10·16	10·21	12·74	23·35	3·75
					DIED OUT OF EACH HUNDRED CASES TREATED.								
IV.—MORTALITY RELATIVE TO THE NUMBER TREATED.													
Cholera	...	...	...	...	68·75	50·00	100·00	...	100·00	...	100·00	...	...
Intermittent Fever	...	...	...	...	·07	·16	·08	·13	·09	·39	·08	·06	...
Remittent and Continued Fevers	...	...	...	...	14·49	9·00	15·79	5·56	32·26	18·18	2·97	14·58	...
Apoplexy	...	...	...	...	50·00	...	...	...	...	...	55·56	50·00	...
Dysentery and Diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	1·81	·55	·71	1·12	2·93	1·87	1·57	1·14	...
Hepatitis	...	...	...	...	...	14·29	5·26	11·11	...	...	18·75	12·50	...
Spleen Diseases	...	...	...	...	3·28	4·88	5·00	2·78	4·35	...	·66	·48	...
Respiratory Diseases	...	...	...	...	3·34	3·39	7·31	3·59	3·65	3·70	10·12	12·96	7·69
Phthisis Pulmonalis	...	...	...	...	17·39	34·62	47·83	12·00	14·29	...	25·81	30·77	...
Scurvy	...	...	...	...	6·67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

\* The ratios are calculated for a period of 7 months.

XXVI—*continued.*

RATIO PER 1,000 OF STRENGTH.										
	ARMY OF BOMBAY.					Hyderabad Contingent.	ARMY OF MADRAS.			
	Aden and Sind.	Southern Afghanistan.	Northern Division.	Konkan.	Khandeish and Deccan.		Hyderabad and Nagpore.	Northern Division.	Southern India.	British Burma and Andamans.
<b>I.—AVERAGE DAILY SICK-RATE OF EACH MONTH.</b>										
January	36.4	57.8	33.7	27.0	29.8	23.2	29.2	34.9	25.2	38.7
February	40.2	49.7	28.5	26.3	32.3	22.2	29.7	31.6	23.7	32.6
March	33.5	49.4	24.8	27.1	28.1	17.8	28.5	23.8	22.7	23.7
April	31.0	49.1	28.2	26.3	25.5	19.9	27.0	26.9	22.9	27.8
May	31.8	56.6	30.7	27.6	26.6	18.0	27.4	26.5	23.3	25.3
June	31.7	49.0	27.3	26.5	25.3	15.8	24.2	24.2	19.7	27.4
July	35.2	53.1	27.5	29.0	25.7	18.9	29.2	23.3	20.8	33.4
August	40.1	59.7	31.8	25.5	25.0	21.4	32.0	27.9	20.7	37.6
September	37.5	59.4	36.0	20.2	28.7	20.1	33.7	29.4	21.9	34.0
October	35.5	69.1	36.2	23.3	31.6	22.8	31.0	23.3	18.9	34.4
November	32.0	69.9	45.0	22.6	31.7	23.2	31.2	22.1	23.7	35.0
December	32.0	48.4	42.8	28.6	29.5	20.6	35.2	23.2	25.0	33.2
AVERAGE OF THE YEAR	34.5	55.8	33.0	25.6	28.4	20.3	29.8	26.7	22.3	32.4
<b>II.—COMPOSITION OF THE ADMISSION-RATE OF THE YEAR.</b>										
Cholera	3	...	6	1.2	2.0	3.6	12.9	...	5.5	6
Intermittent Fever	234.2	716.1	466.2	276.3	228.9	186.7	457.7	225.7	131.8	331.3
Remittent and Continued Fevers	8.4	16.7	5.6	12.2	8.0	16.9	3.2	3.2	11.5	5.0
Apoplexy	9	8	3	6	3	7	8	4	9	...
Dysentery	38.9	113.2	14.3	46.9	19.4	21.5	25.7	20.5	17.3	68.4
Diarrhœa	27.3	90.4	10.3	35.3	17.0	7.7	15.9	6.9	13.7	31.9
Hepatitis	3.2	5.8	1.8	4.9	1.8	6	1.7	4	9	1.4
Spleen Diseases	10.4	9.8	4.7	2.4	2.9	3.6	8.6	1.1	1.0	2.5
Respiratory Diseases	69.9	211.9	36.1	35.3	37.8	24.3	31.5	24.5	23.8	32.4
Phthisis Pulmonalis	2.6	1.0	3.1	1.8	6	7	2.1	7	2.0	1.1
Scurvy	5.2	43.2	3.7	2.4	3.6	1.7	3	...	2	...
Rheumatism and Rheumatic Affections	35.4	69.0	47.3	57.8	45.5	34.5	31.2	59.1	31.7	39.1
Venereal Diseases	45.8	32.1	48.1	46.9	45.2	14.9	23.4	31.4	25.4	17.9
Eye Diseases	23.2	15.9	40.1	22.5	25.5	23.2	27.8	24.5	22.9	10.3
Abscess and Ulcer	111.0	144.5	82.1	72.4	85.1	59.2	66.3	93.4	81.5	58.1
Wounds and Accidents	89.3	91.7	98.0	49.9	116.2	107.7	68.2	50.1	72.3	72.4
All other Causes	72.8	178.5	93.3	104.8	114.4	64.3	120.0	167.8	133.8	136.0
ADMISSION-RATE OF THE YEAR	778.8	1,740.6	955.6	773.6	754.2	571.8	897.3	709.7	576.2	808.4
<b>III.—COMPOSITION OF THE DEATH-RATE OF THE YEAR.</b>										
Cholera	29	...	32	61	98	2.15	6.12	...	2.93	...
Fevers	2.03	5.05	1.6	2.43	84	4.3	1.53	1.44	6.9	28
Apoplexy	58	76	1.6	...	14	29	...	36	35	...
Dysentery	...	2.77	1.6	2.43	...	14	15	...	17	28
Diarrhœa	29	1.01	1.6	...	...	43	15	36	9	56
Hepatitis	29	51	32	1.22	14	29	46	...	9	...
Spleen Diseases	...									

NATIVE TROOPS, 1883.  
XXVII.

TABLE showing the DAILY AVERAGE SICK-RATE of each MONTH for each STATION of the THREE PRESIDENCIES.

STATIONS.			Average Strength for the period of Observation.	DAILY SICK PER 1,000 OF AVERAGE STRENGTH IN EACH MONTH.												Average Daily Sick per 1,000 of Strength during the period of Observation.	Ratio for each Province.
				January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.		
Fort William	...	...	806	51'5	71'8	68'4	67'7	51'2	49'5	49'7	55'4	44'4	36'6	42'7	46'2	53'3	45'6
Alipore and Baliganj	...	...	1,036	99'6	65'9	58'6	62'2	48'9	33'8	34'2	40'0	43'2	36'1	48'0	44'0	52'1	
Barrackpore	...	...	740	68'6	79'2	50'9	36'7	17'3	15'6	37'7	40'7	44'1	34'8	36'4	32'8	41'9	
Cachar and Outposts	...	...	679	37'5	44'7	44'7	32'2	40'8	53'6	57'0	46'9	49'0	38'5	47'4	47'3	44'2	
Shillong	...	...	733	42'5	33'9	42'4	48'9	47'6	50'8	44'1	49'7	54'8	49'2	44'2	86'7	46'4	
Dihrugarh	...	...	737	32'5	34'7	43'5	44'6	46'4	56'7	62'1	55'4	53'3	46'1	36'9	46'0	47'5	34'3
Naga Hills	...	...	841	45'3	43'1	43'2	26'3	27'2	31'2	41'3	43'9	53'0	45'0	29'4	29'0	39'2	
Baxa	...	...	459	36'2	35'0	42'3	30'2	38'2	38'2	40'2	38'2	27'3	27'5	36'0	33'5	34'9	
Doranda (2 months)	...	...	235	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51'1	46'6	46'8	
Dinapore	...	...	721	64'4	43'4	49'7	52'1	36'6	40'8	50'1	64'0	72'0	54'2	49'9	47'1	51'3	
Segowli	...	...	305	27'2	36'4	39'2	29'2	27'5	31'0	39'9	25'2	14'3	19'3	25'0	12'7	26'2	36'0
Benares	...	...	661	28'3	30'1	23'1	23'3	22'7	22'8	32'8	46'7	37'8	30'1	28'8	26'5	28'7	
Chunar	...	...	83	23'8	50'0	51'3	39'0	11'9	12'2	25'0	27'4	36'6	31'9	22'2	11'1	24'1	
Gorakhpur	...	...	607	55'3	53'3	48'1	45'2	40'0	37'8	43'3	79'8	65'9	47'1	34'2	22'9	49'4	
Fyzabad	...	...	709	27'2	27'2	28'4	34'1	40'2	29'8	15'7	18'6	19'6	17'0	17'0	28'1	25'4	
Lucknow	...	...	1,819	39'3	43'8	31'5	25'9	27'6	33'1	30'9	32'9	24'6	26'7	19'7	28'8	31'3	30'6
Sitapur	...	...	135	35'7	37'3	43'7	38'2	38'8	40'7	46'5	63'0	64'0	33'8	23'7	30'3	44'4	
Fatehgarh	...	...	164	41'2	58'1	35'5	44'9	49'4	37'0	33'8	46'1	38'5	24'8	33'3	22'1	36'6	
Cawnpore	...	...	930	26'4	24'6	22'2	25'0	28'0	17'1	19'8	26'6	30'0	41'8	37'2	44'6	29'0	
Allahabad	...	...	1,196	37'3	32'0	35'7	41'6	36'1	32'8	37'9	44'7	42'6	36'9	26'7	22'8	35'1	
Banda	...	...	289	21'6	29'7	26'1	27'6	26'3	14'4	25'5	25'5	38'3	36'0	111'1	22'8	27'7	24'5
Sutna	...	...	54	19'2	31'7	36'4	20'8	...	...	40'8	20'4	42'6	89'3	61'5	27'4	37'0	
Shahjahanpur	...	...	298	56'8	29'9	40'2	35'3	44'4	32'5	26'1	38'3	23'0	20'0	16'7	22'9	33'6	
Bareilly	...	...	1,164	39'3	33'3	32'0	37'8	41'1	37'0	34'5	41'2	39'8	36'1	26'6	34'5	36'1	
Moradabad	...	...	421	40'1	33'1	22'3	20'5	22'2	21'6	16'1	23'7	18'4	26'9	26'6	29'3	26'1	
Almora	...	...	585	70'2	23'5	21'6	20'5	22'3	24'5	28'2	34'1	38'7	36'6	254'7	186'4	37'6	18'9
Dehra Dun	...	...	656	57'3	53'1	20'7	23'3	26'4	26'2	25'8	28'7	21'5	23'1	31'4	49'8	27'4	
Roorkee	...	...	528	25'2	41'2	43'5	23'4	20'6	35'2	40'1	39'7	41'7	78'9	59'1	44'6	37'9	
Meerut	...	...	1,424	36'7	33'6	23'1	15'6	16'3	16'7	18'6	25'9	28'8	31'8	27'6	30'7	27'4	
Delhi	...	...	737	61'2	60'5	68'0	70'5	64'0	56'5	56'3	65'8	47'5	71'7	71'0	59'5	62'4	
Agra	...	...	1,181	68'3	57'3	34'5	26'8	24'9	16'8	28'3	26'8	29'9	39'5	32'4	34'4	36'4	...
Morar	...	...	1,841	43'1	39'3	42'6	43'4	36'7	28'0	32'8	33'1	31'9	32'3	37'4	34'1	36'4	
Jhansi	...	...	898	27'7	27'9	22'4	18'0	18'6	13'5	16'0	17'7	18'7	23'3	21'7	23'8	21'2	
Nowgong	...	...	587	17'5	18'6	14'9	13'5	18'1	19'6	25'3	30'4	35'1	29'1	26'3	22'5	22'1	
Sipri	...	...	41	...	...	...	25'0	...	25'0	25'0	25'0	50'0	42'6	...	...	24'4	
Lalitpur	...	...	67	42'9	28'6	14'3	28'2	14'9	30'3	15'9	15'2	15'2	60'6	60'6	...	29'9	...
Saugor	...	...	342	27'8	20'5	17'9	9'5	6'5	9'5	15'4	18'4	26'0	29'6	31'7	10'2	20'5	
Jubbulpore	...	...	70	...	13'5	28'2	44'8	60'6	31'3	46'2	48'4	32'3	27'4	51'9	36'1	28'6	
Umballa	...	...	951	18'4	18'3	19'4	14'8	17'6	20'0	23'2	20'3	12'0	14'3	17'0	14'5	17'9	
Simla	...	...	436	5'6	10'0	21'3	15'4	14'4	20'8	28'5	20'3	11'0	9'3	7'9	13'8	16'1	
Phillour	...	...	84	12'2	25'6	...	...	12'2	11'8	...	11'8	23'5	23'5	24'1	11'8	11'9	24'5
Ludhiana	...	...	52	19'2	38'5	34'5	...	38'5	19'2	38'5	38'5	19'2	57'7	19'2	...	19'2	
Jullundur	...	...	548	53'5	49'3	37'5	33'6	21'9	12'2	16'9	21'1	12'3	12'7	10'5	8'4	23'7	
Ferozepore	...	...	554	47'0	34'2	20'5	20'2	33'7	36'6	42'9	42'9	42'6	28'6	29'5	30'4	34'3	
Mooltan	...	...	1,050	50'3	24'4	13'4	8'2	10'1	8'2	10'3	16'2	21'0	23'7	14'3	12'0	18'1	
Sialkot (11 months)	...	...	1,058	18'6	20'8	16'4	19'4	16'8	12'1	8'9	9'1	9'6	12'0	11'7	...	15'1	...
Dharmasala and Kangra	...	...	579	28'6	38'7	41'7	45'5	48'1	47'1	37'2	43'3	69'8	60'8	57'0	67'6	46'6	
Bakloh	...	...	741	23'1	17'1	17'9	19'6	22'1	22'1	23'9	23'7	27'7	13'8	30'6	37'6	22'9	
Amritsar	...	...	114	51'3	26'3	8'6	8'4	...	20'4	8'7	9'0	9'7	36'0	17'1	34'2	17'5	
Meean Meer	...	...	1,836	31'5	29'6	17'9	24'9	29'9	31'0	31'8	35'0	29'6	35'0	49'0	30'4	31'0	
Jhelum	...	...	1,080	22'6	21'1	14'8	13'6	13'9	13'1	15'9	11'2	19'4	22'6	24'6	20'2	18'5	...
Rawal Pindi	...	...	1,816	45'4	35'3	19'1	23'0	28'2	29'1	23'3	24'4	27'1	30'7	39'6	31'6	29'7	
Attock	...	...	131	35'7	44'2	41'7	7'5	26'5	8'8	7'5	24'5	42'7	43'2	87'7	54'3	38'2	
Murree Hills (6 months)	...	...	33	...	...	...	...	35'7	...	...	28'6	...	...	...	...	...	
Nowshera and Outposts	...	...	1,087	37'1	32'1	32'6	33'2	10'7	18'6	20'6	21'1	23'3	26'9	27'3	21'5	26'7	
Cherat (8 months)	...	...	293	...	...	...	7'3	12'2	11'9	12'0	6'0	15'0	9'7	18'5	...	10'2	...
Peshawar and Outposts	...	...	2,635	39'6	31'1	17'3	14'6	19'6	19'6	19'8	20'2	24'0	31'8	27'1	26'3	24'7	
Southern Afghanistan (7 months)	...	...	624	16'1	21'7	21'8	38'8	...	...	...	...	...	35'9	33'7	50'8	36'9	
CENTRAL INDIA FORCE.																	
Augur and Outposts	...	...	358	26'5	17'3	6'7	24'1	20'8	24'1	33'6	21'0	20'9	20'8	25'5	27'5	22'3	18'9
Goonah	...	...	392	10'0	13'5	17'9	15'3	23'6	16'3	17'9	24'7	22'6	22'3	22'1	17'9	17'9	
Sirdarpur	...	...	567	41'5	24'3	30'4	33'2	26'0	19'3	22'6	29'3	32'8	27'5	26'6	28'7	28'2	
Kherwarah	...	...	635	24'9	21'5	20'5	14'6	8'1	19'8	31'7	34'0	27'9	27'7	29'1	23'8	23'6	
Erinpoorah	...	...	723	18'2	10'9	8'6	12'1	11'3	14'0	20'6	19'0	20'3	25'0	30'1	16'8	16'6	
Deoli	...	...	755	4'6	6'0	6'0	6'2	4'0	10'6	10'6	8'5	11'0	8'0	6'5	5'1	7'9	44'6
Sehore and Indore and Outposts	...	...	839	17'0	12'2	13'7	15'4	8'1	6'3	9'7	13'2	19'8	25'6	24'9	12'2	15'5	
Ajmere and Beaur	...	...	684	32'1	26'9	29'0	28'1	19'3	36'9	27'0	18'3	14'7	17'5	15'5	12'2	23'4	
Bikaner	...	...	123	...	...	...	28'6	...	...	...	...	26'3	5'7	26'3	15'3	16'3	
PUNJAN FRONTIER FORCE.																	
Abbottabad and Outposts	...	...	1,388	46'9	37'6	33'8	26'1	27'5	38'2	31'5	27'4	29'1	33'1	23'4	13'1	31'7	...
Murda	...	...	949	61'9	34'4	35'2	33'6	35'9	22'8	23'8	33'8	27'1	49'6	54'3	33'8	37'9	
Kohat	...	...	2,514	78'9	51'2	28'9	27'7	28'4	26'3	23'9	25'5	37'0	81'1	76'0	57'8	46'5	
Edwardesabad	...	...	1,786	139'4	115'7	57'5	42'6	39'0	30'4	29'2	36'3	47'5	73'0	77'9	59'0	64'4	
Dera Ismail Khan	...	...	1,922	67'1	58'9	44'9	36'5	32'9	28'4	35'8	49'8	57'4	55'4	73'2	68'1	51'0	
Dera Ghazi Khan	...	...	967	44'7	35'6	27'3	23'0	21'8	25'5	24'3	29'8	32'1	25'1	28'7	38'4	30'0	...
Rajanpur	...	...	511	29'7	31'9	28'4	26'7	30'8	20'5	16'7	20'4	23'8	20'6	19'8	29'7	25'4	

NATIVE TROOPS, 1883.  
XXVII —continued.

The DAILY SICK-RATE of each MONTH for each STATION.

STATIONS.	Average Strength for the period of Observation.	DAILY SICK PER 1,000 OF AVERAGE STRENGTH IN EACH MONTH.												Average Daily Sick per 1,000 of Strength during the period of Observation.	Ratio for each Province.
		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.		
Aden ... ..	923	31·1	29·1	28·1	26·0	24·3	26·8	31·2	34·7	29·4	29·5	24·9	24·0	28·2	34·5
Upper Sind ... ..	1,119	45·3	43·4	29·0	31·0	36·9	32·5	29·5	46·0	41·3	41·3	38·3	35·5	37·5	
Hyderabad ... ..	676	23·5	75·6	40·5	27·2	28·1	26·8	27·1	22·9	24·3	19·5	17·4	20·6	26·6	
Kurrachee ... ..	733	37·9	35·6	40·6	42·0	37·1	42·2	56·7	54·6	54·3	49·5	46·4	47·4	45·0	
Southern Afghanistan ... ..	3,959	57·8	49·7	49·4	49·1	56·6	49·0	53·1	59·7	59·4	69·1	69·9	48·4	55·8	...
Bhuj ... ..	748	37·0	22·2	22·2	15·9	17·3	17·8	20·2	14·8	20·1	43·5	101·1	87·5	36·1	33·0
Rajkot ... ..	704	72·9	28·5	21·3	32·2	42·9	64·3	53·0	55·9	105·4	74·6	68·4	58·8	58·2	
Dwarka (11 months) ... ..	84	...	38·0	50·0	55·6	41·7	31·3	31·3	31·9	32·6	33·7	32·6	39·2	35·7	
Deesa ... ..	871	42·8	34·8	24·1	34·6	34·8	23·5	27·3	38·0	24·6	17·5	21·3	26·5	28·7	
Ahmedabad ... ..	752	32·0	37·3	30·5	34·5	37·0	40·7	41·3	46·3	38·2	35·0	44·0	39·5	38·6	
Baroda ... ..	615	13·9	29·7	24·3	25·1	26·4	16·9	18·2	22·9	24·7	25·3	26·2	24·1	22·8	
Sadra ... ..	65	15·2	...	...	...	...	15·4	15·6	...	15·6	...	14·5	30·3	15·4	
Nusseerabad ... ..	614	30·0	15·0	24·6	26·3	16·8	15·7	19·6	29·2	28·9	31·0	21·2	31·8	24·4	
Neemuch .. ..	725	26·4	32·8	29·0	23·5	22·6	20·8	24·4	26·8	28·0	32·3	42·2	19·0	26·2	
Mehidpur ... ..	35	...	21·7	18·5	64·5	33·3	33·3	...	33·3	33·3	33·3	...	...	28·6	
Indore ... ..	252	23·2	27·2	12·0	4·2	4·4	4·3	21·6	25·6	34·3	25·5	20·8	19·9	19·8	
Mhow ... ..	755	19·8	19·5	29·0	39·2	55·4	27·3	18·9	22·8	22·0	41·8	50·4	55·1	33·1	
Surat ... ..	245	33·1	37·9	30·7	31·4	40·3	30·3	39·3	49·8	47·2	51·3	33·3	32·3	36·7	25·6
Tanna ... ..	100	29·4	9·8	10·0	9·9	10·1	30·6	40·4	30·9	50·5	40·4	29·7	18·9	30·0	
Bombay ... ..	1,293	26·0	25·2	27·7	26·8	26·4	25·3	25·4	20·0	13·3	17·4	20·3	28·6	23·9	
Malegaon ... ..	716	21·5	23·3	21·2	26·9	27·8	25·8	33·5	36·8	42·9	42·0	49·3	46·4	32·1	28·4
Ahmednagar ... ..	603	29·1	29·2	24·5	27·7	28·9	17·9	19·3	12·3	11·6	12·7	...	14·7	21·6	
Sirur ... ..	438	12·7	12·8	16·4	20·4	13·4	21·6	19·1	19·0	20·8	22·5	26·5	55·6	18·3	
Poona ... ..	2,909	29·3	34·7	33·4	27·1	26·9	27·9	31·7	29·7	37·0	41·2	35·9	32·1	32·3	
Kirkee ... ..	343	40·6	44·0	29·7	23·7	25·4	24·3	21·1	24·3	22·1	26·1	19·5	22·7	26·2	
Satara ... ..	389	19·7	21·3	11·3	19·8	27·4	26·6	30·9	35·4	25·3	16·4	31·9	49·9	25·7	
Kaladgi ... ..	83	23·3	23·3	11·6	23·3	12·3	...	...	12·2	24·7	37·0	49·4	36·6	24·1	
Belgaum ... ..	1,353	45·7	43·1	30·7	22·5	25·7	23·5	14·0	15·6	17·0	17·9	16·9	16·4	23·7	
Dharwar ... ..	292	31·6	32·1	30·4	33·0	43·8	39·0	31·0	21·7	33·6	37·8	37·4	32·8	34·2	
Persian Gulf ... ..	169	65·9	23·0	35·1	35·1	23·7	54·5	30·9	43·5	37·3	49·7	40·7	56·6	41·4	...
Ellichpur ... ..	809	27·5	24·4	15·5	18·0	13·5	14·6	14·3	24·4	25·6	30·1	26·3	27·5	22·2	20·3
Amraoti ... ..	119	43·5	25·9	42·7	33·6	26·1	26·5	43·5	34·5	43·9	43·8	60·3	36·7	42·0	
Akola ... ..	205	20·1	20·1	15·1	15·1	8·7	20·1	25·1	25·1	20·1	30·1	25·2	15·1	19·5	
Aurangabad ... ..	1,314	26·0	34·8	16·8	18·8	20·4	21·6	20·7	21·5	21·3	17·9	20·4	20·2	22·1	
Jalna ... ..	619	21·9	25·1	30·8	30·9	34·6	30·0	39·5	35·3	16·5	17·7	26·0	32·8	29·1	
Hingoli ... ..	1,189	21·7	21·0	22·0	26·5	21·3	11·4	20·3	28·5	30·4	38·7	38·4	21·9	25·2	
Mominabad ... ..	490	24·3	11·8	18·4	27·6	21·4	19·4	25·4	16·8	27·4	40·3	39·2	35·4	26·5	
Lingsagur ... ..	596	...	7·4	4·0	8·2	2·8	4·2	4·2	8·0	2·6	5·2	2·5	6·7	5·0	
Bolarum ... ..	1,323	13·9	16·1	16·3	15·4	16·4	13·0	12·8	14·6	12·5	10·3	12·3	9·6	13·6	
Raichore (4 months) ... ..	453	8·0	5·4	5·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·4	6·6	

# NATIVE TROOPS, 1883.

## XXVII—concluded.

The DAILY SICK-RATE of each MONTH for each STATION.

STATIONS.				Average Strength for the period of Observation.	DAILY SICK PER 1,000 OF AVERAGE STRENGTH IN EACH MONTH.												Average Daily Sick per 1,000 of Strength during the period of Observation.	Ratio for each Province.
					January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.		
Secunderabad	...	...	...	3,356	26'0	23'4	28'9	33'5	31'6	24'3	32'1	34'9	41'8	34'8	35'7	38'5	32'2	29'8
Kamptee	...	...	...	1,625	19'6	28'2	26'6	20'4	20'7	25'7	29'4	29'1	25'9	24'7	24'9	25'2	25'2	
Sitabaldi	...	...	...	566	17'1	18'1	23'0	26'3	37'1	30'3	23'2	32'5	33'4	31'6	33'5	44'1	30'0	
Hoshangabad	...	...	...	367	32'2	20'5	14'6	15'1	18'1	20'8	11'7	8'5	19'2	29'1	26'4	29'0	21'8	
Raipur	...	...	...	626	82'6	79'5	41'2	20'3	22'2	16'2	27'3	36'5	20'6	32'3	29'7	29'9	35'1	
Hazaribagh (10 months)	...	...	...	131	37'6	29'9	31'7	40'0	15'7	31'3	37'0	42'9	58'0	33'1	...	...	38'2	26'9
Doranda (10 months)	...	...	...	538	26'9	37'4	32'0	33'3	40'9	37'8	42'9	45'4	37'0	29'3	...	...	37'2	
Saugor	...	...	...	698	14'1	16'8	18'5	20'7	22'1	23'0	20'1	28'1	27'8	25'6	27'0	33'0	22'9	
Jubbulpore	...	...	...	766	25'5	27'7	31'4	32'0	29'2	18'3	15'1	20'9	24'1	19'5	18'2	18'3	23'5	
Sambalpur	...	...	...	312	87'5	85'8	47'0	48'9	54'5	39'7	45'8	47'8	59'4	34'6	27'9	28'0	51'3	26'7
Cuttack	...	...	...	711	34'0	28'7	30'3	35'2	29'0	26'2	25'0	27'2	25'0	27'0	23'9	30'8	28'1	
Berhampore	...	...	...	402	22'6	11'8	12'0	14'1	19'8	26'6	24'3	32'3	31'1	19'0	13'0	8'5	19'9	
Vizianagram	...	...	...	672	27'3	31'8	23'1	20'8	20'1	22'0	19'5	27'0	30'1	27'4	27'3	16'4	25'3	
Vizagapatam (11 months)	...	...	...	738	29'3	23'8	16'3	23'4	22'4	16'8	15'9	18'9	19'4	16'0	12'6	...	20'3	
Bellary	...	...	...	1,852	24'8	23'6	19'4	15'3	17'3	11'4	18'2	17'9	18'3	10'1	12'1	17'1	17'3	22'3
Madras	...	...	...	1,730	18'7	25'4	30'5	25'9	34'8	31'3	26'5	23'9	22'7	22'8	31'4	30'9	27'2	
Palaveram	...	...	...	470	27'1	33'0	39'3	28'0	20'4	9'0	15'2	18'8	22'4	15'9	19'3	37'8	23'4	
St. Thomas' Mount	...	...	...	282	22'6	16'2	16'2	13'8	15'6	19'3	15'3	21'7	21'6	24'3	30'8	19'9	21'3	
Vellore (11 months)	...	...	...	721	...	18'4	16'5	22'5	16'7	13'0	15'3	11'8	20'6	20'0	27'4	33'4	19'4	
Bangalore	...	...	...	2,559	23'6	19'3	18'7	21'5	19'8	17'3	19'5	19'8	23'2	17'6	17'4	19'8	19'9	
Mangalore	...	...	...	750	28'7	25'0	22'4	22'5	24'3	20'4	19'4	17'2	20'4	26'3	31'0	30'7	24'0	
Cannanore	...	...	...	739	28'0	23'8	18'2	22'4	26'1	28'8	27'8	30'5	24'1	23'1	30'4	25'5	25'7	
Ootacamund	...	...	...	163	13'9	25'6	28'8	37'9	42'3	23'7	43'5	24'8	29'7	24'0	27'3	26'8	30'7	
Trichoor	...	...	...	160	29'8	17'7	22'3	32'7	39'2	23'4	31'0	37'8	37'6	22'2	22'2	21'9	25'0	
Quilon	...	...	...	575	32'4	20'0	18'6	19'2	24'1	8'8	9'2	13'8	18'0	16'7	21'7	20'5	19'1	
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	1,516	25'6	26'8	27'4	29'7	22'3	25'2	23'0	25'1	21'9	21'5	32'1	28'2	25'7	
Trevandrum	...	...	...	78	12'8	26'0	14'1	30'3	33'3	12'7	24'4	25'0	32'3	12'5	14'3	19'0	25'6	
Salem (2 months)	...	...	...	306	52'5	42'2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45'8	
Rangoon	...	...	...	955	63'1	47'1	32'4	34'5	24'5	25'6	23'7	40'0	43'1	26'7	20'6	23'8	34'6	32'4
Moulmein	...	...	...	452	33'6	35'6	37'8	33'5	26'4	17'5	26'2	19'8	24'3	24'7	35'2	31'2	28'8	
Toungoo	...	...	...	839	31'3	20'1	23'1	23'0	22'6	26'1	32'5	36'2	39'2	61'7	60'0	55'2	35'8	
Thayetmyo	...	...	...	983	30'4	31'4	26'6	21'5	21'5	27'6	35'9	38'6	23'2	22'3	20'3	20'4	26'4	
Andamans and Nicobars	...	...	...	352	26'1	23'2	28'2	31'3	42'5	43'2	51'0	53'8	39'8	39'9	60'0	48'9	42'6	

NATIVE TROOPS, 1883.  
XXVIII.

STATEMENT showing the *RATIO* in which the *CHIEF DISEASES* have contributed to make up the *ADMISSION-RATE* in each *STATION* of *INDIA*.

STATIONS.	Average Strength for the period of Observation.	ADMITTED INTO HOSPITAL PER 1,000 OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.											Admitted per 1,000 of Strength during the period of Observation.
		Cholera.	Fevers.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Eye Diseases.	Rheumatism.	Venereal Diseases.	Diseases of the Respiratory Organs.	All other Causes.	
Fort William ...	806	2·5	605·5	127·8	40·9	2·5	4·9	11·2	36·0	22·3	86·8	307·7	1,248·1
Alipore and Baliganj... ..	1,036	9·7	771·2	265·5	101·4	2·9	18·3	7·7	32·8	10·6	104·2	305·0	1,629·3
Barrackpore ...	740	...	575·7	64·9	55·4	...	4·0	8·1	24·3	8·1	83·8	208·1	1,032·4
Cachar and Outposts... ..	679	4·4	1,002·9	129·6	111·9	...	16·2	17·7	60·4	35·4	69·2	475·7	1,923·4
Shillong " ...	733	...	624·8	109·1	43·7	...	13·6	10·9	23·2	38·2	71·0	387·5	1,322·0
Dibrugarh " ...	737	1·4	633·6	51·6	35·3	...	5·4	17·6	20·4	16·3	29·9	554·9	1,366·4
Naga Hills ...	841	...	846·6	83·2	15·5	...	8·3	8·3	33·3	23·8	57·1	279·4	1,355·5
Baxa " ...	459	...	474·9	56·6	80·6	2·2	...	4·4	43·6	6·5	82·8	533·8	1,235·4
Doranda (2 months) ...	235	...	76·6	17·0	...	...	...	4·3	21·3	12·8	8·5	102·1	242·6
Dinapore ...	721	2·8	405·0	52·7	30·5	1·4	2·8	55·5	90·1	48·5	104·0	521·5	1,314·8
Segowli ...	305	...	357·4	29·5	13·1	...	...	29·5	32·8	23·0	55·7	495·1	1,036·1
Benares ...	661	1·5	432·7	27·2	12·1	...	3·0	15·1	31·8	37·8	45·4	276·9	883·5
Chunar ...	83	...	335·5	36·2	...	...	...	12·0	108·4	72·3	36·2	361·4	1,012·0
Gorakhpur ...	607	...	186·2	39·5	4·9	1·7	8·2	31·3	47·8	70·8	65·9	322·9	779·2
Fyzabad ...	709	...	241·2	28·2	29·6	...	9·9	12·7	57·8	21·2	57·8	276·4	734·8
Lucknow ...	1,319	3·3	211·1	26·4	5·0	1·1	3·3	37·4	32·4	35·7	32·4	447·5	835·6
Sitapur ...	135	...	281·5	37·0	14·8	...	7·4	59·3	51·9	22·2	29·6	444·4	948·1
Fatehgarh ...	164	...	231·7	67·0	6·1	6·1	6·1	54·9	30·5	79·3	54·9	250·0	786·6
Cawnpore ...	930	3·2	340·9	29·0	15·1	1·1	8·6	19·4	34·4	29·0	60·2	307·5	848·4
Allahabad ...	1,196	5·0	549·3	38·5	15·9	·8	7·5	34·3	33·5	50·2	50·2	512·5	1,297·7
Banda ...	289	...	415·2	10·4	6·9	...	...	10·4	159·2	55·4	34·6	397·9	1,090·0
Sutna ...	54	...	333·3	55·6	...	...	...	37·0	...	129·6	74·1	444·5	1,074·1
Shahjahanpur ...	298	...	258·4	43·6	50·3	23·5	6·7	36·9	40·3	77·2	63·8	493·3	1,094·0
Bareilly ...	1,164	...	299·0	24·9	12·9	·8	4·3	73·0	46·4	57·6	33·7	391·7	949·3
Moradabad ...	421	...	244·6	42·7	4·7	2·4	...	49·9	33·3	26·1	71·3	339·7	814·7
Almora ...	585	...	355·6	18·8	22·2	3·4	1·7	27·4	23·9	116·2	17·1	237·6	823·9
Dehra Dun ...	656	...	335·4	13·7	12·2	6·1	3·0	57·9	30·5	36·6	22·9	207·3	725·6
Roorkee ...	528	3·8	284·1	54·9	37·9	1·9	11·4	22·7	36·0	22·7	43·6	401·5	920·5
Meerut ...	1,424	...	393·9	28·8	7·7	1·4	2·8	26·7	21·8	39·3	23·9	334·3	880·6
Delhi ...	737	...	1,035·3	40·7	25·8	1·3	...	44·8	35·3	32·6	58·3	373·1	1,647·2
Agra ...	1,181	...	326·8	20·3	16·1	5·1	6·8	35·6	44·0	34·7	53·4	462·3	1,005·1
Morar ...	1,841	...	334·6	33·7	13·0	1·1	10·9	22·8	26·6	46·7	54·3	461·2	1,004·9
Jhansi ...	898	...	233·9	24·5	8·9	1·1	4·4	21·1	29·0	24·5	35·6	308·5	691·5
Nowgong ...	587	...	358·4	11·9	1·7	...	1·7	27·3	35·8	35·8	29·0	398·6	930·2
Sipri ...	41	...	243·8	48·8	24·4	...	...	24·4	48·8	48·8	24·4	219·5	632·9
Lalitpur ...	67	...	611·9	29·9	...	...	14·9	29·9	104·5	74·6	44·7	507·5	1,417·9
Saugor ...	342	...	269·0	8·8	...	...	5·9	11·7	29·2	20·5	20·5	169·5	535·1
Jubbulpore ...	70	...	428·5	28·6	14·3	...	...	14·3	14·3	...	...	185·7	685·7
Umballa ...	951	...	108·3	20·0	9·5	1·0	5·3	36·8	32·6	25·2	23·1	221·9	433·7
Simla ...	436	...	227·1	34·4	32·1	2·3	4·6	20·6	34·4	36·7	11·5	176·6	530·3
Phillour ...	84	...	452·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·9	11·9	178·6	654·8
Ludhiana ...	52	...	461·5	...	57·7	...	...	...	57·7	173·1	57·7	307·7	1,115·4
Jullundur ...	548	...	213·5	12·8	7·3	...	3·7	9·1	49·3	25·5	52·9	191·6	565·7
Ferozepore ...	554	...	205·8	16·2	...	1·8	23·5	32·5	41·5	23·9	34·3	377·2	761·7
Mooltan ...	1,050	...	281·9	17·1	8·6	·9	2·8	30·5	9·5	6·7	110·5	186·7	655·2
Sialkot (11 months) ...	1,058	...	127·6	21·7	12·3	...	·9	36·9	30·3	35·9	27·4	222·1	515·1
Dharmasala ...	579	1·7	832·5	34·6	32·8	1·7	13·8	31·1	120·9	79·4	72·6	333·3	1,554·4
Bakloh ...	741	...	210·5	12·2	5·4	1·4	2·7	93·1	20·2	28·3	27·0	275·3	676·1
Amritsar ...	114	...	500·0	35·1	17·5	...	43·9	52·7	35·1	17·5	184·2	...	921·1
Meean Meer ...	1,836	...	567·4	27·2	10·4	·6	20·7	65·9	18·0	35·4	58·3	407·4	1,211·3
Jhelum ...	1,080	...	253·7	24·1	13·0	·9	3·7	13·0	20·3	17·6	28·7	296·3	671·3
Rawal Pindi ...	1,816	...	330·4	26·4	22·0	1·1	16·5	17·7	30·3	30·9	45·7	313·3	834·3
Attock ...	131	...	855·0	76·3	30·6	...	7·6	7·6	68·7	45·8	91·6	397·0	1,530·2
Murree (6 months) ...	33	...	181·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60·6	242·4
Nowshera ...	1,087	...	437·0	25·7	4·6	3·7	9·2	25·7	26·7	22·1	50·6	230·9	836·2
Cherat (8 months) ...	293	...	119·5	78·5	10·2	...	...	6·8	20·5	17·1	...	112·6	365·2
Peshawar ...	2,635	...	407·6	63·8	21·3	·8	10·6	16·3	20·5	26·9	60·7	277·4	905·9
Southern Afghanistan (7 months)	624	...	463·2	83·3	6·4	...	1·6	11·2	27·3	36·9	20·8	259·6	910·3
CENTRAL INDIA FORCE.													
Augur and Outposts ...	358	...	212·3	47·5	...	...	16·7	19·6	16·7	11·2	8·4	245·8	578·2
Goonah " ...	392	...	135·2	30·6	...	...	...	17·9	25·5	12·8	20·4	216·8	459·2
Sirdarpur " ...	567	...	324·5	19·4	49·4	...	8·8	63·5	38·8	37·1	52·9	218·7	813·1
Kherwarah " ...	635	...	162·2	4·7	12·6	...	6·3	63·0	28·4	9·5	66·1	447·2	800·0
Erinpoorah " ...	723	...	206·1	19·4	40·1	1·4	1·4	58·1	29·0	9·7	62·2	182·6	610·0
Deoli " ...	755	1·3	87·4	5·3	5·3	...	1·3	59·6	14·6	37·1	21·2	86·1	319·2
Sehore and Indore and Outposts	839	1·2	346·8	48·9	29·8	1·2	6·0	19·1	25·0	21·4	11·9	107·3	618·6
Ajmere and Beaur " ...	684	...	172·5	17·5	14·6	1·5	1·5	54·1	26·3	46·8	33·6	169·6	538·0
Bikaner ...	123	...	198·2	32·5	40·6	...	...	24·4	16·3	...	73·2	170·7	495·9
PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.													
Abbottabad and Outposts ...	1,388	...	371·8	30·3	14·4	2·9	9·4	29·5	18·0	19·4	47·5	232·0	775·2
Murdan " ...	949	...	1,090·6	28·4	25·3	...	19·0	54·8	46·4	43·2	87·5	382·5	1,777·7
Kohat " ...	2,514	...	714·4	58·5	17·1	·8	29·4	13·9	25·5	25·5	116·9	260·1	1,262·1
Edwardesabad " ...	1,786	...	1,334·8	94·1	26·3	...	35·8	15·1	45·3	14·6	197·1	454·1	2,217·2
Dera Ismail Khan " ...	1,922	...	817·4	87·4	21·8	...	12·5	9·4	45·3	21·8	96·8	417·8	1,530·2
Dera Ghazi Khan " ...	967	...	326·8	50·7	17·6	1·0	11·4	20·7	35·2	20·7	71·3	462·2	1,017·6
Rajanpur " ...	511	...	246·6	31·3	7·8	2·0	7·8	9·8	17·6	3·9	62·6	346·4	735·8

# NATIVE TROOPS, 1883.

## XXVIII—continued.

The COMPOSITION of the ADMISSION-RATE of each STATION.

STATIONS.				Average Strength during the period of Occupation.	ADMITTED INTO HOSPITAL PER 1,000 OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.										Admitted per 1,000 of Strength during the period of Observation.	
					Cholera.	Fevers.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Eye Diseases.	Rheumatism.	Veneral Dis- eases.	Diseases of the Respiratory Organs.		All other Causes.
Aden ... ..	...	...	...	923	1·1	98·6	91·0	36·8	5·4	5·4	15·2	44·4	15·2	59·6	284·9	657·6
Upper Sind ... ..	...	...	...	1,119	...	405·7	23·2	25·9	...	8·9	29·5	31·3	58·1	47·4	261·9	891·9
Hyderabad ... ..	...	...	...	676	...	239·7	25·2	35·5	8·9	25·2	11·8	48·8	91·7	90·2	254·4	831·4
Kurrachee ... ..	...	...	...	733	...	177·4	9·5	9·5	...	5·5	34·1	17·7	24·6	98·2	332·9	709·4
<hr/>																
Southern Afghanistan ... ..	...	...	...	3,959	...	732·8	113·2	90·4	5·8	9·8	15·9	69·0	32·1	211·9	459·7	1,740·6
<hr/>																
Bhuj ... ..	...	...	...	748	...	656·4	12·0	12·0	4·0	1·3	26·7	68·2	17·4	45·5	246·0	1,089·5
Rajkot ... ..	...	...	...	704	...	683·3	14·2	19·9	1·4	5·7	35·5	88·1	150·6	45·4	325·3	1,349·4
Dwarka (11 months) ... ..	...	...	...	84	...	619·1	23·8	71·4	...	...	11·9	47·6	11·9	95·2	464·3	1,345·2
Deesa ... ..	...	...	...	871	...	293·9	12·6	3·4	3·4	2·3	82·7	49·4	65·5	29·9	272·1	815·2
Ahmedabad ... ..	...	...	...	752	2·7	652·9	6·6	19·9	...	6·6	37·2	21·3	21·3	30·6	247·4	1,046·5
Baroda ... ..	...	...	...	615	...	456·9	19·5	8·1	1·6	1·6	65·1	26·0	21·1	47·2	247·2	894·3
Sadra ... ..	...	...	...	65	...	338·4	15·4	30·8	...	...	...	15·4	15·4	15·4	215·4	646·2
Nusseerabad ... ..	...	...	...	614	1·6	177·5	21·2	1·6	1·6	...	21·2	31·0	47·2	22·8	179·2	504·9
Neemuch ... ..	...	...	...	725	...	347·6	4·1	8·3	2·8	6·9	41·4	53·8	17·9	28·9	299·3	811·0
Mehidpur ... ..	...	...	...	35	...	628·6	...	...	...	...	85·7	371·4	...	28·6	400·0	1,514·3
Indore ... ..	...	...	...	252	4·0	301·6	39·7	...	...	11·9	35·7	19·8	31·7	35·7	202·4	682·5
Mhow ... ..	...	...	...	755	...	547·0	17·2	4·0	...	10·6	10·6	33·1	55·6	34·5	410·6	1,123·2
<hr/>																
Surat ... ..	...	...	...	245	...	542·9	69·4	57·1	4·1	16·3	44·9	134·7	73·5	49·0	310·2	1,302·1
Tanna ... ..	...	...	...	100	...	340·0	50·0	60·0	10·0	...	...	50·0	70·0	40·0	250·0	870·0
Bombay ... ..	...	...	...	1,298	1·5	236·5	42·4	29·3	4·6	...	20·0	43·9	40·1	32·4	215·7	666·4
<hr/>																
Malegaon... ..	...	...	...	716	4·2	331·0	18·2	11·2	2·8	...	67·0	50·3	40·5	25·1	276·5	826·8
Ahmednagar ... ..	...	...	...	603	1·7	154·2	16·6	3·3	1·7	3·3	23·2	23·2	54·7	21·6	276·9	585·4
Sirur ... ..	...	...	...	438	4·6	114·2	6·8	11·5	...	...	13·7	22·8	16·0	9·1	264·8	463·5
Poona ... ..	...	...	...	2,909	2·4	282·6	27·8	22·7	1·4	3·8	18·5	53·3	55·0	37·8	362·0	867·3
Kirkee ... ..	...	...	...	343	...	393·6	20·4	8·7	...	11·6	40·8	32·1	52·5	32·1	416·9	1,008·7
Satara ... ..	...	...	...	389	...	154·2	28·3	10·3	2·6	...	28·3	46·3	36·0	33·4	205·6	545·0
Kaladgi ... ..	...	...	...	83	...	72·3	...	24·1	12·1	...	36·1	72·3	36·1	24·1	144·6	421·7
Belgaum ... ..	...	...	...	1,353	·7	175·2	7·4	19·2	3·0	1·5	20·7	28·1	23·7	63·5	274·9	617·9
Dharwar ... ..	...	...	...	292	...	171·2	10·3	17·1	...	6·9	13·7	113·0	89·0	41·1	472·6	934·9
<hr/>																
Persian Gulf ... ..	...	...	...	169	...	810·7	11·8	47·3	35·5	17·8	17·8	153·8	5·9	53·3	692·3	1,846·2
<hr/>																
Ellichpur ... ..	...	...	...	809	13·6	252·2	21·0	4·9	...	25·9	26·0	29·7	12·4	14·8	212·8	614·3
Amraoti ... ..	...	...	...	119	...	529·4	75·6	...	...	8·4	25·2	159·7	8·4	25·2	302·5	1,134·4
Akola ... ..	...	...	...	205	4·9	351·2	146·3	4·9	...	...	14·6	29·3	29·3	29·3	195·1	804·9
Aurangabad ... ..	...	...	...	1,314	·8	181·9	12·9	16·0	...	·8	20·5	39·6	12·9	25·1	301·4	611·9
Jalna ... ..	...	...	...	619	1·6	285·9	14·5	3·2	...	...	50·1	38·8	40·4	51·7	247·2	733·4
Hingoli ... ..	...	...	...	1,189	6·7	271·7	10·9	13·5	1·7	·8	37·0	29·4	11·8	20·2	245·6	649·3
Mominabad ... ..	...	...	...	490	2·0	279·6	10·2	2·0	...	2·0	14·3	51·0	8·2	26·5	347·0	742·8
Lingsagur ... ..	...	...	...	596	...	60·4	15·1	...	...	...	13·4	10·1	5·0	5·0	70·5	179·5
Bolaram ... ..	...	...	...	1,323	·8	76·3	24·2	3·8	1·5	...	10·6	19·6	12·9	19·6	161·0	330·3
Raichore (4 months) ... ..	...	...	...	453	...	30·9	13·3	...	...	...	6·6	6·6	2·2	2·2	35·3	97·1

NATIVE TROOPS, 1883.  
XXVIII —concluded.

The COMPOSITION of the ADMISSION-RATE of each STATION.

STATIONS.				Average Strength for the period of Occupation.	ADMITTED INTO HOSPITAL PER 1,000 OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.										Admitted per 1,000 of Strength during the period of Occupation.	
					Cholera.	Fevers.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Eye Diseases.	Rheumatism.	Veneral Diseases.	Diseases of the Respiratory Organs.		All other Causes.
Secunderabad	...	...	...	3,356	6·5	570·3	33·7	19·3	2·1	13·4	16·4	32·5	27·1	34·0	239·9	995·2
Kamptee	...	...	...	1,625	36·3	206·1	10·5	11·1	·6	·6	29·6	25·2	16·6	26·5	232·6	595·7
Sitabaldi	...	...	...	566	...	408·1	21·2	14·1	...	7·1	30·0	38·9	24·8	30·0	273·9	848·1
Hoshangabad	...	...	...	367	...	340·6	8·2	8·2	2·7	...	54·5	32·7	24·5	35·4	207·1	713·9
Raipur	...	...	...	626	4·8	656·5	36·7	16·0	3·2	9·6	67·1	31·9	19·2	30·4	432·9	1,308·3
<hr/>																
Hazaribagh (10 months)	...	...	...	131	...	442·8	45·8	45·8	...	7·6	7·6	22·9	53·4	15·3	282·5	923·7
Doranda (10 months)	...	...	...	538	...	277·0	16·7	5·6	...	11·1	5·6	27·9	87·4	11·1	258·3	700·7
Saugor	...	...	...	698	...	292·3	25·8	10·0	...	1·4	40·1	55·9	22·9	20·1	247·8	716·3
Jubbulpore	...	...	...	766	...	300·3	31·3	10·5	...	2·6	131·9	26·1	22·2	23·5	249·3	797·7
<hr/>																
Sambalpur	...	...	...	312	...	804·5	19·2	6·4	...	...	44·8	41·7	41·7	38·5	275·6	1,272·4
Cuttack	...	...	...	711	...	166·0	23·9	2·8	...	...	7·0	66·1	42·2	38·0	358·6	704·6
Berhampore	...	...	...	402	...	201·5	14·9	12·4	...	...	5·0	49·8	37·3	14·9	206·5	542·3
Vizianagram	...	...	...	672	...	175·6	29·8	7·4	...	1·5	28·3	74·4	25·3	20·8	360·1	723·2
Vizagapatam (11 months)	...	...	...	738	...	90·8	10·8	6·8	1·4	2·7	37·9	46·1	16·2	12·2	271·0	495·9
<hr/>																
Bellary	...	...	...	1,852	...	189·5	16·2	17·8	...	1·1	16·7	20·5	24·3	8·1	245·2	539·4
Madras	...	...	...	1,730	...	124·8	16·8	14·4	2·3	...	13·9	53·8	39·9	26·6	379·8	672·3
Palaveram	...	...	...	470	...	174·4	29·8	31·9	...	2·1	53·2	21·3	6·4	21·3	359·6	700·0
St. Thomas' Mount	...	...	...	282	...	113·5	3·6	14·2	...	7·1	21·3	39·0	14·2	31·9	343·9	588·7
Vellore (11 months)	...	...	...	721	51·3	97·1	6·9	15·3	...	...	29·1	18·0	20·3	11·1	240·0	489·6
Bangalore	...	...	...	2,559	...	130·9	14·8	7·4	·4	1·2	30·1	30·5	30·1	35·2	267·3	547·9
Mangalore	...	...	...	750	...	77·3	17·3	8·0	1·3	1·3	5·4	24·0	24·0	8·0	194·7	361·3
Cannanore	...	...	...	739	...	142·1	13·5	14·9	5·4	...	20·3	44·7	12·2	33·8	423·5	710·4
Ootacamund	...	...	...	163	...	404·9	98·2	42·9	...	6·1	12·3	85·9	24·6	116·6	411·0	1,202·5
Trichoor	...	...	...	160	...	118·8	31·3	18·7	...	...	6·3	81·3	12·5	18·7	418·7	706·3
Quilon	...	...	...	575	...	20·9	10·4	3·5	...	...	...	6·9	12·2	6·9	238·3	299·1
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	1,516	17·1	182·7	17·8	11·9	·7	1·3	37·6	24·4	25·1	24·4	231·5	574·5
Trevandrum	...	...	...	78	...	76·9	64·2	12·8	...	...	12·8	25·6	12·8	25·6	384·7	615·4
Salem (2 months)	...	...	...	306	3·3	104·6	6·5	13·1	...	...	3·3	9·8	6·5	6·5	62·1	215·7
<hr/>																
Rangoon	...	...	...	955	...	166·5	46·1	33·5	2·1	3·1	10·4	28·3	30·4	17·8	304·7	642·9
Moulmein	...	...	...	452	...	97·3	33·2	28·8	...	...	28·8	50·9	31·0	6·6	247·7	524·3
Toungoo	...	...	...	839	2·4	127·5	181·2	63·2	1·2	3·6	9·5	27·4	8·3	38·2	289·6	752·1
Thayetmyo	...	...	...	983	...	119·0	30·5	16·3	...	1·0	5·1	50·9	10·2	50·9	255·3	539·2
Andamans and Nicobars	...	...	...	352	...	2,207·4	11·4	...	5·7	5·7	2·8	48·3	11·4	39·7	173·3	2,505·7

## XXIX.

TABLE showing the PREVALENCE of CHOLERA in each MONTH, and the DISTRIBUTION of the DISEASE by STATIONS and PROVINCES.

STATIONS.	Average Strength during the period of Occupation.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total Admissions of the Year.	Admission-rate per 1,000 of Strength for each Province.	Total Deaths of the Year.	Death-rate per 1,000 of Strength for each Province.
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.				
Troops marching in Bengal and N.-W. Provinces	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Fort William	806	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
Alipore and Baliganj	1,036	6	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	7	...
Barrackpore	740	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cachar and Outposts	679	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...
Shillong and Outposts	733	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dibrugarh	737	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1'80
Naga Hills	841	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baxa	459	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aka Expedition (1 month)	772	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Doranda (2 months)	235	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dinapore	721	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...
Segowli	305	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Benares	661	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Chunar	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gorakhpur	607	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fyzabad	709	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lucknow	1,819	...	...	...	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	4	1'17
Sitapur	135	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fatehgarh	164	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cawnpore	930	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...
Allahabad	1,196	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	6	...	3	...
Banda	289	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sutna	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shahjahanpur	298	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bareilly	1,164	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moradabad	421	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Almora	585	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dehra Dun	656	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Roorkee	528	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	'34
Meerut	1,424	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi	737	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agra	1,181	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Morar	1,841	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jhansi	898	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nowgong	587	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sipri	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lalitpur	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saugor	342	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jubbulpore	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Umballa	951	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Simla	436	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phillour	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ludhiana	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jullundur	548	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ferozepore	554	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mooltan	1,050	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sialkot (11 months)	1,058	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dharmasala and Kangra	579	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Bakloh	741	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amritsar	114	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...</					

NATIVE TROOPS, 1883.  
XXIX—continued.

CHOLERA of the STATIONS of the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY and of the HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

STATIONS.	Average Strength during the period of Occupation.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total Admis- sions of the Year.	Admis- sion-rate per 1,000 of Strength for each Province.	Total Deaths of the Year.	Death- rate per 1,000 of Strength for each Province.
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.				
Aden ... ..	923	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	} 3	1	} 29
Upper Sind ... ..	1,119	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	
Hyderabad ... ..	676	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	
Kurrachee ... ..	733	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	
Southern Afghanistan ... ..	3,959	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhuj ... ..	748	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	} 6	...	} 32
Rajkot ... ..	704	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	
Dwarka (11 months) ... ..	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	
Deesa ... ..	871	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	
Ahmedabad ... ..	752	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2		1	
Baroda ... ..	615	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	
Sadra ... ..	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	
Nusseerabad ... ..	614	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1		1	
Neemuch ... ..	725	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	
Mehidpore ... ..	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	
Indore ... ..	252	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1		...	
Mhow ... ..	755	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	
Surat ... ..	245	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	} 12	...	} 61
Tanna ... ..	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	
Bombay ... ..	1,298	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2		1	
Malegaon ... ..	716	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	} 20	3	} 98
Ahmednagar ... ..	603	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1		1	
Sirur ... ..	438	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2		1	
Poona ... ..	2,909	...	...	...	...	4	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	7		2	
Kirkee ... ..	343	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	
Satara ... ..	389	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	
Kaladgi ... ..	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	
Belgaum ... ..	1,353	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1		...	
Dharwar... ..	292	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	
Persian Gulf ... ..	169	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
On the march ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ali Rajpore Field Force (4 months) ... ..	220	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bikaner Field Force (1 month)	237	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ... ..	23,576	1	...	...	1	8	1	4	4	1	1	...	...	21	9	11	47
Ellichpur ... ..	809	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	6	...	...	...	...	11	} 36	4	} 15
Amraoti ... ..	119	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	
Akola ... ..	205	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1		1	
Aurangabad ... ..	1,314	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1		...	
Jalna ... ..	619	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1		1	
Hingoli ... ..	1,189	...	...	4	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	8		6	
Mominabad ... ..	490	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1		1	
Lingsagur ... ..	596	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	
Bolarum ... ..	1,323	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1		1	
Raichur (4 months) ... ..	453	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	
Marching ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1		1	
TOTAL ... ..	6,933	...	...	5	...	2	3	8	7	...	...	...	...	25	36	15	15

# NATIVE TROOPS, 1883.

XXIX —concluded.

CHOLERA of the STATIONS of the MADRAS PRESIDENCY and BRITISH BURMA.

STATIONS.	Average Strength for the period of occupation.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total Admissions of the Year.	Admission-rate per 1,000 of Strength for each Province.	Total Deaths of the Year.	Death-rate per 1,000 of Strength for each Province.
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.				
Troops marching, Madras ...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	23	...	7	...
Palaveram Depôt ...	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secunderabad ...	3,356	...	...	1	4	...	...	2	2	1	5	3	4	22	12.9	19	6.12
Kamptee ...	1,625	...	...	...	...	...	2	42	15	...	...	...	...	59		18	
Sitabaldi ...	566	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	
Hoshangabad ...	367	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	
Raipur ...	626	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	3		3	
Hazaribagh (10 months) ...	131	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Doranda (10 months) ...	538	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	
Saugor ...	698	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	
Jubbulpore ...	766	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	
Marching ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	
Southern Afghanistan (3 months) ...	620	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sambalpur ...	312	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	
Cuttack ...	711	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	
Berhampore ...	402	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	
Vizianagram ...	672	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	
Vizagapatam (11 months) ...	738	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bellary ...	1,852	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	
Madras ...	1,730	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	
Palaveram ...	470	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	
St. Thomas' Mount ...	282	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	
Vellore (11 months) ...	721	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	25	9	37	5.5	18	2.93
Bangalore ...	2,559	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	
Mangalore ...	750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	
Cannanore ...	739	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	
Ootacamund ...	163	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	
Trichoor ...	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quilon ...	575	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	
Trichinopoly ...	1,516	7	...	3	7	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	1	26		15	
Trevandrum ...	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	
Salem (2 months) ...	306	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1		1	
Rangoon ...	955	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...
Moulmein ...	452	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	
Toungoo ...	839	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2		...	
Thayetmyo ...	983	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	
Andamans and Nicobars ...	352	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	
TOTAL ...	27,703	11	1	4	11	...	2	44	17	2	12	55	14	173	6.2	81	2.92
TOTAL OF INDIA ...	114,830	22	2	10	19	17	6	61	36	4	13	55	14	259	2.3	132	1.15

NATIVE TROOPS, 1883.

XXX.

TABLE showing the PREVALENCE of FEVERS in each MONTH, and their DISTRIBUTION by STATIONS and PROVINCES.

Stations, and Average Strength during the period of Occupation.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total Admis- sions of the Year.	Admis- sion-rate per 1,000 of Strength.	Admis- sion-rate for each Prov- ince.	Total Deaths of the Year.	Death- rate for each Prov- ince.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.					
Fort William ... 806	82	34	16	27	53	25	58	62	17	40	37	37	438	605·5	708·3	1	2·46
Alipore and Baliganj ... 1,036	137	52	44	25	43	18	49	58	32	91	141	109	799	771·2		2	
Barrackpore ... 740	51	45	27	18	17	12	62	39	36	62	31	26	426	575·7		2	
Cachar and Outposts ... 679	56	34	29	41	56	64	122	54	65	57	76	27	681	1,002·9		2	
Shillong ... 733	59	23	39	42	45	49	42	44	45	32	26	12	458	624·8		3	
Dibrugarh ... 737	37	23	24	27	35	30	46	33	63	72	37	40	467	633·6		1	
Naga Hills ... 841	101	67	37	20	59	37	96	65	90	71	38	31	712	846·6		3	
Baxa ... 459	8	11	14	2	33	18	21	19	10	25	33	24	218	474·9		1	
MONTHLY PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL	12·3	6·7	5·3	4·7	7·9	5·9	11·5	8·6	8·3	10·4	9·7	8·7	100·0	...	...	...	...
Doranda (2 months) ... 235	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	8	19	76·6	336·2	...	1·30
Dinapore ... 721	23	18	27	19	16	17	19	19	50	49	15	20	292	405·0		...	
Segowli ... 305	5	10	6	5	9	8	23	11	2	20	4	6	109	357·4		...	
Benares ... 661	10	9	6	8	9	26	32	81	36	41	14	14	286	432·7		1	
Chunar ... 83	...	...	3	3	1	2	5	1	5	7	4	1	32	385·5		...	
Gorakhpur ... 607	10	4	2	4	4	6	9	21	12	22	12	7	113	186·2		1	
Fyzabad ... 709	22	11	11	16	13	11	12	6	14	31	16	8	171	241·2		2	
Lucknow ... 1,819	56	21	14	24	25	23	31	18	39	72	35	26	384	211·1		2	
Sitapur ... 135	3	2	1	1	2	4	7	7	4	4	3	...	33	281·5		...	
Fatehgarh ... 164	3	2	...	3	5	6	7	3	1	6	1	...	38	231·7		1	
Cawnpore ... 930	4	9	23	29	54	22	41	42	26	20	14	33	317	340·9		2	
Allahabad ... 1,196	62	37	28	83	76	19	51	66	41	117	55	22	657	549·3		1	
Banda ... 289	14	4	6	10	14	8	10	14	16	16	5	3	120	415·2		...	
Sutna ... 54	1	1	...	1	...	1	2	1	1	4	3	3	18	333·3		...	
MONTHLY PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL	8·2	4·9	4·9	7·9	8·8	5·9	9·6	11·2	9·5	15·8	7·4	5·9	100·0	...	...	...	...
Shajahanpur ... 298	10	1	10	5	10	6	5	10	2	10	8	...	77	258·4	418·1	1	1·90
Bareilly ... 1,164	62	22	15	23	31	21	42	29	24	50	15	14	348	299·0		...	
Moradabad ... 421	16	10	6	7	12	5	10	6	4	21	4	2	103	244·6		2	
Almora ... 585	2	1	12	30	35	27	32	19	22	21	4	3	208	355·6		1	
Dehra Dun ... 656	3	5	4	14	35	22	42	25	28	32	7	3	220	335·4		2	
Roorkee ... 523	12	19	9	3	21	16	26	15	10	14	1	4	150	234·1		...	
Meerut ... 1,424	70	41	9	5	14	12	37	67	80	96	58	72	561	393·9		2	
Delhi ... 737	51	24	32	25	96	64	94	69	41	119	93	55	763	1,035·3		3	
MONTHLY PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL	9·3	5·1	4·0	4·6	10·4	7·1	11·9	9·9	8·7	14·9	7·8	6·3	100·0	...	...	...	...
Agra ... 1,181	26	18	16	20	20	20	28	29	48	121	26	14	386	326·8	320·8	1	·99
Morar ... 1,841	42	24	16	37	24	22	59	85	80	88	97	42	616	334·6		2	
Jhansi ... 898	27	9	13	6	13	7	24	14	19	37	20	21	210	233·9		1	
Nowgong ... 587	6	6	5	14	18	11	25	28	24	41	34	16	228	388·4		...	
Sipri ... 41	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	10	243·8		...	
Lalitpur ... 67	5	3	1	3	1	3	3	5	3	8	6	...	41	611·9		...	
Saugor ... 342	9	6	3	1	1	1	3	5	22	23	14	4	92	269·0		...	
Jubbulpore ... 70	...	1	1	...	2	1	2	7	2	4	8	2	30	428·5		...	
MONTHLY PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL	7·1	4·2	3·4	5·1	5·0	4·0	8·9	10·7	12·5	20·2	12·7	6·2	100·0	...	...	...	...
Umballa ... 951	13	14	5	4	11	11	12	8	4	11	4	6	103	108·3	350·8	...	·79
Simla ... 436	4	...	15	8	22	24	12	4	4	3	3	...	99	227·1		1	
Phillour ... 84	...	...	1	1	2	5	...	6	9	7	5	2	38	452·4		...	
Ludhiana ... 52	3	1	1	1	2	...	4	2	3	5	2	...	24	461·5		...	
Jullundur ... 548	30	19	10	12	7	4	4	9	5	8	7	2	117	213·5		1	
Ferozepore ... 554	13	10	7	8	12	9	15	13	9	8	3	7	114	205·8		...	
Mooltan ... 1,050	36	23	17	4	14	12	8	35	52	77	16	2	296	281·9		1	
Sialkot (11 months) ... 1,053	25	18	9	9	21	9	15	12	6	9	2	...	135	127·6		...	
Dharmasala and Kangra ... 579	31	39	24	23	33	37	35	45	93	78	37	7	482	832·5		...	
Bakloh ... 741	3	12	13	8	11	12	27	23	21	17	6	3	156	210·5		...	
Amritsar ... 114	1	1	1	...	1	9	1	6	12	10	14	14	57	500·0		...	
Meean Meer ... 1,836	86	41	36	43	46	37	53	41	41	195	239	184	1,042	567·4		3	
Jhelum ... 1,080	25	4	8	12	22	17	20	2	9	50	63	42	274	253·7		...	
Rawal Pindi ... 1,816	73	47	25	28	51	49	53	36	50	79	66	43	600	330·4		2	
Attock ... 131	14	7	7	3	4	2	5	4	14	15	31	6	112	855·0		...	
Murree Hills (6 months) ... 33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	6	181·8		...	
Nowshera and Outposts ... 1,087	48	22	12	12	9	19	24	37	40	103	91	58	475	437·0		...	
Cherat (8 months) ... 293	...	...	...	1	5	5	2	2	5	8	7	...	35	119·5		...	
Peshawar and Outposts ... 2,635	116	84	28	24	83	35	41	56	104	255	140	108	1,074	407·6		4	
MONTHLY PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL	9·8	6·6	4·3	3·8	6·6	5·5	6·2	6·3	8·9	18·3	14·2	9·5	100·0	...	...	...	...
Southern Afghanistan (7 months) 624	6	23	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	97	133	289	463·2	...	...	...
MONTHLY PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL FOR THE PRESIDENCY ...	9·6	6·0	4·5	4·8	7·5	5·6	8·9	8·4	8·9	15·5	11·7	8·6	100·0	...	411·2	...	1·32
CENTRAL INDIA IRREGULAR FORCE.																	
Augar and Outposts ... 358	4	2	...	8	4	5	7	7	6	16	10	7	76	212·3	214·8	1	2·12
Goonah ... 392	2	4	2	3	7	1	15	2	7	3	4	3	53	135·2		1	
Sirdarpur ... 567	18	4	13	7	5	6	12	15	29	29	33	13	184	324·5		...	
Kherwarah ... 635	10	4	2	3	1	1	10	9	9	32	19	3	103	162·2		1	
Erinpoorah ... 723	2	3	1	5	7	6	16	12	8	38	40	11	149	206·1		1	
Deoli ... 755	9	1	7	2	...	2	4	11	12	12	3	3	66	87·4		2	
Sehore and Indore and Outposts 839	19	15	7	9	9	8	14	19	39	84	51	17	291	346·8		4	
Ajmere and Beaur ... 684	14	19	9	8	8	4	6	11	8	16	9	6	118	172·5		1	
Bikaner ... 123	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	3	8	3	17	138·2		...	
MONTHLY PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL	7·2	5·0	4·4	5·0	5·0	3·3	7·5	7·7	10·7	21·5	16·2	6·5	100·0	...	...	...	...
PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.																	
Abbottabad and Outposts ... 1,388	50	52	32	41	73	82	70	30	33	27	10	16	516	371·8	767·6	...	1·92
Muridan ... 949	105	60	57	41	45	24	28	45	67	248	226	89	1,035	1,090·6		...	
Kohat ... 2,514	129	76	61	71	87	57	57	107	194	548	287	122	1,796	714·4		11	
Edwardesabad ... 1,786	337	185	106	90	121	77	85	100	161	517	386	219	2,384	1,334·8		2	
Dera Ismail Khan ... 1,922	183	132	104	57	119	82	71	99	128	269	190	137	1,571	817·4		3	
Dera Ghazi Khan ... 967	49	23	24	27	23	20	10	23	43	28	24	17	316	326·8		2	
Rajanpur ... 511	20	14	9	12	11	6	10	4	10	20	4	6	126	246·6		1	
MONTHLY PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL	10·9	6·9	5·2	4·3	6·0	4·3	4·1	5·2	7·9	20·8	15·5	8·9	100·0	...	...	...	...

NATIVE TROOPS, 1883.

XXX —continued.

FEVERS of the STATIONS of the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY and of the HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

Stations and Average Strength during the period of Occupation.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH,												Total Admissions of the Year.	Admission-rate per 1,000 of Strength.	Admission-rate for each Province.	Total Deaths of the Year.	Death-rate for each Province.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.					
Aden ... .. 923	9	12	8	4	9	5	4	10	2	16	6	6	91	98·6	242·6	1	2·03
Upper Sind ... .. 1,119	52	31	25	19	23	14	12	62	71	88	39	18	454	405·7		3	
Hyderabad ... .. 676	19	16	29	8	16	11	13	6	8	14	13	9	162	239·7		2	
Kurrachee ... .. 733	20	9	9	8	10	19	15	6	5	10	8	11	130	177·4		1	
MONTHLY PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL	12·0	8·1	8·5	4·7	6·9	5·9	5·2	10·0	10·3	15·3	7·9	5·2	100·0	...	...	...	...
Southern Afghanistan ... 3,959	210	169	110	183	315	149	185	317	368	467	308	120	2,901	...	732·8	20	5·05
Bhuj ... .. 748	24	9	11	7	6	5	11	8	9	115	182	104	491	656·4	471·8	...	16
Rajkot ... .. 704	44	6	9	12	10	9	19	29	210	66	40	13	467	663·3		...	
Dwarka (11 months) ... 84	...	3	...	3	9	3	1	4	4	15	7	3	52	619·1		...	
Deesa ... .. 871	66	8	3	20	12	5	18	27	27	32	29	9	256	293·9		...	
Ahmedabad ... .. 752	33	27	16	11	28	20	37	49	45	110	78	37	491	652·9		1	
Baroda ... .. 615	5	10	11	13	15	7	14	21	26	66	67	26	281	456·9		...	
Sadra ... .. 65	3	2	1	...	1	1	3	3	2	...	3	3	22	338·4		...	
Nusseerabad ... .. 614	2	3	2	10	5	3	8	5	14	35	15	7	109	177·5		...	
Ncemuch ... .. 725	12	14	14	16	18	15	22	20	19	39	44	19	252	347·6		...	
Mehidpur ... .. 35	1	...	...	2	1	...	1	4	4	5	4	...	22	628·6		...	
Indore ... .. 252	4	3	4	2	1	2	4	2	3	26	11	14	76	301·6		...	
Mbow ... .. 755	11	5	18	68	135	29	31	17	25	33	27	14	413	547·0		...	
MONTHLY PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL	7·0	3·1	3·0	5·6	8·2	3·4	5·8	6·4	13·2	18·5	17·3	8·5	100·0	...	...	...	...
Surat ... .. 245	6	6	7	6	12	12	12	18	5	26	18	5	133	542·9	288·5	2	2·43
Tanna ... .. 100	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	3	4	5	7	6	34	340·0		...	
Bombay ... .. 1,298	37	18	31	13	30	26	26	24	15	28	33	26	307	236·5		2	
MONTHLY PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL	9·3	5·3	8·4	4·2	9·1	8·2	8·4	9·5	5·1	12·5	12·2	7·8	100·0	...	...	...	...
Malegaon ... .. 716	11	10	14	13	8	8	14	10	24	56	59	10	237	331·0	237·2	1	84
Ahmednagar ... .. 603	19	5	1	5	40	9	3	3	4	2	2	...	93	154·2		1	
Sirur ... .. 438	4	3	3	4	3	3	3	7	3	9	7	1	50	114·2		...	
Poona ... .. 2,909	68	63	45	53	75	86	87	66	78	68	65	68	822	282·6		3	
Kirkee ... .. 343	19	12	9	5	11	13	9	8	5	13	18	13	135	393·6		...	
Satara ... .. 389	2	...	2	4	3	3	7	8	4	6	13	8	60	154·2		...	
Kaladgi ... .. 83	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	6	72·3		...	
Belgaum ... .. 1,353	23	22	14	13	38	25	17	11	7	30	25	12	237	175·2		1	
Dharwar ... .. 292	11	3	1	2	2	1	...	1	3	12	11	3	50	171·2		...	
MONTHLY PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL	9·3	7·0	5·3	5·9	10·7	8·7	8·3	6·8	7·6	11·7	11·9	6·8	100·0	...	...	...	...
MONTHLY PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL FOR THE PRESIDENCY ... ..	9·0	6·0	5·3	5·9	9·0	5·2	6·3	8·0	10·6	15·2	12·5	7·0	100·0	...	399·1	...	1·87
Ellichpur ... .. 809	15	14	18	10	8	4	12	20	22	41	20	20	204	252·2	203·6	1	43
Amraoti ... .. 119	3	2	3	4	2	5	4	2	9	12	12	5	63	529·4		...	
Akola ... .. 205	9	6	11	6	3	2	7	...	7	8	8	5	72	351·2		...	
Aurangabad ... .. 1,314	31	23	8	13	12	9	20	18	25	33	34	13	239	181·9		1	
Jalna ... .. 619	12	3	10	9	3	6	9	11	9	30	35	40	177	285·9		...	
Hingoli ... .. 1,189	16	10	14	13	16	3	14	30	45	107	48	7	323	271·7		1	
Mominabad ... .. 490	10	4	7	11	3	4	10	8	10	32	22	16	137	279·6		...	
Lingsagur ... .. 596	...	1	1	6	...	2	2	4	3	9	5	3	36	60·4		...	
Bolarum ... .. 1,323	12	9	13	6	11	8	14	10	5	4	7	2	101	76·3		...	
Raichur (4 months) ... 453	5	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	14	30·9		...	
MONTHLY PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL	11·0	5·6	6·2	5·8	4·1	3·0	6·5	7·2	9·5	19·4	13·6	8·1	100·0	...	...	...	...

NATIVE TROOPS, 1883.

XXX —concluded.

FEVERS of the STATIONS of the MADRAS PRESIDENCY and BRITISH BURMA.

Stations and Average Strength during the period of Occupation.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total Admis- sions of the Year.	Admis- sion-rate per 1,000 of Strength.	Total Admis- sion-rate for each Prov- ince.	Total Deaths of the Year.	Death- rate for each Prov- ince.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.					
Secunderabad ... 3,356	106	84	138	190	135	52	257	208	262	186	163	133	1,914	570·3	} 461·1	7	} 1·53
Kamptee ... 1,625	21	15	24	17	18	16	32	36	42	46	48	20	335	206·1		1	
Sitabaldi ... 566	11	14	13	17	15	13	8	15	26	50	28	21	231	408·1		1	
Hoshangabad ... 367	5	5	6	7	6	2	3	5	16	23	28	19	125	340·6		...	
Raipur ... 626	58	59	23	20	14	30	35	36	31	92	7	6	411	656·5		1	
MONTHLY PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL	6·7	5·9	6·8	8·3	6·2	3·7	11·1	9·9	12·5	13·2	9·1	6·6	100·0	...	...	...	...
Hazaribagh (10 months) ... 131	7	6	3	5	4	2	2	8	14	7	...	...	58	442·8	} 347·5	...	} 3·10
Doranda (10 months) ... 538	19	20	3	7	9	11	13	30	21	16	...	...	149	277·0		6	
Saugor ... 698	21	18	9	7	9	4	8	11	36	39	39	3	204	292·3		...	
Jubbulpore ... 766	4	9	18	13	22	5	23	28	31	35	22	20	230	300·3		...	
Southern Afghanistan (3 months) 620	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	39	49	102	164·5		1	
MONTHLY PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL	6·5	6·7	4·2	4·1	5·6	2·8	5·8	9·8	12·9	15·0	16·8	9·8	100·0	...	...	...	...
Sambalpur ... 312	67	22	17	21	12	11	26	23	27	10	10	5	251	804·5	} 228·9	1	} 1·44
Cuttaek ... 711	14	5	5	5	8	2	8	7	14	25	10	15	118	166·0		2	
Berhampore ... 402	12	5	4	6	10	7	10	10	6	8	2	1	81	201·5		...	
Vizianagram ... 672	11	6	5	11	16	6	14	12	21	9	5	2	118	175·6		1	
Vizagapatam (11 months) 738	11	13	8	5	3	9	6	6	2	3	1	...	67	90·8		...	
MONTHLY PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL	18·1	8·0	6·2	7·6	7·7	5·5	10·1	9·1	11·0	8·7	4·4	3·6	100·0	...	...	...	...
Bellary ... 1,852	31	18	31	18	29	15	31	32	52	33	37	24	351	189·5	} 143·3	2	} ·69
Madras ... 1,730	26	19	28	22	23	17	25	10	9	6	16	15	216	124·8		...	
Palaveram ... 470	13	6	4	3	6	2	6	10	9	5	12	6	82	174·4		...	
St. Thomas' Mount ... 282	3	1	...	2	1	1	2	7	4	4	...	7	32	113·5		...	
Vellore (11 months) 721	...	4	...	7	5	6	5	4	8	13	...	6	70	97·1		...	
Bangalore ... 2,559	46	22	10	14	22	25	22	29	35	45	42	23	335	130·9		4	
Mangalore ... 750	4	2	4	4	24	3	2	2	4	2	1	6	58	77·3		1	
Cannanore ... 739	16	11	5	7	2	6	14	7	4	10	13	10	105	142·1		1	
Ootacamund ... 163	...	1	5	13	2	4	13	6	9	4	2	7	66	404·9		...	
Trichoor ... 160	...	1	4	1	...	...	1	1	2	3	2	4	19	118·8		...	
Quilon ... 575	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	4	...	2	...	1	12	20·9		...	
Trichinopoly ... 1,516	24	31	35	59	21	22	24	12	13	11	12	13	277	182·7		...	
Trevandrum ... 78	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	6	76·9		...	
Salem (2 months) ... 306	20	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	104·6		...	
MONTHLY PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL	11·1	7·7	8·2	9·0	8·3	6·1	8·8	7·5	9·0	8·3	8·8	7·2	100·0	...	...	...	...
Rangoon ... 955	25	14	20	13	8	13	16	17	13	7	7	6	159	166·5	} 336·3	...	} ·28
Moulmein ... 452	3	4	3	4	1	1	15	4	5	...	2	2	44	97·3		...	
Toungoo ... 839	13	11	10	4	1	1	4	10	9	19	9	16	107	127·5		1	
Thayetmyo ... 983	12	8	9	8	4	14	18	21	3	4	7	9	117	119·0		...	
Andamans and Nicobars ... 352	19	22	13	54	87	67	107	85	53	100	95	75	777	2207·4		...	
MONTHLY PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL	6·0	4·9	4·5	6·9	8·4	8·0	13·3	11·4	6·9	10·8	9·9	9·0	100·0	...	...	...	...
MONTHLY PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL FOR THE PRESIDENCY ...	9·7	6·5	6·3	7·3	6·8	4·8	9·7	9·0	10·1	11·2	10·0	8·6	100·0	...	278·3	...	1·08
MONTHLY PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL FOR THE NATIVE ARMY OF INDIA...	9·7	6·2	5·1	5·4	7·3	5·0	7·5	7·8	9·4	15·9	12·4	8·3	100·0	...	387·6	...	1·41

NATIVE TROOPS, 1883.  
XXXI.

TABLE showing the MORTALITY in each STATION, the CAUSES of DEATHS, and the RATIO of DEATHS to STRENGTH.

STATIONS.	Average Strength for the period of Observation.	CAUSES OF DEATHS IN HOSPITALS.																	TOTAL DEATHS		DIED PER 1,000 OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.						
		Cholera.	Smallpox.	Enteric Fever.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fevers, Remittent and Continued.	Apoplexy.	Dysentery.	Diarrhea.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	Heart Diseases.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Dropsy.	Scurvy.	Anamia and Debility.	Wounds and Accidents.	All other Causes.	Died out of Hospital.	Of men present with their Regiments.	Of men absent from their Regiments.	A. With their Regiments.			B. All Deaths, absent and present.	
																							Cholera.	All other Causes.	All Causes.		
Troops marching in Bengal and in the N.-W. Provinces	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	
Fort William ...	806	2	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	2'48	7'45	9'93	...	
Alipore and Baliganj ...	1,036	7	...	...	...	2	1	3	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	19	...	6'76	11'58	18'34	...	
Barrackpore ...	740	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	7	...	...	9'46	9'46	...	...	
Cachar and Outposts ...	679	1	...	...	...	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	10	...	1'47	13'26	14'73	...	
Shillong and Outposts ...	733	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	4	1	3	...	...	...	...	6	...	19	...	...	25'92	25'92	...	
Dibrugarh ...	737	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	9	...	1'36	10'85	12'21	...	
Naga Hills ...	841	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	2	13	...	...	15'46	15'46	...	
Baxa ...	459	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	10	...	...	21'79	21'79	...	
Aka Expedition (1 month) ...	772	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	4	...	...	5'18	5'18	...	
AVERAGE ANNUAL STRENGTH	6,100	11	...	2	3	10	2	11	9	...	2	15	1	4	1	1	2	1	15	9	99	*	1'80	14'43	16'23	*	
Doranda (2 months) ...	235	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4'26	4'26	...	
Dinapore ...	721	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1'39	4'16	5'55	...	
Segowli ...	305	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Benares ...	661	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	4'54	4'54	...	
Chunar ...	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Gorakhpur ...	607	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	...	1	...	1	...	9	...	...	14'83	14'83	...	
Fyzabad ...	709	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	8	...	...	11'28	11'28	...	
Lucknow ...	1,819	4	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	15	...	2'20	6'05	8'25	...	
Sitapur ...	135	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Fatehgarh ...	164	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	12'20	12'20	...	
Cawnpore ...	930	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	1'08	12'90	13'98	...	
Allahabad ...	1,196	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	7	...	2'51	3'34	5'85	...	
Banda ...	289	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	3'46	3'46	...	
Sutna ...	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
AVERAGE ANNUAL STRENGTH	7,715	9	4	1	4	5	...	1	1	1	2	14	1	9	...	...	1	3	3	4	63	*	1'17	7'00	8'17	*	
Shahjahanpur ...	298	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	13'42	13'42	...	
Bareilly ...	1,164	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	5	11	...	...	9'45	9'45	...	
Moradabad ...	421	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	...	11'88	11'88	...	
Almora ...	585	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	13'68	13'68	...	
Dehra Dun ...	656	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	2	2	11	...	...	16'77	16'77	...	
Roorkee ...	528	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	3'79	3'79	7'58	...	
Meerut ...	1,424	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	10	...	...	7'02	7'02	...	
Delhi ...	737	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	14	...	...	19'00	19'00	...	
AVERAGE ANNUAL STRENGTH	5,813	2	3	...	2	9	...	1	1	1	1	16	1	11	1	...	1	1	8	8	67	*	3'4	11'19	11'53	*	
Agra ...	1,181	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	7	...	...	5'93	5'93	...	
Morar ...	1,841	...	2	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	14	...	...	7'60	7'60	...	
Jhansi ...	898	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	6'68	6'68	...	
Nowgong ...	587	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1'70	1'70	...	
Sipri ...	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Lalitpur ...	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	14'93	14'93	...	
Saugor ...	342	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Jubbulpore ...	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
AVERAGE ANNUAL STRENGTH	5,028	...	3	...	2	3	...	1	1	1	1	8	1	3	...	...	...	1	3	1	29	*	...	5'77	5'77	*	
Umballa ...	951	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	8	...	...	8'41	8'41	...	
Simla ...	436	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	6'88	6'88	...	
Phillour ...	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	11'90	11'90	...	
Ludhiana ...	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Jullundur ...	548	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	7'30	7'30	...	
Ferozepore ...	554	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	7	...	...	12'64	12'64	...	
Mooltan ...	1,050	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	20	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	26	...	...	24'76	24'76	...	
Sialkot (11 months) ...	1,058	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Dharmasala and Kangra ...	579	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	11	...	...	...	...	1	...	15	...	1'73	24'18	25'91	...	
Bakloh ...	741	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	1	8	...	...	10'80	10'80	...	
Amritsar ...	114	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	8'77	8'77	...	
Mecan Meer ...	1,836	...	...	...	2	1	...	2	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	16	...	...	8'71	8'71	...	
Jhelum ...	1,080	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	7	...	...	6'48	6'48	...	
Rawal Pindi ...	1,816	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	14	...	...	7'71	7'71	...	
Attock ...	131	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Murree Hills (6 months) ...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Nowshera and Outposts ...	1,087	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	8	...	...	7'36	7'36	...	
Cherat (8 months) ...	293	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	3	...	...	10'24	10'24	...	
Peshawar and Outposts ...	2,635	...	1	...	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	20	1	1	...	...	...	...	6	1	40	...	...	15'18	15'18	...	
Troops marching, Punjab ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	
AVERAGE ANNUAL STRENGTH	15,279	1	2	...	4	8	5	6	5	3	1	76	2	16	...	...	3	1	22	10	165	*	0'7	10'73	10'80	*	
Southern Afghanistan (7 months) ...	624	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	3'21	3'21	...	
ARMY OF THE PRESIDENCY...	40,932	23	12	3	15	36	7	21	20	6	7	131	6	44	2	1	7	7	51	33	432	220	5'6	9'99	10'55	13'98	

\* For details, see Regimental Table No. XXXIII.

NATIVE TROOPS, 1883.

XXXI—continued.

DEATHS of the PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE, the ARMY of BOMBAY, and the HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

STATIONS.	Average Strength for the period of Observation.	CAUSES OF DEATHS IN REGIMENTAL HOSPITALS.																Died out of Hospital.	TOTAL DEATHS.		DIED PER 1,000 OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.								
		Cholera.	Smallpox.	Enteric Fever.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fevers, Remittent and Continued.	Apoplexy.	Dysentery.	Diarrhea.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	Heart Diseases.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Dropsy.	Scoury.	Anæmia and Debility.	Wounds and Accidents.			A.		Cholera.	All other Causes.	All Causes.	All Deaths, absent and present.			
																					Of men present with their Regiments.	Of men absent from their Regiments.	With their Regiments.						
																							a.	b.	c.				
Abbottabad and Outposts ...	1,388	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	3	...	...	...	...	4	...	12	...	...	8'65	8'65	...			
Murdan and Outposts ...	949	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	5	...	12	...	...	12'64	12'64	...			
Kohat and Outposts ...	2,514	...	...	1	2	8	...	1	...	1	1	45	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	65	...	...	25'86	25'86	...				
Edwardesabad and Outposts ...	1,786	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	59	...	3	...	...	1	...	1	...	70	...	...	39'19	39'19	...			
Dera Ismail Khan and Outposts ...	1,922	...	...	...	1	2	2	1	2	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	1	1	6	...	40	...	...	20'81	20'81	...			
Dera Ghazi Khan and Outposts ...	967	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	11	...	...	11'38	11'38	...				
Rajanpur and Outposts ...	511	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	6	...	...	11'74	11'74	...			
Marching ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Takt-i-Suliman (1 month) ...	1,699	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1'18	1'18	...			
AVERAGE ANNUAL STRENGTH	10,438	...	...	1	5	14	2	7	3	1	1	148	2	8	...	...	4	2	21	5	224	63	...	21'46	21'46	23'35			
Augur and Outposts ...	358	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	6	...	...	16'76	16'76	...			
Goonah and Outposts ...	392	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	7'65	7'65	...			
Sirdarpur and Outposts ...	567	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3'53	3'53	...			
Kherwarah and Outposts ...	635	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	8	...	...	12'60	12'60	...			
Erinpoorah and Outposts ...	723	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	5'53	5'53	...			
Deoli and Outposts ...	755	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1'32	...	3'98	5'30	...			
Sehore, Indore and Outposts ...	839	1	...	...	1	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	8	...	1'19	8'35	9'54	...			
Ajmere, Beaur and Outposts ...	684	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	7'31	7'31	...			
Bikaner ...	123	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Marching ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...			
AVERAGE ANNUAL STRENGTH	5,197	2	...	...	1	10	...	4	3	...	1	7	1	1	1	...	1	2	5	2	41	17	'39	7'50	7'89	10'16			
Aden ...	923	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	11	...	1'08	10'84	11'92	...			
Upper Sind ...	1,119	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	1	...	...	...	3	...	3	17	...	...	15'19	15'19	...			
Hyderabad ...	676	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	13	...	...	...	19'23	19'23	...			
Kurrachee ...	733	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	7	...	...	9'55	9'55	...			
AVERAGE ANNUAL STRENGTH	3,450	1	1	...	...	7	2	...	1	1	...	15	2	2	1	1	...	3	1	10	48	*	'29	13'62	13'91	*			
Southern Afghanistan ...	3,959	...	...	...	5	15	3	11	4	2	1	74	4	2	...	13	6	1	6	2	149	*	...	37'64	37'64	*			
Bhuj ...	748	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	4	...	...	5'35	5'35	...			
Rajkot ...	704	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	5'68	5'68	...			
Dwarka (11 months) ...	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Deesa ...	871	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	6	...	...	6'89	6'89	...			
Ahmedabad ...	752	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	5	...	1'33	5'32	6'65	...			
Baroda ...	615	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	6'50	6'50	...			
Sadra ...	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Nusseerabad ...	614	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	6	...	1'63	8'14	9'77	...			
Neemuch ...	725	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	4'14	4'14	...			
Mehidpur ...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Indore ...	252	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	3'97	3'97	...			
Mhow ...	755	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1'32	1'32	...			
AVERAGE ANNUAL STRENGTH	6,214	2	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	2	...	6	3	4	...	...	1	3	6	3	34	*	'32	5'15	5'47	*			
Surat ...	245	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	12'24	12'24	...			
Tanna ...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Bombay ...	1,298	1	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	13	...	'77	9'25	10'02	...			
AVERAGE ANNUAL STRENGTH	1,643	1	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	16	*	'61	9'13	9'74	*			
Malegaon ...	716	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	4'19	1'40	5'59	...			
Ahmednagar ...	603	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	1'66	3'32	4'98	...			
Sirur ...	438	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	2'28	2'28	4'57	...	...			
Poona ...	2,909	2	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	2	14	...	'69	4'12	4'81	...			
Kirkee ...	343	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2'92	2'92	...			
Satara ...	389	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2'57	2'57	...			
Kaladgi ...	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	12'05	12'05	...			
Belgaum ...	1,353	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	12	...	...	8'87	8'87	...			
Dharwar ...	292	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
AVERAGE ANNUAL STRENGTH	7,124	7	1	1	1	4	1	...	...	1	...	8	...	3	1	...	1	1	2	6	38	*	'98	4'35	5'33	*			
On the march ...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	12	...	...	...	...	...			
Persian Gulf ...	169	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	...	...	17'75	17'75	...			
Ali Rajpore Field Force (4 months) ...	220	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Bikaner Field Force (1 month) ...	237	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...			
ARMY OF BOMBAY ...	23,576	11	2	1	7	36	8	16	6	8	1	109	9	11	2	14	8	8	22	23	302	81	'47	12'34	12'81	14'96			
Ellichpur ...	809	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	10	...	...	4'94	7'42	12'36	...			
Amraoti ...	119	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Akola ...	205	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4'88	...	4'88	...			
Aurangabad ...	1,314	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	8	...	...	6'09	6'09	...			
Jalna ...	619	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	6	...	1'62	8'07	9'69	...				
Hingoli ...	1,189	6	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	16	...	5'05	8'41	13'46	...			
Mominabad ...	490	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	...	2'04	4'08	6'12	...			
Lingsagur ...	596	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Bolarum ...	1,323	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	76	1'51	2'27	...			
Raichore (4 months																													

# NATIVE TROOPS, 1883

XXXI—concluded.

DEATHS of the STATIONS of the MADRAS PRESIDENCY and BRITISH BURMA.

STATIONS.	Average Strength for the period of Observation.	CAUSES OF DEATHS IN REGIMENTAL HOSPITALS.																	Died out of Hospital.	TOTAL DEATHS.		DIED PER 1,000 OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.				
		Cholera.	Smallpox.	Enteric Fever.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fevers, Remittent and Continued.	Apoplexy.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	Heart Diseases.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Dropsy.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Wounds and Accidents.		All other Causes.	Of men present with their Regiments.	Of men absent from their Regiments.	A. With their Regiments.			B. All Deaths, absent and present.
																							Cholera.	All other Causes.	All Causes.	
Troops marching, Madras ... Palaveram Depôt ...	... 83	7 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ...	...	2 1	...	...	2 ...	...	...	...	1 ...	...	1 ...	13 2	...	...	...	...	...
Secunderabad ... Kamptee ... Sitabaldi ... Hoshangabad ... Raipur ...	3,356 1,625 566 367 626	19 18 ... ... 3	1 2 ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	4 ... ... ... 1	3 1 ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	1 ... ... ... ...	1 ... ... ... 1	... ... ... ... 1	15 8 ... ... 1	6 2 3 ... ...	4 3 ... ... ...	4 ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	4 ... 2 ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	3 2 1 1 ...	2 ... ... ... ...	68 37 8 1 7	... ... ... ... ...	5·66 11·08 ... ... 479	14·60 11·69 14·13 2·72 6·39	20·26 22·77 14·13 2·72 11·18	... ... ... ... ...
AVERAGE ANNUAL STRENGTH	6,541	40	3	...	5	5	...	1	1	3	1	25	11	7	4	...	6	...	7	2	121	*	6·12	12·38	18·50	*
Hazaribagh (10 months) ... Doranda (10 months) ... Sangor ... Jubbulpore ... Marching ... Southern Afghanistan (3 months) ...	131 538 698 766 ... 620	... ... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... 1 ... ...	... ... ... ... ... ...	3 3 ... ... ... 1	3 ... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... 2 ...	... ... ... ... ... ...	... 1 ... 1 ... ...	... ... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ... ...	... ... 2 ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ... ...	... 10 2 2 2 1	... ... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ... ...	... 18·59 2·87 2·61 ... 1·61	... 18·59 2·87 2·61 ... 1·61	... ... ... ... ... ...	
AVERAGE ANNUAL STRENGTH	2,265	...	1	...	3	4	...	...	2	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	17	*	...	7·51	7·51	*
Sambalpur ... Cuttack ... Berhampore ... Vizianagram ... Vizagapatam (11 months) ...	312 711 402 672 738	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	1 1 ... 1 ...	... 1 ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... 1	... ... ... ... 1	2 1 ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... 1 ... ...	... ... ... ... 5	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... 1 ...	... ... 2 ... ...	1 1 ... 1 ...	4 4 4 3 7	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	12·82 5·63 9·95 4·46 9·49	12·82 5·63 9·95 4·46 9·49	... ... ... ... ...	
AVERAGE ANNUAL STRENGTH	2,773	...	...	...	3	1	1	...	1	...	...	3	...	1	5	...	1	...	4	2	22	*	...	7·93	7·93	*
Bellary ... Madras ... Palaveram ... St. Thomas' Mount ... Vellore (11 months) ... Bangalore ... Mangalore ... Cannanore ... Ootacamund ... Trichoor ... Quilon ... Trichinopoly ... Trevandrum ... Salem (2 months) ...	1,852 1,730 470 282 721 2,559 750 739 ... 163 160 575 1,516 78 306	... ... ... ... 18 ... ... ... ... ... ... 15 ... 1	... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ...	2 ... ... ... ... 1 3 ... 1 ... ... ... 2 ... ...	1 ... ... ... ... 1 1 ... ... ... ... ... 2 ... ...	... ... ... 1 ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 1 ... ...	... ... 1 ... ... 4 ... ... ... 1 ... ... 1 ... ...	... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ...	1 3 ... ... 1 3 ... ... 1 2 ... 1 ... 1 ... ...	... 1 ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ...	4 8 1 ... 20 17 5 4 ... 1 4 ... 1 24 ... 1	... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... 24·97 ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 9·89 ... 3·27	2·16 4·62 2·13 3·55 2·77 6·64 6·67 5·41 6·13 25·00 1·74 5·94 ... ... ...	2·16 4·62 2·13 3·55 27·74 6·64 6·67 5·41 6·13 25·00 1·74 15·83 ... 3·27 ...	... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ...	
AVERAGE ANNUAL STRENGTH	11,594	34	...	...	1	7	4	2	1	1	...	9	2	6	2	...	4	...	15	3	91	*	2·93	4·92	7·85	*
Rangoon ... Moulmein ... Toungoo ... Thayetmyo ... Andamans and Nicobars ...	955 452 839 983 352	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... 1 ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... 1 ... ...	1 ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	1 1 ... ... ...	1 ... ... ... ...	1 ... ... ... ...	5 ... 1 ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... 8 ... ...	... ... ... 1 ...	1 ... 1 ... 2	10 2 14 2 4	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	10·47 4·42 16·69 2·03 11·36	10·47 4·42 16·69 2·03 11·36	... ... ... ... ...	
AVERAGE ANNUAL STRENGTH	3,580	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	4	1	1	6	...	8	1	4	3	32	*	...	8·94	8·94	*
ARMY OF MADRAS ...	27,703	81	4	...	13	17	5	4	8	4	1	46	15	15	20	...	21	2	31	11	298	62	2·92	7·84	10·76	12·51
ARMY OF INDIA	114,830	132	19	5	41	116	24	53	43	21	11	449	34	80	26	16	49	21	134	76	1,350	460	1·15	10·61	11·76	14·31

\* For details, see Regimental Table No. XXXIII.

NATIVE TROOPS, 1883.  
XXXII.

STATEMENT showing in the AGGREGATE the GAIN and LOSS of the REGIMENTS of the ARMIES of BENGAL, MADRAS, and BOMBAY.

The Gain and Loss Statements of the Punjab Frontier Force, the Central India Regiments, and the Hyderabad Contingent are appended to Tables XIII, X, and XX.

	Army of Bengal.	Army of Madras.	Army of Bombay.
<i>Strength at the beginning of the Year.</i>			
Present with their Regiments on 1st of January 1883 ... ..	44,690	27,634	24,131
At their homes on furlough ditto ditto ... ..	868	65	435
At their homes on sick leave ditto ditto ... ..	391	385	286
Remaining sick in the hospitals of other Regiments on 1st of January 1883 ... ..	85	6	49
TOTAL STRENGTH AT THE BEGINNING OF 1883 ...	46,034	28,090	24,901
<i>Additions during the Year.</i>			
Transfers received from other Regiments ... ..	80	121	476
Recruits received during the year ... ..	5,392	2,736	1,873
Deserters rejoined ... ..	5	28	33
TOTAL ADDITIONS OF THE YEAR ...	5,477	2,885	2,382
<i>Loss during the Year.</i>			
Transfers given to other Regiments ... ..	88	97	200
Deaths at Head-Quarters and on Detachment ... ..	432	298	302
Deaths while at home on furlough ... ..	52	9	24
Deaths while at home on sick leave ... ..	168	53	57
Invalided for discharge ... ..	1,316	476	686
Discharged otherwise ... ..	2,189	694	336
Desertions, struck off for bad conduct, &c. ... ..	302	130	310
TOTAL LOSS OF THE YEAR ...	4,547	1,757	1,915
Remaining on the Rolls on 31st December 1883 ... ..	46,964	29,218	25,363

ABSTRACT.

	Army of Bengal.	Army of Madras.	Army of Bombay.
Remained at the beginning of 1883 ... ..	46,034	28,090	24,901
Added during 1883 ... ..	5,477	2,885	2,382
Total ...	51,511	30,975	27,283
Deduct Loss during 1883 ...	4,547	1,757	1,915
Remaining at the close of 1883 ...	46,964	29,218	25,368

ABSTRACT of the ANNUAL RETURNS of the NATIVE ARMY, showing the  
The Statistics of this Table, which is compiled from the Regimental Annual Returns, must not be regarded

1.—REGIMENTS of BENGAL											
REGIMENTS AND STATIONS OF 1883.		Date of Arrival from Station previously occupied.	REGIMENTAL STRENGTH.		Admission-rate of 1883 per 1,000 of the Average Strength.	INVALIDED.		DIED.		LOSS PER 1,000.	
			Number borne on the Rolls.	Average Strength present during 1883.		To their Homes for Change of Air	For Discharge.	With the Regiment.	Absent from the Regiment.	By Invaliding for Discharge.	By Deaths.
1	17th Native Infantry, Fort William ...	May 1881, from Afghanistan ...	817	718	1295·3	32	42	7	11	51·41	22·03
2	{ 33rd Native Infantry, Wing, Alipore (on the march and at Doranda for 3 months) ... }	July 1882, from Barrackpore ...	253	215	1711·6	12	25	8	6	98·81	55·34
3	4th Native Infantry, Alipore ...	May 1881, from Afghanistan ...	818	712	1853·9	53	45	10	13	55·01	28·12
4	{ 40th Native Infantry, Barrackpore (on the march and at Jhansi for 2 months) ... }	March 1881, from Gorakhpur ...	815	711	1060·5	27	35	10	8	42·94	22·09
5	12th Native Infantry, Cachar and Outposts ...	September 1881, from Agra ...	771	700	1867·1	28	24	10	18	31·13	36·32
6	43rd Native Infantry, Shillong and Outposts ...	January 1883, from Dibrugarh ...	846	783	1390·8	7	64	21	2	75·65	27·19
7	42nd Native Infantry, Dibrugarh and Outposts	January 1883, from Naga Hills ...	828	761	1260·2	6	27	9	...	32·61	10·87
8	44th Native Infantry, Naga Hills ...	January 1883, from Shillong ...	838	775	1242·6	3	42	14	1	50·12	17·90
9	33rd Native Infantry, Head-Quarters, Baxa ...	June 1882, from Barrackpore ...	496	459	1283·2	37	21	10	13	42·34	46·37
2.—REGIMENTS of BEHAR, BENARES,											
1	18th Native Infantry, Dinapore ...	June 1880, from Baxa ...	819	717	1309·6	26	13	4	8	15·87	14·65
2	{ 6th Bengal Cavalry, Segowli (with Detachment of about 130 men at Fort William and Baliganj) ... }	December 1880, from Sitapur ...	536	471	1017·0	26	24	2	2	44·78	7·46
3	{ 10th Native Infantry, Benares (with a Detachment of 80 men at Chunar) ... }	March 1881, from Barrackpore ...	823	741	901·5	13	22	3	4	26·73	8·51
4	{ 9th Native Infantry, Gorakhpur (at Lucknow for a month) ... }	February 1881, from Afghanistan	793	656	806·4	10	30	9	4	37·83	16·39
5	{ 16th Native Infantry, Fyzabad (with a Detachment of 176 men at Gorakhpur for 1½ months) ... }	June 1882, from Bhagalpore ...	822	733	736·7	16	28	8	6	34·06	17·03
6	2nd Bengal Cavalry, Lucknow ...	January 1881, from Segowli ...	542	482	968·9	...	18	3	2	33·21	9·23
7	{ 7th Native Infantry, Lucknow (Head-Quarters on the march and at Morar for 2½ months) ... }	September 1879, from Cawnpore...	744	639	867·0	...	24	4	1	32·26	6·72
8	11th Native Infantry, Lucknow	November 1880, from Afghanistan	827	695	850·4	11	24	6	5	29·02	13·30
9	{ 1st Bengal Cavalry, Cawnpore (with Detachment of 135 men at Sitapur) ... }	March 1881, from Kohat ...	548	499	723·4	9	5	...	...	9·12	...
10	{ 2nd Native Infantry, Cawnpore (on the march, and at Barrackpore for 3 months) ... }	February 1880, from Rawalpindi...	817	713	856·9	12	17	10	1	20·81	13·46
11	{ 7th Native Infantry, Wing, Cawnpore (2½ months) ... }	... ..	72	72	1027·8	...	...	2	...	...	27·78
12	7th Bengal Cavalry, Allahabad ...	{ April 1882, from Southern Afghanistan ... }	548	457	816·2	1	29	2	...	52·92	3·65
13	28th Native Infantry, Allahabad ...	November 1881, from Peshawar ...	811	730	1615·1	26	26	5	6	32·06	13·56
14	3rd Native Infantry, Wing, Banda, ...	{ May 1882, from Southern Afghanistan ... }	330	318	990·6	4	10	1	1	30·30	6·06

TROOPS, 1883.

III.

ADMISSIONS, DEATHS, and INVALIDING of each REGIMENT for the YEAR.

as showing with accuracy the relation to Locality of the Strength, Sickness, and Mortality of Regiments.

PROPER, BHOOTAN, and ASSAM.																													
Total Admissions into Hospital and Deaths in Hospital during the year.				CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL AND DEATHS IN HOSPITAL DURING THE YEAR.																									
				Cholera.	Fevers.	Veneral Affec- tions.	Rheumatism.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Dropsy.	Phthisis Pulmo- nalis.	Apoplexy and Sunstroke.	Neuralgic Affec- tions.	Eye Diseases.	Heart Diseases.	Tonsillitis, Bron- chitis, & Asthma.	Pneumonia and Pleurisy.	Dysentery and Diarrhea.	Spleen Diseases.	Hepatitis.	Diseases of the Digestive Sys- tem.	Diseases of the Urinary System.	Diseases of the Generative Sys- tem.	Scabies and Skin Diseases.	Guinea-worm.	Abscess and Ul- cer.	Injuries.	Foot-sore.	All other Causes.
1	{ Admitted	...	930	2	453	16	23	...	14	1	3	1	2	7	...	57	7	122	4	2	11	1	7	15	...	38	42	38	59
	{ Died	...	7	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	{ Admitted	...	363	8	78	6	8	6	15	...	...	1	2	5	2	24	5	67	3	1	29	...	2	11	...	20	23	43	9
	{ Died	...	8	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	{ Admitted	...	1,320	2	694	5	18	2	5	...	3	3	10	3	...	81	8	301	16	1	17	1	5	15	...	33	41	38	18
	{ Died	...	10	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	{ Admitted	...	754	...	438	5	4	...	34	...	...	...	2	8	...	68	3	66	5	...	6	...	3	2	3	15	33	22	37
	{ Died	...	10	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	{ Admitted	...	1,307	3	681	24	30	1	22	1	...	1	12	12	...	45	2	165	11	...	48	2	4	28	...	70	92	24	29
	{ Died	...	10	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
6	{ Admitted	...	1,089	...	509	24	18	...	19	...	10	...	1	8	...	46	9	134	11	...	19	1	6	13	...	59	91	75	36
	{ Died	...	21	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	6
7	{ Admitted	...	959	1	443	16	9	1	14	...	1	...	3	13	...	16	5	57	3	...	5	2	1	60	...	121	94	23	71
	{ Died	...	9	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
8	{ Admitted	...	963	...	633	15	15	...	18	...	3	...	...	7	1	30	8	50	5	...	3	3	6	9	...	75	46	22	14
	{ Died	...	14	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
9	{ Admitted	...	589	...	218	3	18	6	14	...	...	...	2	2	1	33	6	59	...	1	17	1	3	10	1	33	81	18	62
	{ Died	...	10	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
OUDH, and CAWNPORE.																													
1	{ Admitted	...	939	2	288	37	59	...	12	...	6	...	5	40	...	71	2	59	3	1	33	1	4	45	...	137	59	47	28
	{ Died	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	{ Admitted	...	479	...	172	13	15	1	7	...	1	...	1	12	...	18	5	35	1	1	20	...	5	14	3	41	101	6	7
	{ Died	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
3	{ Admitted	...	668	1	318	30	20	18	10	...	3	2	10	11	...	23	10	29	2	...	14	...	7	8	1	55	49	35	12
	{ Died	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
4	{ Admitted	...	529	...	120	44	25	...	19	...	11	...	2	24	1	27	15	34	5	1	4	...	6	8	2	58	53	54	16
	{ Died	...	9	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
5	{ Admitted	...	540	...	178	15	42	...	1	...	...	...	3	9	...	34	6	44	7	...	23	1	5	8	...	49	38	46	31
	{ Died	...	8	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
6	{ Admitted	...	467	...	127	11	12	...	...	...	...	1	...	39	...	7	5	10	3	1	2	2	1	12	...	87	122	6	19
	{ Died	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
7	{ Admitted	...	554	4	130	21	17	...	8	...	1	...	3	17	...	17	2	20	...	...	3	...	1	4	...	79	98	112	17
	{ Died	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
8	{ Admitted	...	591	2	140	35	19	12	19	...	2	...	3	10	...	13	7	18	3	1	1	1	2	11	...	91	42	57	102
	{ Died	...	6	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
9	{ Admitted	...	361	...	105	9	17	...	3	...	...	...	2	18	...	5	4	11	...	...	5	1	2	11	1	54	84	14	15
	{ Died	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	{ Admitted	...	611	3	285	17	32	...	9	...	...	1	3	9	...	27	5	80	3	...	...	...	4	3	...	51	10	23	41
	{ Died	...	10	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
11	{ Admitted	...	74	...	22	2	2	...	1	...	1	...	2	1	...	3	...	4	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	4	23	3
	{ Died	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	{ Admitted	...	373	...	97	15	9	...	4	...	...	...	3	15	...	14	4	16	1	2	4	...	2	8	...	57	100	8	14
	{ Died	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
13	{ Admitted	...	1,179	6	560	47	24	6	36	...	3	...	6	24	...	33	9	49	8	...	9	...	5	9	3	211	54	54	23
	{ Died	...	5	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	{ Admitted	...	315	...	120	15	45	2	...	...	1	1	1	3	...	9	...	6	...	...	5	...	4	8	...	48	17	15	15
	{ Died	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...

TABLE

3.—REGIMENTS of ROHILCUND											
	REGIMENTS AND STATIONS OF 1883.	Date of Arrival from Station previously occupied.	REGIMENTAL STRENGTH.		of Admission-rate 1883 per 1,000 of the Average Strength.	INVALIDED.		DIED.		Loss PER 1,000.	
			Number borne on the Rolls.	Average Strength present during 1883.		To their Homes for Change of Air.	For Discharge.	With the Regiment.	Absent from the Regiment.	By Invaliding for Discharge.	By Deaths.
1	6th Native Infantry, Wiug, Shahjahanpur ...	December 1880, from Peshawar ...	410	294	1,108'8	4	14	4	1	34'15	12'20
2	5th Bengal Cavalry, Bareilly ...	July 1882, from Sitapur ...	549	469	1,068'2	1	10	2	1	18'21	5'46
3	13th Native Infantry, Bareilly ...	April 1881, from Afghanistan ...	828	707	881'2	4	6	9	2	7'25	13'29
4	6th Native Infantry, Head-Quarters, Moradabad	December 1880, from Peshawar ...	464	421	814'7	13	22	5	4	47'41	19'40
5	3rd Goorkhas, Almorah ...	Local ...	888	802	985'0	1	7	10	...	7'88	11'26
6	Body Guard, Dehra Dún (4½ months at Baliganj)	... ..	120	118	1,110'2	2	8	...	2	66'67	16'67
7	2nd Goorkhas, Dehra Dún ...	Local ...	869	786	639'9	...	31	11	...	35'67	12'66
8	{ Sappers and Miners, Roorkee (with Detach- ments at Peshawar, Cherat, Rawalpindi, Fort William, Naga Hills, and Southern Afghanistan) ... }	" ...	1,147	1,039	1,027'9	17	24	12	1	20'92	11'33
9	{ 13th Bengal Cavalry, Meerut (with Detach- ment of 50 men at Delhi) ... }	March 1882, from Peshawar ...	550	432	803'2	3	16	4	2	29'09	10'91
10	30th Native Infantry, Meerut ...	December 1881, from Jhelum ...	806	714	938'4	11	20	4	3	24'31	8'68
11	15th Native Infantry, Delhi ...	October 1880, from Afghanistan ...	809	688	1,689'0	19	23	14	9	28'43	28'43
4.—REGIMENTS of AGRA											
1	{ 14th Native Infantry, Agra (with Detachment of 164 men at Fatehgarh) ... }	October 1881, from Umballa ...	819	724	816'3	14	17	8	5	20'76	15'87
2	29th Native Infantry, Agra ...	February 1881, from Afghanistan	808	696	1,136'5	23	29	1	4	35'89	6'19
3	{ 14th Bengal Cavalry, Morar (with Detach- ment of 40 men at Sipri) ... }	December 1880, from Murdan ...	552	483	650'1	12	12	2	4	21'74	10'87
4	27th Native Infantry, Morar ...	April 1881, from Afghanistan ...	755	715	1,096'5	22	24	8	6	30'57	17'83
5	{ 39th Native Infantry, Morar (on the march and at Cawnpore for 2 months)... }	September 1880, from Nowshera...	829	726	1,179'1	19	28	9	4	33'78	15'68
6	12th Bengal Cavalry, Head-Quarters, Jhansi ...	January 1882, from Jhelum ...	298	240	487'5	5	8	2	1	26'85	10'07
7	{ 5th Native Infantry, Jhansi (with Detach- ment of 68 men at Lalitpur) ... }	December 1880, from Afghanistan	822	726	809'9	9	23	4	3	27'98	8'52
8	12th Bengal Cavalry, Wing, Nowgong ...	January 1882, from Jhelum ...	254	212	693'4	...	2	1	...	7'87	3'94
9	{ 3rd Native Infantry, Head-Quarters, Now- gong ... }	May 1882, from Southern Afghan- istan ...	495	394	1,073'6	4	2	...	...	4'04	...
10	{ 8th Bengal Cavalry, Saugor (with Detach- ments of 54 men at Sutna and of 70 men at Jubbulpore) ... }	June 1881, from Afghanistan ...	545	464	622'8	7	1	...	...	1'83	...
5.—REGIMENTS of the CENTRAL											
1	{ 1st Central India Horse, Augur, with De- tachments ... }	Local ...	487	416	622'6	9	12	8	3	24'64	22'59
2	{ 2nd Central India Horse, Goonah, with De- tachments... }	" ...	492	421	451'3	13	14	3	2	28'46	10'16
3	{ Malwa Bheel Corps, Sirdarpore, with Detach- ments ... }	" ...	587	567	813'1	1	20	2	...	34'07	3'41
4	{ Meywar Bheel Corps, Kherwarah, with De- tachments ... }	" ...	707	638	799'4	3	25	8	2	35'36	14'14
5	{ Erinpoorah Battalion, Erinpoorah, with De- tachments... }	" ...	871	808	604'0	14	44	4	3	50'52	8'04
6	Deoli Irregular Force, Deoli, with Detachments	" ...	809	823	332'9	5	28	4	2	32'22	6'90
7	Bhopal Battalion, Sehore, with Detachments ...	" ...	930	824	650'5	17	24	7	2	25'81	9'68
8	{ Mhairwarra Battalion, Ajmere, with Detach- ments ... }	" ...	768	703	582'0	16	38	5	3	49'48	10'42
REGIMENTS OF THE CENTRAL INDIA IRREGULAR FORCE			5,711	5,200	594'6	78	205	41	17	35'90	10'16

and MEERUT.

Total Admissions into Hospital and Deaths in Hospital during the year.				CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL AND OF DEATHS IN HOSPITAL DURING THE YEAR.																									
				Cholera.	Fevers.	Veneral Affec- tions.	Rheumatism.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and De- bility.	Dropsy.	Phthisis Pulmo- nalis.	Apoplexy and Sunstroke.	Neuralgic Affec- tions.	Eye Diseases.	Heart Diseases and Aneurism.	Tonsillitis, Bron- chitis, and Asthma.	Pneumonia and Pleurisy.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Spleen Diseases.	Hepatitis.	Diseases of the Digestive System.	Diseases of the Urinary System.	Diseases of the Generative System.	Scabies and Skin Diseases.	Guinea-worm.	Abscess and Ul- cer.	Injuries.	Foot-sore.	All other Causes.
1	{ Admitted	...	326	...	77	23	11	...	6	...	1	...	1	11	...	18	1	29	2	7	23	...	2	5	3	38	30	24	14
	{ Died	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
2	{ Admitted	...	501	...	133	12	21	2	2	...	1	...	2	32	...	22	1	21	...	...	17	...	1	18	1	103	104	...	8
	{ Died	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
3	{ Admitted	...	623	...	216	56	21	...	4	...	4	...	11	53	...	24	...	24	5	1	5	...	4	9	5	61	40	21	59
	{ Died	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	2
4	{ Admitted	...	343	...	103	12	12	2	1	...	5	...	2	19	...	18	12	20	...	1	1	1	3	4	...	59	26	40	2
	{ Died	...	5	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	{ Admitted	...	790	1	292	108	15	1	1	1	5	...	7	18	...	8	7	40	1	3	16	...	10	8	...	52	49	71	76
	{ Died	...	10	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
6	{ Admitted	...	131	...	62	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	4	2	...	1	...	8	...	...	3	...	1	1	...	16	20	1	7
	{ Died	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	{ Admitted	...	503	...	236	29	13	1	4	...	5	...	4	36	2	9	5	18	2	4	9	1	3	6	...	31	35	40	10
	{ Died	...	11	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
8	{ Admitted	...	1,068	2	410	27	49	1	16	...	1	...	2	16	...	35	12	149	8	1	15	...	1	13	...	121	113	54	22
	{ Died	...	12	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
9	{ Admitted	...	347	...	128	16	11	...	2	...	...	...	...	11	...	10	4	10	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	67	66	12	6
	{ Died	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
10	{ Admitted	...	670	...	355	22	13	...	5	...	...	...	3	26	...	8	6	30	4	...	8	...	1	9	...	68	44	49	19
	{ Died	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	{ Admitted	...	1,162	...	737	22	21	...	10	...	2	...	2	31	...	18	23	47	...	1	18	...	1	14	...	135	47	14	19
	{ Died	...	14	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

and CENTRAL INDIA.

1	{ Admitted	...	591	...	199	36	18	...	12	1	8	...	6	23	...	32	13	28	5	2	6	2	1	6	2	85	34	53	14
	{ Died	...	8	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
2	{ Admitted	...	791	...	243	20	30	2	5	...	7	...	7	29	3	27	6	30	4	5	17	2	1	13	...	218	63	36	18
	{ Died	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
3	{ Admitted	...	314	...	90	16	16	...	3	...	...	...	1	8	...	5	4	22	1	...	3	...	1	10	...	57	57	7	13
	{ Died	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
4	{ Admitted	...	784	...	320	27	18	1	12	1	3	...	3	21	...	18	7	26	15	2	8	1	2	4	2	191	37	37	28
	{ Died	...	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
5	{ Admitted	...	856	...	240	45	15	...	9	...	1	1	1	16	1	56	45	44	9	1	3	3	4	22	...	198	55	33	54
	{ Died	...	9	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	{ Admitted	...	117	...	49	3	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	4	3	3	1	...	2	...	1	3	...	12	27	1	2
	{ Died	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	{ Admitted	...	588	...	191	28	31	1	7	...	8	...	...	17	...	13	13	29	2	1	10	...	6	15	1	102	40	29	44
	{ Died	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
8	{ Admitted	...	147	...	52	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	4	2	4	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	37	27	1	1
	{ Died	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	{ Admitted	...	423	...	185	19	14	...	1	...	...	...	4	5	...	5	7	5	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	88	24	41	21
	{ Died	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	{ Admitted	...	289	...	140	14	8	...	2	...	...	...	3	7	...	7	4	9	2	...	10	...	...	3	...	30	42	5	3
	{ Died	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

INDIA IRREGULAR FORCE.

1	{ Admitted Died	... ...	259 8	1 1	114 1	5 ...	4 ...	...	9 1	...	...	...	2 ...	7 ...	...	1 ...	3 ...	21 1	6 ...	...	2 ...	...	1 ...	7 ...	...	14 ...	50 3	2 ...	10 1
2	{ Admitted Died	... ...	190 3	... ...	61 1	5 ...	9 ...	...	1 ...	...	...	...	1 ...	7 ...	...	4 ...	4 1	12 ...	...	...	6 ...	1 ...	2 ...	...	3 ...	19 ...	36 ...	6 ...	13 1
3	{ Admitted Died	... ...	461 2	... ...	184 ...	21 ...	18 ...	...	2 ...	...	...	...	4 ...	36 ...	...	20 1	11 ...	39 1	5 ...	...	3 ...	...	1 ...	10 ...	19 ...	36 ...	35 ...	12 ...	5 ...
4	{ Admitted Died	... ...	510 8	... ...	104 1	8 ...	16 ...	...	4 ...	1 ...	...	...	1 ...	39 ...	...	28 ...	14 3	11 1	3 1	...	11 ...	1 ...	3 ...	62 ...	45 ...	81 1	49 1	5 ...	24 ...
5	{ Admitted Died	... ...	488 4	... ...	164 1	7 ...	20 1	...	...	...	2 ...	...	3 ...	45 ...	...	27 ...	22 1	51 1	1 ...	1 ...	21 ...	...	2 ...	6 ...	10 ...	54 ...	28 ...	18 ...	6 ...
6	{ Admitted Died	... ...	274 4	1 1	81 2	30 ...	9 ...	...	7 ...	...	1 ...	1 ...	2 ...	45 ...	...	11 ...	12 1	11 ...	1 ...	...	3 ...	...	2 ...	10 ...	1 ...	25 ...	16 ...	2 ...	3 ...
7	{ Admitted Died	... ...	536 7	... ...	290 4	17 ...	18 ...	1 ...	5 ...	...	...	...	4 ...	16 ...	...	5 ...	6 ...	73 2	5 ...	1 ...	3 ...	1 ...	...	3 ...	3 ...	36 ...	26 ...	9 ...	14 1
8	{ Admitted Died	... ...	374 5	... ...	119 1	32 ...	15 ...	...	2 ...	1 ...	4 1	3 ...	3 ...	37 ...	...	18 ...	6 ...	22 1	1 ...	1 ...	13 ...	1 ...	2 ...	3 ...	7 ...	27 ...	22 ...	21 ...	14 ...
	{ Admitted Died	... ...	3,092 41	2 2	1,117 11	125 ...	109 1	1 ...	30 1	2 1	7 1	4 ...	20 ...	232 ...	...	114 1	78 6	240 7	22 1	3 ...	62 ...	4 ...	13 ...	101 ...	83 ...	292 1	262 4	75 ...	89 3

TABLE

6.—REGIMENTS of														
REGIMENTS AND STATIONS OF 1883.				Date of Arrival from Station previously occupied.		REGIMENTAL STRENGTH.		Admission-rate of 1883 per 1,000 of the Average Strength.	INVALIDED.		DIED.		LOSS PER 1,000.	
						Number borne on the Rolls.	Average Strength present during 1883.		To their Homes for Change of Air.	For Discharge.	With the Regiment.	Absent from the Regiment.	By Invaliding for Discharge.	By Deaths.
1	11th Bengal Cavalry, Umballa ...			June 1881, from Nowshera ...	546	472	421·6	3	8	4	1	14·65	9·16	
2	{ 32nd Native Infantry, Umballa (with a Detachment of 289 men at Simla) ... }			July 1882, from Rawal Pindi ...	852	773	542·0	1	33	5	2	38·73	8·22	
3	{ 20th Native Infantry, Jullundur (with Detachments of 85 men at Phillour and 52 at Ludhiana) ... }			June 1881, from Afghanistan ...	809	682	621·7	16	19	5	6	23·49	13·60	
4	{ 25th Native Infantry, Ferozepore (Head-Quarters on the march and at Mooltan for 2 months, with a Detachment of 111 men at Amritsar for 6 months) ... }			November 1880, from Afghanistan	811	697	727·4	14	32	8	5	39·46	16·03	
5	{ 15th Bengal Cavalry, Mooltan (on the march and at Rawal Pindi for 2½ months) ... }			{ December 1880, from Dera Ghazi Khan ... }	540	455	507·7	22	20	5	6	37·04	20·37	
6	{ 24th Native Infantry, Mooltan (on the march and at Meean Meer for 1½ months) }			October 1880, from Afghanistan ...	808	702	770·7	37	10	25	6	12·38	38·37	
7	10th Bengal Cavalry, Sialkot (10½ months) ...			November 1880, from Afghanistan	502	415	585·5	11	7	...	...	13·94	...	
8	19th Native Infantry, Sialkot ...			September 1880, from Afghanistan	822	709	559·9	9	16	1	2	19·46	3·65	
9	{ 1st Goorkhas, Dharmsala (with a Detachment of 103 men at Fort Kangra) ... }			Local ...	857	804	1416·7	6	30	19	...	35·01	22·17	
10	4th Goorkhas, Bakloh ...			„ ...	890	826	678·0	1	17	8	1	19·10	10·11	
11	3rd Bengal Cavalry, Meean Meer ...			October 1880, from Afghanistan...	552	477	1184·5	7	16	2	1	28·99	5·43	
12	{ 22nd Native Infantry, Meean Meer (with a Detachment of 105 men at Amritsar for 4 months) ... }			September 1880, from Afghanistan	817	718	1339·8	12	13	7	1	15·91	9·79	
13	{ 23rd Native Infantry, Meean Meer (7 months) and Wing for remaining 5 months) ... }			October 1880, from Afghanistan...	591	498	1220·9	13	23	4	...	28·29*	6·77	
14	19th Bengal Cavalry, Jhelum ...			February 1882, from Peshawar ...	540	426	680·8	8	13	4	2	24·07	11·11	
15	45th Native Infantry, Jhelum ...			January 1882, from Peshawar ...	820	697	682·9	30	15	5	3	18·29	9·76	
16	{ 4th Bengal Cavalry, Rawal Pindi (on the march and at Morar for 2½ months) ... }			September 1880, from Afghanistan	547	460	428·3	12	3	1	5	5·48	10·97	
17	{ 1st Native Infantry, Rawal Pindi, (with Detachment of 131 men at Attock) ... }			December 1882, from Nowshera ...	816	708	1378·5	17	18	11	2	22·06	15·93	
18	{ 21st Native Infantry, Rawal Pindi (with a Detachment of 35 men at Murree for 5½ months) ... }			June 1882, from Talagaon ...	816	705	696·5	25	9	...	1	11·03	1·23	
19	18th Bengal Cavalry, Nowshera and Outposts...			May 1881, from Afghanistan ...	548	460	467·4	6	10	3	2	18·25	9·12	
20	8th Native Infantry, Nowshera and Outposts ...			December 1882, from Rawal Pindi	808	734	1012·3	15	33	6	2	40·84	9·90	
21	9th Bengal Cavalry, Peshawar and Outposts ...			January 1882, from Meerut ...	540	469	526·7	12	5	4	...	9·26	7·41	
22	26th Native Infantry, Peshawar and Outposts...			June 1882, from Jhelum ...	797	691	1141·8	17	20	12	3	25·09	18·82	
23	31st Native Infantry, Peshawar and Outposts...			August 1880, from Afghanistan...	789	685	743·1	6	16	11	1	20·28	15·21	
24	38th Native Infantry, Peshawar and Outposts...			January 1882, from Meerut ...	777	681	1179·1	26	8	13	4	10·30	21·88	
* Calculated on the total Strength of the Regiment.														
7.—REGIMENTS SERVING IN SOUTH														
1	10th Bengal Cavalry, Head-Quarters (1½ months) ...			...	45	45	1000·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	23rd Native Infantry, Head-Quarters (5 months ...			...	222	222	1684·7	...	...	1	...	...	4·50	
REGULAR NATIVE ARMY OF THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY ...					46,623	40,818	986·6	875	1,316	432	220	28·23	13·98	

the PUNJAB.

Total Admissions into Hospital and Deaths in Hospital during the Year.				CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL AND OF DEATHS IN HOSPITAL DURING THE YEAR.																					
				Cholera.	Fevers.	Venereal Affec- tions.	Rheumatism.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and De- bility.	Dropsy.	Phthisis Pulmo- nalis.	Apoplexy and Sunstroke.	Neuralgic Affec- tions.	Eye Diseases.	Heart Diseases.	Tonsillitis, Bron- chitis, & Asthma.	Pneumonia and Pleurisy.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Spleen Diseases.	Hepatitis.	Diseases of the Digestive System.	Diseases of the Urinary System.	Diseases of the Ge- nerative System.	Scabies and Skin Diseases.	Guinea-worm.
1	{ Admitted Died	... 199 ... 4	... 38 ... ..	1 11 ... ..	1 1 ... ..	4 ... ... ..	... .. ... ..	... .. ... ..	1 1 ... ..	3 ... ... ..	13 ... ... ..	... .. ... ..	7 2 ... 1	8 ... ... ..	3 1 ... ..	3 ... ... ..	... .. ... ..	... .. ... ..	2 ... ... ..	... .. ... ..	30 1 ... ..	62 1 ... ..	2 ... ... ..	7 ... ... 1	
2	{ Admitted Died	... 419 ... 5	... 109 ... ..	29 25 ... ..	2 7 ... ..	7 ... ... ..	... .. ... ..	3 1 ... 1	6 ... ... ..	31 ... ... ..	... .. ... ..	13 4 1 1	42 4 2 ...	4 1 ... ..	5 ... ... ..	... .. ... ..	3 ... ... ..	... .. ... ..	3 ... ... ..	... .. ... ..	52 ... ... ..	42 ... ... ..	25 ... ... ..	15 ... ... ..	
3	{ Admitted Died	... 424 ... 5	... 179 ... 1	25 17 ... ..	... 4 ... ..	4 ... ... ..	... .. ... ..	6 1 ... ..	13 ... ... ..	5 ... ... ..	... .. ... ..	22 11 1 1	14 2 ... ..	2 ... ... ..	5 ... ... ..	... .. ... ..	2 ... ... ..	9 2 ... ..	47 ... ... ..	31 1 ... ..	17 ... ... ..	13 ... ... ..	... .. ... ..		
4	{ Admitted Died	... 507 ... 8	... 136 ... ..	17 22 ... ..	... 5 ... ..	5 ... ... ..	... .. ... ..	... .. ... ..	4 23 ... ..	... .. ... ..	13 10 ... 4	12 14 1 ...	2 2 1 ...	11 1 ... ..	2 ... ... ..	2 ... ... ..	11 ... ... ..	... .. ... ..	117 ... ... ..	56 ... ... ..	43 ... ... ..	7 ... ... 1			
5	{ Admitted Died	... 231 ... 5	... 71 ... ..	6 9 ... ..	... 8 ... ..	8 ... ... ..	... .. ... ..	8 1 ... 1	... .. ... ..	21 ... ... ..	... .. ... ..	11 5 1 1	9 1 ... ..	1 ... ... ..	3 ... ... ..	... .. ... ..	1 ... ... ..	3 5 ... ..	26 ... ... ..	36 ... ... ..	2 ... ... ..	6 ... ... 1			
6	{ Admitted Died	... 541 ... 25	... 274 ... 2	4 2 ... ..	... 9 ... 1	9 ... ... ..	... .. ... ..	1 ... ... ..	1 9 ... ..	... .. ... ..	67 49 1 19	20 2 ... ..	2 ... ... ..	7 ... ... ..	1 ... ... ..	1 ... ... ..	6 3 ... ..	59 ... ... ..	14 ... ... ..	1 ... ... ..	11 ... ... 2				
7	{ Admitted Died	... 243 ... ..	... 65 ... ..	21 8 ... ..	... 8 ... ..	8 ... ... ..	... .. ... ..	... .. ... ..	1 22 ... ..	... .. ... ..	5 5 ... ..	13 ... ... ..	... .. ... ..	1 ... ... ..	... .. ... ..	2 ... ... ..	2 2 ... ..	23 ... ... ..	58 ... ... ..	2 ... ... ..	5 ... ... ..				
8	{ Admitted Died	... 397 ... 1	... 115 ... ..	18 28 ... ..	... 8 ... ..	8 1 ... 3	... .. ... ..	3 ... ... ..	2 18 ... ..	... .. ... ..	13 9 ... ..	27 3 ... ..	3 ... ... ..	17 ... ... ..	1 ... ... ..	... .. ... ..	15 1 ... ..	37 ... ... ..	42 ... ... ..	27 ... ... ..	12 ... ... 1				
9	{ Admitted Died	... 1,139 ... 19	1 605 1 ...	66 66 ... ..	1 8 ... ..	8 1 ... 15	... .. ... 11	... .. ... ..	9 19 ... ..	... .. ... ..	36 12 ... 3	50 15 1 ...	1 28 ... ..	1 ... ... ..	1 ... ... ..	19 ... ... ..	33 ... ... ..	74 ... ... ..	62 ... ... ..	16 ... ... 1					
10	{ Admitted Died	... 560 ... 8	... 168 ... ..	27 13 ... ..	... 12 ... ..	... .. ... ..	3 3 ... 2	... .. ... ..	3 79 ... ..	... .. ... ..	12 11 1 1	13 2 ... ..	2 2 ... ..	13 ... ... ..	... .. ... ..	1 ... ... ..	7 ... ... ..	22 ... ... ..	129 ... ... 1	14 ... ... ..	29 ... ... 3				
11	{ Admitted Died	... 565 ... 2	... 335 ... 1	4 7 ... ..	... 4 ... ..	... .. ... ..	... .. ... ..	3 16 ... ..	... .. ... ..	9 12 ... 1	6 1 ... ..	1 ... ... ..	... .. ... ..	1 ... ... ..	... .. ... ..	1 ... ... ..	3 1 ... ..	74 ... ... ..	56 ... ... ..	30 ... ... ..	2 ... ... ..				
12	{ Admitted Died	... 962 ... 7	... 496 ... 1	20 5 ... ..	3 29 1 ...	2 ... ... ..	... .. ... ..	4 26 ... ..	... .. ... ..	27 17 ... 4	35 33 1 ...	... .. ... ..	17 ... ... ..	2 ... ... ..	18 ... ... ..	2 ... ... ..	18 2 ... ..	117 ... ... ..	39 ... ... ..	64 ... ... ..	6 ... ... ..				
13	{ Admitted Died	... 608 ... 4	... 164 ... ..	33 14 ... ..	1 6 ... ..	... .. ... ..	3 2 ... ..	84 ... ... ..	... .. ... ..	18 10 1 1	27 5 1 ...	... .. ... ..	6 1 ... ..	... .. ... ..	... .. ... ..	10 ... ... ..	138 ... ... ..	45 ... ... 1	22 ... ... ..	19 ... ... ..					
14	{ Admitted Died	... 290 ... 4	... 94 ... ..	7 8 ... ..	... 11 ... ..	... .. ... ..	... .. ... ..	... .. ... ..	11 ... ... ..	... .. ... ..	8 6 ... 2	9 1 ... ..	1 ... ... ..	4 ... ... ..	... .. ... ..	1 ... ... ..	8 ... ... ..	33 ... ... ..	72 ... ... 2	2 ... ... ..	15 ... ... ..				
15	{ Admitted Died	... 476 ... 5	... 193 ... ..	18 15 ... ..	... 14 ... ..	1 2 ... ..	... .. ... ..	1 4 ... ..	... .. ... ..	12 8 ... 1	31 3 ... ..	1 2 ... ..	... .. ... ..	... .. ... ..	3 ... ... ..	14 ... ... ..	52 ... ... ..	65 ... ... 2	18 ... ... ..	19 ... ... 2					
16	{ Admitted Died	... 197 ... 1	... 72 ... ..	1 6 ... ..	2 2 ... ..	... .. ... ..	... .. ... ..	1 5 ... ..	... .. ... ..	1 4 ... 1	14 ... ... ..	... .. ... ..	1 ... ... ..	4 ... ... ..	... .. ... ..	2 ... ... ..	2 ... ... ..	26 ... ... ..	42 ... ... ..	10 ... ... ..	2 ... ... ..				
17	{ Admitted Died	... 976 ... 11	... 405 ... 2	36 18 ... ..	7 27 ... ..	... .. ... ..	3 1 ... ..	11 18 ... 1	32 25 5 ...	68 26 2 ...	... .. ... ..	11 ... ... ..	4 ... ... ..	1 ... ... ..	8 ... ... ..	4 ... ... ..	12 11 ... ..	89 ... ... ..	38 ... ... ..	109 ... ... ..	24 ... ... 1				
18	{ Admitted Died	... 491 ... ..	... 220 ... ..	21 14 ... ..	5 26 ... ..	... .. ... ..	3 ... ... ..	8 8 ... ..	... .. ... ..	21 4 ... ..	14 5 1 ...	... .. ... ..	1 ... ... ..	8 ... ... ..	4 ... ... ..	6 1 ... ..	55 ... ... ..	24 ... ... ..	33 ... ... ..	10 ... ... ..					
19	{ Admitted Died	... 215 ... 3	... 108 ... ..	4 4 ... 1	... .. ... ..	... .. ... ..	1 ... ... ..	5 6 ... ..	... .. ... ..	5 4 ... 1	6 ... ... ..	... .. ... ..	5 ... ... ..	... .. ... ..	... .. ... ..	2 ... ... ..	... .. ... ..	16 ... ... ..	44 ... ... 1	1 ... ... ..	4 ... ... ..				
20	{ Admitted Died	... 743 ... 6	... 385 ... ..	22 19 ... ..	... 9 ... 1	... .. ... ..	6 1 ... ..	3 22 ... ..	1 34 ... 3	36 10 ... ..	4 ... ... ..	10 ... ... ..	2 ... ... ..	5 ... ... ..	10 ... ... ..	... .. ... ..	62 ... ... 1	31 ... ... ..	23 ... ... ..	32 ... ... ..					
21	{ Admitted Died	... 247 ... 4	... 124 ... 1	10 9 ... ..	... 2 ... ..	... .. ... ..	... .. ... ..	1 8 ... ..	... .. ... ..	3 6 ... 1	13 5 1 ...	... .. ... ..	2 ... ... ..	... .. ... ..	... .. ... ..	2 ... ... ..	... .. ... ..	14 ... ... ..	45 ... ... ..	... .. ... ..	3 ... ... ..				
22	{ Admitted Died	... 789 ... 12	... 399 ... 2	11 10 ... ..	4 21 ... ..	... .. ... ..	3 1 ... ..	3 18 ... ..	... .. ... ..	26 14 2 2	77 18 1 ...	... .. ... ..	1 ... ... 1	9 ... ... ..	1 ... ... ..	8 ... ... ..	107 ... ... ..	30 ... ... 1	16 ... ... ..	13 ... ... 2					
23	{ Admitted Died	... 509 ... 11	... 156 ... 1	19 15 ... ..	1 7 ... ..	... .. ... ..	1 1 ... 1	2 5 ... ..	... .. ... ..	8 15 ... 6	68 4 ... 1	... .. ... ..	1 ... ... ..	13 ... ... ..	... .. ... ..	1 ... ... ..	10 4 ... ..	84 ... ... ..	37 ... ... ..	36 ... ... ..	21 ... ... 1				
24	{ Admitted Died	... 803 ... 13	... 384 ... ..	35 9 ... ..	2 18 ... ..	... .. ... ..	3 2 ... ..	2 12 ... ..	... .. ... ..	60 28 ... 9	64 3 ... ..	... .. ... ..	5 ... ... ..	... .. ... ..	... .. ... ..	20 ... ... ..	... .. ... ..	87 ... ... ..	47 ... ... ..	10 ... ... ..	12 ... ... 4				

ERN AFGHANISTAN.

1	{ Admitted	...	45	...	9	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	10	11	2	1
	{ Died	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	{ Admitted	...	374	...	216	14	5	...	4	...	...	...	3	5	...	3	2	29	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	14	74	1	1
	{ Died	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	{ Admitted	...	40,273	38	16,792	1435	1187	95	642	10	164	21	231	1182	13	1511	586	2,738	317	57	650	36	165	679	60	4,679	3,603	1959	1,423
	{ Died	...	432	23	54	...	1	1	7	2	44	7	...	...	6	20	111	41	7	6	3	3	...	...	3	40	...	...	53

TABLE

8.—REGIMENTS of the PUNJAB													
REGIMENTS AND STATIONS OF 1883.	Date of Arrival from Station previously occupied.	REGIMENTAL STRENGTH.		Admission-rate of 1883 per 1,000 of the Average Strength.	INVALIDED.		DIED.		LOSS PER 1,000.				
		Number borne on the Rolls.	Average Strength present during 1883.		To their Homes for Change of Air.	For Discharge.	With the Regiment.	Absent from the Regiment.	By Invaliding for Discharge.	By Deaths.			
1 Corps of Guides, Murdan and Outposts ...	Local ... ..	1,198	949	1781·9	24	28	12	6	23·37	15·03			
2 { No. 1 Mountain Battery, Abbottabad (on the march and at Dera Ismail Khan for 3 months) ... }	{ April 1883, from Dera Ismail Khan ... }	184	154	1298·7	6	4	1	1	21·74	10·87			
3 { 1st Sikh Infantry, Abbottabad and Outposts (on the march and at Dera Ismail Khan for 2½ months) ... }	December 1880, from Kohat ...	823	704	721·6	31	27	6	9	32·81	18·23			
4 5th Goorkhas, Abbottabad and Outposts ...	Local ... ..	873	734	831·1	17	18	9	4	20·62	14·89			
5 { No. 3 Mountain Battery, Kohat (on the march and at Abbottabad for 2 months) ... }	March 1883, from Abbottabad ...	179	150	1926·7	4	1	3	...	5·59	16·76			
6 No. 5 Garrison Battery, Kohat ... ..	Local ... ..	73	60	883·3	1	12	4	...	164·38	54·79			
7 { 1st Punjab Cavalry, Wing, Kohat and Outposts (1 month) ... }	{ December 1883, from Dera Ismail Khan. }	15	15	800·0	...	...	...	...	...	...			
8 3rd Punjab Cavalry, Wing, Kohat and Outposts	December 1880, from Afghanistan	243	196	1581·6	20	8	3	1	32·92	16·46			
9 2nd Sikh Infantry, Kohat and Outposts ...	{ December 1881, from Dera Ghazi Khan. }	813	723	1203·3	40	36	14	6	44·28	24·60			
10 1st Punjab Infantry, Kohat and Outposts ...	December 1880, from Edwardesabad	795	702	1188·0	14	31	14	1	38·99	18·87			
11 6th Punjab Infantry, Kohat and Outposts ...	{ May 1881, from the Waziri Expedition. }	810	695	1156·8	55	28	27	2	34·57	35·80			
12 { No. 2 Mountain Battery, Edwardesabad (on the march and at Kohat for 2 months) ... }	March 1883, from Kohat ...	170	148	2905·4	4	5	...	2	29·41	11·76			
13 { 3rd Punjab Cavalry, Head-Quarters, Edwardesabad and Outposts (on the march and at Rajanpur for 1 month) ... }	June 1882, from Kohat ...	304	242	2586·8	13	8	10	1	26·32	36·18			
14 4th Sikh Infantry, Edwardesabad and Outposts	{ December 1881, from Dera Ismail Khan. }	804	698	2070·2	36	39	30	4	48·51	42·29			
15 { 2nd Punjab Infantry, Edwardesabad and Outposts ... }	November 1880, from Abbottabad	805	696	2051·7	35	28	29	6	34·78	43·48			
16 { No. 4 Mountain Battery, Dera Ismail Khan (on the march and at Edwardesabad for 2 months) ... }	March 1883, from Edwardesabad...	159	143	3202·8	5	15	3	3	94·34	37·74			
17 { 1st Punjab Cavalry, Dera Ismail Khan and Outposts (on the march and at Edwardesabad for 1 month) ... }	September 1880, from Afghanistan	518	431	1127·6	13	14	2	2	27·03	7·72			
18 { 4th Punjab Infantry, Dera Ismail Khan and Outposts ... }	{ December 1881, from Edwardesabad. }	814	688	1564·0	17	20	22	2	24·57	29·48			
19 { 5th Punjab Infantry, Dera Ismail Khan and Outposts ... }	January 1882, from Kohat ...	800	685	1931·4	24	24	16	2	30·00	22·50			
20 { 2nd Punjab Cavalry, Dera Ghazi Khan and Outposts (on the march and at Dera Ismail Khan for 2 months) ... }	September 1880, from Afghanistan	543	425	1237·6	15	9	3	3	16·57	11·05			
21 { 3rd Sikh Infantry, Dera Ghazi Khan and Outposts (with a Detachment of 107 men at Rajanpur for 11½ months) ... }	November 1880, from Afghanistan	819	701	801·7	14	14	10	5	17·09	18·32			
22 { 5th Punjab Cavalry, Rajanpur and Outposts (2 months at Dera Ghazi Khan) ... }	{ November 1880 from Edwardesabad ... }	549	450	806·7	16	19	6	3	34·61	16·39			
REGIMENTS OF THE PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE ...		12,291	10,389	1434·6	404	338	224	63	31·57	23·35			

9.—REGIMENTS of													
1 Aden Troop, Aden ... ..	Local ... ..	100	91	934·0	...	3	...	...	30·00	...			
2 { 22nd Native Infantry, Aden (with a Detachment of 50 men at Perim) ... }	December 1881, from Belgaum ...	694	687	681·2	32	9	11	4	12·97	21·61			
3 2nd Sind Horse, Upper Sind ... ..	... ..	551	517	795·0	23	10	12	3	18·15	27·22			
4 { 27th Native Infantry, Upper Sind (on the march and at Hyderabad for 2 months) ... }	February 1883, from Hyderabad...	829	770	946·8	22	19	11	5	22·92	19·30			
5 { 30th Native Infantry, Hyderabad (on the march and at Jacobabad for 2 months) ... }	March 1883, from Upper Sind ...	819	736	918·5	11	13	13	2	15·87	18·32			
6 29th Native Infantry, Kurrachee ... ..	{ May 1881, from Southern Afghanistan ... }	797	725	691·0	39	31	6	4	38·90	12·55			

FRONTIER FORCE.

Total Admissions into Hospital and Deaths in Hospital during the Year.				CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL AND OF DEATHS IN HOSPITAL DURING THE YEAR.																									
				Cholera.	Fevers.	Veneral Affec- tions.	Rheumatism.	Scurvy.	Anemia and De- bility.	Dropsy.	Phthisis Pulmo- nalis.	Apoplexy and Sunstroke.	Neuralgic Affec- tions.	Eye Diseases.	Heart Diseases.	Tonsillitis, Bron- chitis, and Asthma.	Pneumonia and Pleurisy.	Dysentery and Diarrhea.	Spleen Diseases.	Hepatitis.	Diseases of the Digestive System.	Diseases of the Urinary System.	Diseases of the Generative System.	Scabies and Skin Diseases.	Guinea-worm.	Abscess and Ulcer.	Injuries.	Foot-sore.	All other Causes.
1	{ Admitted	...	1,691	...	1,034	41	33	1	13	...	4	...	16	52	...	54	29	52	18	...	19	1	2	16	2	115	106	49	34
	{ Died	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
2	{ Admitted	...	200	...	76	5	3	6	2	...	...	...	1	3	...	10	6	4	6	...	5	...	...	...	...	28	38	...	7
	{ Died	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	{ Admitted	...	508	...	195	6	4	5	22	...	...	...	8	6	...	23	31	76	4	...	11	1	...	2	...	38	43	26	7
	{ Died	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
4	{ Admitted	...	610	...	320	16	8	1	11	...	9	...	2	34	...	12	10	23	6	4	19	...	4	6	...	36	41	35	13
	{ Died	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
5	{ Admitted	...	289	...	142	2	12	...	...	...	...	...	4	6	...	8	4	12	4	...	5	...	...	2	...	23	59	2	4
	{ Died	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	{ Admitted	...	53	...	20	2	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	3	3	2	...	2	...	...	1	...	9	3	1	...
	{ Died	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	{ Admitted	...	12	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
	{ Died	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	{ Admitted	...	310	...	152	4	6	3	7	...	...	...	2	1	...	6	8	19	8	...	3	1	...	2	...	33	47	1	7
	{ Died	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	{ Admitted	...	870	...	504	20	5	7	4	...	3	...	3	9	...	19	74	57	8	...	8	1	...	9	1	81	37	7	13
	{ Died	...	14	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
10	{ Admitted	...	834	...	490	19	13	5	8	...	1	...	2	9	...	33	32	52	46	1	8	...	2	5	2	43	35	7	21
	{ Died	...	14	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
11	{ Admitted	...	804	...	498	15	12	1	11	...	...	...	4	8	...	11	87	53	3	1	10	1	...	7	5	38	20	7	12
	{ Died	...	27	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
12	{ Admitted	...	430	...	241	7	11	...	2	...	...	...	2	5	...	11	3	18	5	...	8	1	...	4	...	31	63	7	11
	{ Died	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	{ Admitted	...	626	...	354	2	11	1	7	...	1	...	5	2	...	11	20	25	3	...	12	...	...	8	1	55	87	4	17
	{ Died	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
14	{ Admitted	...	1,445	...	956	8	17	2	7	...	2	...	2	14	...	74	76	84	20	...	21	1	...	10	1	90	33	14	13
	{ Died	...	30	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	23	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
15	{ Admitted	...	1,428	...	814	11	20	6	32	1	2	...	3	5	...	65	85	75	40	...	26	1	1	11	5	99	43	56	27
	{ Died	...	29	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	{ Admitted	...	458	...	212	3	13	1	6	...	...	3	2	2	...	15	21	33	1	...	5	...	...	2	...	45	62	22	10
	{ Died	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
17	{ Admitted	...	486	...	240	12	11	5	5	...	...	...	8	1	...	15	10	30	2	...	9	...	...	3	3	71	35	9	17
	{ Died	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	{ Admitted	...	1,076	...	566	14	29	5	12	...	...	...	5	7	...	52	43	73	12	...	12	...	1	6	3	168	28	17	23
	{ Died	...	22	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
19	{ Admitted	...	1,323	...	776	15	32	3	13	...	...	4	3	15	...	44	29	97	9	...	27	1	5	7	7	117	58	49	12
	{ Died	...	16	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1
20	{ Admitted	...	526	...	156	5	19	...	7	...	1	...	3	7	...	23	3	33	2	...	23	1	1	11	2	111	102	5	11
	{ Died	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	{ Admitted	...	562	...	189	17	14	1	6	...	4	...	5	15	1	37	19	41	10	1	26	4	...	3	5	82	52	11	19
	{ Died	...	10	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	{ Admitted	...	363	...	130	3	7	9	5	...	...	...	3	4	1	7	16	15	3	1	4	1	1	7	...	57	73	5	11
	{ Died	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1
	{ Admitted	...	14,904	...	8,068	227	233	62	181	1	27	7	84	207	2	532	613	876	212	8	263	15	17	122	37	1,371	1,066	334	289
	{ Died	...	224	...	20	...	...	4	...	...	8	2	...	...	2	4	144	10	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	20

ADEN and SIND.

1	{ Admitted	...	85	...	9	...	8	5	...	...	...	1	4	...	1	15	...	6	2	2	6	...	...	...	...	5	16	...	5
	{ Died	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	{ Admitted	...	468	1	86	15	17	5	20	2	...	2	3	7	4	42	6	115	4	3	4	...	2	7	...	53	54	2	14
	{ Died	...	11	1	1	...	1	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
3	{ Admitted	...	411	...	185	14	6	14	9	...	4	...	3	11	1	19	6	27	7	2	3	3	1	3	...	46	39	...	8
	{ Died	...	12	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...
4	{ Admitted	...	729	...	352	52	26	1	8	...	...	...	1	22	1	35	10	24	5	...	1	...	7	6	...	82	81	4	11
	{ Died	...	11	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1
5	{ Admitted	...	676	...	238	58	34	...	12	...	1	...	2	10	...	29	39	44	19	5	1	2	4	14	...	74	58	16	16
	{ Died	...	13	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
6	{ Admitted	...	501	...	124	18	12	...	4	...	2	...	1	24	...	60	4	12	4	...	16	5	10	15	...	119	47	4	20
	{ Died	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...

TABLE

10.—REGIMENTS of the BOMBAY ARMY

REGIMENTS AND STATIONS OF 1883.	Date of Arrival from Station previously occupied.	REGIMENTAL STRENGTH.	Admission-rate of 1883 per 1,000 of the Average Strength.	INVALIDED.	DIED.	LOSS PER 1,000.					
		Number borne on the Rolls.	Average Strength present during 1883.	To their Homes for Change of Air.	For Discharge.	With the Regiment.	Absent from the Regiment.	By Invaliding for Discharge.	By Deaths.		
1	{ No. 1 Mountain Battery, with depôt of 5 men } at Jacobabad ... .. }	.....	222	204	1058·8	6	11	4	2	49·55	27·03
2	1st Sind Horse, with depôt of 25 men at Jacobabad	.....	555	493	1298·2	42	14	15	1	25·23	28·83
3	{ 2nd Native Infantry, with depôt of 48 men } at Surat for 11 months ... .. }	April 1883, from Rajkot ...	779	779	1410·8	38	41	8	2	52·63	12·84
4	{ 3rd Native Infantry, with depôt of 24 men } at Surat for 11 months ... .. }	February 1883, from Belgaum ...	807	799	1735·9	31	34	15	1	42·13	19·83
5	{ 7th Native Infantry, with depôt of 57 men } at Ahmedabad for 10 months and at Ahmed- nagar for 2 months ... .. }	.....	795	729	1706·4	31	28	41	4	35·22	56·60
6	{ 12th Native Infantry, with depôt of 47 men } at Surat ... .. }	November 1882, from Nusseerabad	800	776	2010·3	16	4	50	4	5·00	67·50

11.—REGIMENTS of the NORTHERN

1	25th Native Infantry, Bhuj ... ..	November 1881, from Bombay ...	807	748	1089·6	29	21	4	2	26·02	7·43
2	{ 13th Native Infantry, Rajkot, Southern Af- } ghanistan and on the march for 3 months with a Detachment of 95 men at Dwarka for 9 months ... .. }	March 1883, from Quetta ...	820	761	1354·8	9	37	11	2	45·12	15·85
3	{ 3rd Cavalry, Deesa, with a Detachment of } 123 men at Rajkot ... .. }	{ May 1881, from Southern Af- } ghanistan ... .. }	548	513	947·4	11	15	3	1	27·37	7·30
4	5th Native Infantry, Deesa ... ..	{ May 1881, from Southern Af- } ghanistan ... .. }	819	689	747·5	26	39	4	2	47·62	7·33
5	{ 23rd Native Infantry, Ahmedabad, with De- } tachment of 65 men at Sadra ... .. }	{ May 1881, from Southern Af- } ghanistan ... .. }	819	778	984·6	6	43	4	...	52·50	4·88
6	26th Native Infantry, Baroda ... ..	June 1882, from Ahmedabad ...	794	751	877·5	12	41	6	5	51·64	13·85
7	{ 8th Native Infantry, Nusseerabad (Quetta ) and on the march for 3 months) ... .. }	April 1883, from Quetta ...	803	695	627·3	22	20	20	2	24·91	27·40
8	{ 1st Cavalry, Neemuch (on the march for 2 ) months), with Detachment of 144 men at Nusseerabad for 10 months ... .. }	January 1879 ... ..	546	517	545·5	9	21	4	1	38·46	9·16
9	{ 17th Native Infantry, Neemuch, with Detach- } ments of 35 men at Mehidpore and 252 men at Indore, and a Detachment of 104 men at Sirdarpore for 3½ months ... .. }	January 1883, from Satara ...	824	754	882·0	14	21	2	5	25·49	8·50
10	1st Native Infantry, Mhow ... ..	{ December 1880, from Southern } Afghanistan ... .. }	811	767	1151·2	13	29	2	1	35·76	3·70

12.—REGIMENTS of

1	{ 10th Native Infantry, Bombay, with a Detach- } ment of 100 men at Tanna and one of 16 men at Janjira ... .. }	May 1882, from Surat ...	835	794	686·4	32	14	8	4	16·77	14·37
2	{ 21st Native Infantry, Bombay, with small } Detachments in the Persian Gulf ... .. }	Local ... ..	762	762	896·3	20	17	7	3	22·31	13·12

in SOUTHERN AFGHANISTAN.

			CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL AND OF DEATHS IN HOSPITAL DURING THE YEAR.																										
			Cholera.	Fevers.	Veneral Affec- tions.	Rheumatism.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and De- bility.	Dropsy.	Phthisis Pulmo- nalis.	Apoplexy and Sunstroke.	Neuralgic Affec- tions.	Eye Diseases.	Heart Diseases.	Tonsillitis, Bron- chitis, & Asthma.	Pneumonia and Pleurisy.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Spleen Diseases.	Hepatitis.	Diseases of the Digestive System.	Diseases of the Urinary System.	Diseases of the Ge- nerative System.	Scabies and Skin Diseases.	Guinea-worm.	Abscess and Ulcer.	Injuries.	Foot-sore.	All other Causes.	
1	{ Admitted	... 216	...	43	22	17	4	2	...	...	...	5	13	...	19	5	22	2	1	4	...	...	11	...	15	25	1	5	
	{ Died	... 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	{ Admitted	... 640	...	258	18	23	5	20	...	2	...	4	8	...	47	14	89	5	5	7	2	6	13	...	39	51	...	24	
	{ Died	... 15	...	3	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	{ Admitted	... 1,099	...	369	41	43	16	10	...	...	...	5	7	1	110	13	142	7	2	3	...	4	9	6	97	56	18	140	
	{ Died	... 8	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	{ Admitted	... 1,387	...	543	26	65	7	9	...	...	...	6	16	4	170	10	191	4	3	9	...	6	21	2	135	51	30	79	
	{ Died	... 15	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4*	
5	{ Admitted	... 1,244	...	692	10	52	60	14	...	...	...	4	6	...	109	19	59	14	7	13	...	5	4	...	145	19	1	11	
	{ Died	... 41	...	7	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	19	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	{ Admitted	... 1,560	...	630	23	41	70	45	...	3	2	9	22	2	148	28	227	3	5	32	1	5	26	6	68	53	11	100	
	{ Died	... 50	...	9	1	...	5	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	6	15	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	

DIVISION of the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

1	{ Admitted Died	... 815 ... 4	...	491	14	33	2	33	...	3	1	17	20	1	32	3	18	1	2	10	...	5	11	4	50	51	...	13
2	{ Admitted Died	... 1,031 ... 11	...	520	93	44	3	18	...	...	...	15	18	1	60	2	33	6	1	15	...	1	12	...	75	65	36	13
3	{ Admitted Died	... 486 ... 3	...	162	28	48	1	6	...	2	...	2	33	2	17	5	15	...	1	10	...	2	11	7	46	80	1	7
4	{ Admitted Died	... 515 ... 4	...	191	44	16	...	11	...	1	...	5	51	1	16	5	12	2	2	12	1	4	10	3	41	46	20	21
5	{ Admitted Died	... 766 ... 4	2 1	468	18	8	...	8	...	...	...	6	24	...	17	6	22	4	...	13	...	3	12	6	68	44	13	24
6	{ Admitted Died	... 659 ... 6	...	339	22	21	1	4	...	4	...	...	44	1	26	9	30	3	2	14	...	...	9	3	33	73	...	21
7	{ Admitted Died	... 436 ... **20	...	128	31	25	2	10	...	4	...	...	10	...	62	34	10	1	3	...	...	1	10	2	48	37	2	15
8	{ Admitted Died	... 282 ... 4	...	89	8	9	...	11	...	...	...	3	21	...	9	3	12	...	...	...	...	4	3	4	43	60	1	2
9	{ Admitted Died	... 665 ... 2	1	309	17	49	...	16	...	2	...	5	24	...	24	5	26	9	2	15	...	2	10	22	59	49	2	17
10	{ Admitted Died	... 883 ... 2	...	447	43	28	13	34	...	3	...	...	9	...	24	3	16	7	...	2	1	5	29	7	103	74	2	33

the KONKAN.

1	{ Admitted Died	... 545 ... 8	...	208	47	30	2	8	...	...	...	8	7	...	26	5	65	...	5	11	...	3	25	1	31	36	1	26
2	{ Admitted Died	... 683 ... 7	2 1	255	13	43	7	13	...	3	3	4	21	...	17	5	47	3	8	50	1	3	26	2	70	55	...	32

\* In three of these the cause of death was not ascertained.      \*\* Fifteen of these deaths occurred in Southern Afghanistan and on the return march.  
† Seven of these deaths occurred in Southern Afghanistan and on the return march.

## 13.—REGIMENTS of KHANDEISH

	REGIMENTS AND STATIONS OF 1883.	Date of Arrival from Station previously occupied.	REGIMENTAL STRENGTH.		Admission-rate of 1883 per 1,000 of the Average Strength.	INVALIDED.		DIED.		LOSS PER 1,000.	
			Number borne on the Rolls.	Average Strength present during 1883.		To their Homes for Change of Air.	For Discharge.	With the Regiment.	Absent from the Regiment.	By Invaliding for Discharge.	By Deaths.
1	19th Native Infantry, Malegaon ...	{ April 1881, from Southern Afghanistan ... }	826	768	816·4	9	7	4	3	8·47	8·47
2	{ 4th Native Infantry, Ahmednagar (on the march and at Aden for 2½ months) ... }	January 1882, from Kurrachee ...	820	762	598·4	...	9	3	1	10·98	4·88
3	Poona Horse, Sirur ...	.....	552	505	489·1	4	8	3	...	14·49	5·43
4	No. 2 Mountain Battery, Poona ...	{ May 1881, from Southern Afghanistan ... }	163	147	1891·2	2	14	...	...	85·89	...
5	Body Guard, Poona (at Bombay for 5 months) ...	.....	71	67	1358·2	2	...	..	...	...	...
6	{ 2nd Cavalry, Poona (on the march for a month and a half) ... }	{ May 1881, from Southern Afghanistan ... }	550	516	901·2	16	5	3	1	9·09	7·27
7	{ 9th Native Infantry, Poona, with a Detachment of 80 men at Kirkee ... }	January 1882, from Kurrachee ...	946	862	618·3	7	11	3	3	11·63	6·34
8	{ 14th Native Infantry, Poona, with a Detachment of 104 men at Kirkee for 8 months ... }	December 1881, from Aden ...	817	760	757·9	19	22	5	4	26·93	11·02
9	{ 16th Native Infantry, Poona, with a Detachment of 104 men at Kirkee for 2 months ... }	{ June 1881, from Southern Afghanistan ... }	829	728	954·7	15	22	4	2	26·54	7·24
10	{ Sappers and Miners, Kirkee, with Detachments at Quetta and Aden ... }	Local ...	488	435	2241·4	21	8	3	2	16·39	10·25
11	28th Native Infantry, Head-Quarters, Satara ...	November 1882, from Dharwar ...	489	422	540·3	5	17	...	2	34·76	4·09
12	{ 20th Native Infantry, Belgaum, with a Detachment of 84 men at Kaladgi ... }	March 1882, from Baroda ...	830	804	533·6	11	18	8	2	21·69	12·05
13	24th Native Infantry, Belgaum ...	January 1883, from Quetta ...	874	717	722·5	5	10	5	1	11·44	6·86
14	22nd Native Infantry, Wing, Dharwar (1½ months)	November 1883, from Aden ...	32	32	812·5	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	28th Native Infantry, Wing, Dharwar ...	{ June 1881, from Southern Afghanistan ... }	379	336	842·3	...	...	...	...	...	...
ARMY OF BOMBAY PRESIDENCY			25,602	23,696	979·4	610	686	302	81	26·79	14·96

## 14.—REGIMENTS of the

1	No. 2 Field Battery, Ellichpur ...	February 1880 ...	125	116	1103·4	1	...	3	1	...	32·00
2	2nd Infantry, Ellichpur and Outposts	February 1881 ...	801	735	657·1	15	3	7	2	3·75	11·24
3	No. 4 Field Battery, Aurangabad ...	January 1880 ...	114	106	783·0	...	2	1	...	17·54	8·77
4	4th Cavalry, Aurangabad and Outposts	January 1880 ...	548	509	897·8	7	1	1	...	1·82	1·82
5	1st Infantry, Aurangabad and Outposts	January 1883, from Lingsagur ...	788	726	417·4	2	4	4	...	5·08	5·08
6	3rd Infantry, Jalna and Outposts ...	January 1883, from Bolaram ...	812	749	794·4	11	19	9	4	23·40	16·01
7	No. 1 Field Battery, Hingoli ...	December 1879 ...	108	100	850·0	...	1	2	...	9·26	18·52
8	2nd Cavalry, Hingoli and Outposts...	December 1879 ...	546	521	620·0	4	1	3	3	1·83	10·99
9	5th Infantry, Hingoli and Outposts	January 1879 ...	807	758	631·9	5	40	10	3	49·57	16·11
10	3rd Cavalry, Mominabad and Outposts	February 1880 ...	548	505	712·9	7	18	3	1	32·85	7·30
11	6th Infantry, Lingsagur and Outposts	Hd.-Qrs. March 1883, from Raichore	819	742	211·6	5	25	6	1	30·53	8·55
12	No. 3 Field Battery, Bolaram ...	December 1879 ...	130	121	686·0	...	4	...	...	30·77	...
13	1st Cavalry, Bolaram and Outposts	December 1877 ...	538	508	273·6	5	25	1	...	46·47	1·86
14	4th Infantry, Bolaram and Outposts	Hd.-Qrs., February 1883, from Jalna	833	764	354·7	9	15	3	2	18·01	6·00
REGIMENTS OF THE HYDERABAD CONTINGENT			7,517	6,960	567·0	71	158	53	17	21·02	9·31

## 15.—REGIMENTS of the ARMY of MADRAS

1	3rd Cavalry, Secunderabad ...	June 1881, from Saugor ...	377	371	870·6	...	4	4	...	10·61	10·61
2	1st Native Infantry, Secunderabad (9½ months)	October 1880, from Afghanistan...	642	590	632·2	7	2	11	3	3·12	21·81
3	9th Native Infantry, Secunderabad	March 1880, from Cannanore ...	781	699	928·5	61	5	29	3	6·40	40·97
4	24th Native Infantry, Secunderabad	{ September 1882, from St. Thomas' Mount... }	767	754	1099·5	4	3	9	...	3·91	11·73
5	31st Native Infantry, Secunderabad	March 1882, from Thayetmyo ...	699	643	990·7	14	16	12	...	22·89	17·17
6	4th Cavalry, Kamptee ...	February 1882, from Bellary ...	338	324	725·3	1	3	7	1	8·88	23·67
7	5th Native Infantry, Kamptee ...	January 1883, from Sitabaldi ...	796	762	675·9	4	51	21	...	64·07	26·38
8	{ 20th Native Infantry, Kamptee (at Toungoo and on the march for 3 months) ... }	March 1883, from Tonngahoo ...	859	815	473·6	...	55	15	...	64·03	17·46
9	23rd Native Infantry, Head-Quarters, Sitabaldi	January 1883, from Kamptee ...	449	449	799·6	4	5	4	...	6·19	{ 8·91 2·79 }
10	23rd Native Infantry, Wing, Hoshangabad	January 1883, from Kamptee ...	359	350	757·1			1	...		
11	16th Native Infantry, Raipur ...	December 1878, from Jubbulpore	775	714	1390·8	19	7	8	...	9·03	10·32

and the DECCAN.

		CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL AND OF DEATHS IN HOSPITAL DURING THE YEAR.																										
		Total Admissions into Hospital and Deaths in Hospital during the Year.	Cholera.	Fevers.	Veneral Affec- tions.	Rheumatism and Rheumatic Affec- tions.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and De- bility.	Dropsy.	Phthisis Pulmo- nalis.	Apoplexy and Sunstroke.	Neuralgic Affec- tions.	Eye Diseases.	Heart Diseases and Aneurism.	Tonsillitis, Bron- chitis, & Asthma.	Pneumonia and Pleurisy.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Spleen Diseases.	Hepatitis.	Diseases of the Digestive System.	Diseases of the Urinary System.	Diseases of the Generative System.	Scabies and Skin Diseases.	Guinea-worm.	Abscess and Ulcer.	Injuries.	Foot-sore.	All other Causes.
1	{ Admitted ... 627 Died ... 4	3 3	256 1	29 ..	28 ..	5 ..	4 ..	..	1 ..	..	12 ..	50 ..	..	16 ..	1 ..	24 ..	..	3 ..	3 ..	..	..	27 ..	7 ..	88 ..	48 ..	..	..	22
2	{ Admitted ... 456 Died ... 3	1 1	111 ..	34 ..	23 ..	..	3 ..	..	..	1 ..	2 ..	18 ..	..	8 ..	5 ..	27 ..	2 ..	1 ..	..	..	5 ..	16 ..	3 ..	56 ..	62 1	27 ..	51 1	
3	{ Admitted ... 247 Died ... 3	2 1	61 1	9 ..	10 ..	..	5 ..	..	..	..	1 ..	7 ..	..	4 ..	2 ..	11 ..	..	..	14 ..	4 ..	3 ..	10 ..	10 ..	28 ..	62 ..	..	4	
4	{ Admitted ... 278 Died ... ..	.. ..	76 ..	24 ..	20 ..	..	4 ..	..	..	..	4 ..	9 ..	..	7 ..	1 ..	16 ..	..	..	5 ..	..	4 ..	6 ..	3 ..	32 ..	43 ..	5 ..	19	
5	{ Admitted ... 91 Died ... ..	.. ..	43 ..	1 ..	7 ..	..	2 ..	..	..	..	..	2 ..	..	2 ..	..	6 ..	..	..	3 ..	..	..	3 ..	4 ..	1 ..	13 ..	..	4	
6	{ Admitted ... 465 Died ... 3	5 1	142 1	17 ..	27 ..	1 ..	10 ..	..	..	..	4 ..	10 ..	..	16 ..	10 ..	31 ..	5 ..	..	13 ..	..	6 ..	11 ..	8 ..	36 ..	100 ..	..	13	
7	{ Admitted ... 533 Died ... 3	2 1	202 1	40 ..	31 ..	..	5 ..	..	1 ..	..	4 ..	8 ..	..	25 ..	1 ..	37 ..	1 ..	1 ..	7 ..	..	1 ..	13 ..	6 ..	64 ..	44 ..	13 ..	27	
8	{ Admitted ... 576 Died ... 5	.. ..	191 ..	26 ..	24 ..	7 ..	15 ..	..	..	..	1 ..	2 ..	..	17 ..	7 ..	44 ..	3 ..	1 ..	7 ..	2 ..	5 ..	18 ..	5 ..	72 ..	44 2	20 ..	65 1	
9	{ Admitted ... 695 Died ... 4	.. ..	208 1	54 ..	34 ..	10 ..	18 ..	..	2 ..	..	2 ..	24 ..	..	27 ..	5 ..	28 ..	3 ..	2 ..	2 ..	..	2 ..	17 ..	3 ..	52 ..	105 1	4 ..	93	
10	{ Admitted ... 975 Died ... 3	.. ..	495 ..	14 ..	27 ..	3 ..	33 1	..	1 ..	..	6 ..	19 ..	1 1	45 ..	2 ..	56 ..	7 ..	..	9 ..	..	1 ..	23 ..	4 ..	103 ..	112 ..	..	14	
11	{ Admitted ... 228 Died ... ..	.. ..	61 ..	17 ..	20 ..	..	9 ..	..	1 ..	..	1 ..	11 ..	..	4 ..	3 ..	14 ..	..	1 ..	1 ..	..	1 ..	3 ..	7 ..	31 ..	12 ..	17 ..	14	
12	{ Admitted ... 429 Died ... 8	1 ..	112 ..	11 ..	22 ..	1 ..	13 ..	..	1 ..	1 1	9 ..	22 ..	..	42 ..	11 2	22 ..	1 ..	4 1	13 ..	..	4 ..	9 ..	1 ..	52 ..	48 3	9 ..	20	
13	{ Admitted ... 518 Died ... 5	.. ..	155 1	25 ..	2 ..	1 ..	10 ..	..	..	..	5 ..	10 ..	..	21 ..	24 3	21 ..	1 ..	1 ..	5 ..	2 ..	2 ..	40 ..	..	62 ..	53 ..	54 ..	24 1	
14	{ Admitted ... 26 Died ... ..	.. ..	6 ..	1 ..	2 ..	..	1 ..	..	..	..	..	2 ..	..	2 ..	..	2 ..	2 ..	..	..	1 ..	1 ..	..	..	..	6 ..	..	..	
15	{ Admitted ... 283 Died ... ..	.. ..	58 ..	29 ..	20 ..	2 ..	10 ..	..	1 ..	..	13 ..	3 ..	1 ..	10 ..	..	7 ..	1 ..	..	2 ..	..	1 ..	20 ..	2 ..	43 ..	41 ..	11 ..	8	
	{ Admitted ...23,209 Died ... 302	21 11	9,313 41	1,006 1	995 1	248 14	467 8	2 2	42 11	11 8	176 ..	625 ..	22 9	1,379 22	311 87	1,610 22	138 1	75 8	335 1	25 ..	119 ..	513 ..	138 ..	2,265 1	2,013 31	325 ..	1,035 20	

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

1	{	Admitted	... 128	1	69	3	2	...	5	1	...	...	1	3	...	2	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	10	16	4	3	
	{	Died	... 3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	{	Admitted	... 483	10	194	7	29	2	33	1	1	1	5	20	...	8	2	27	17	...	3	1	1	7	2	38	35	25	14
	{	Died	... 7	3	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	{	Admitted	... 83	...	19	2	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	2	...	2	...	5	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	16	28	1	1
	{	Died	... 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
4	{	Admitted	... 457	2	132	9	14	...	4	...	1	...	4	17	...	13	2	11	...	...	2	2	...	7	3	68	148	6	12
	{	Died	... 1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	{	Admitted	... 303	...	96	9	37	...	12	...	1	...	2	8	...	10	8	22	...	...	13	...	...	9	14	25	22	4	11
	{	Died	... 4	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	{	Admitted	... 595	2	226	28	24	1	2	...	...	1	7	35	...	25	15	33	...	...	11	1	...	7	2	67	53	42	13
	{	Died	... 9	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	{	Admitted	... 85	1	36	3	4	...	1	...	...	...	1	7	...	4	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	9	16	...	...
	{	Died	... 2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
8	{	Admitted	... 323	1	143	3	13	...	5	...	...	...	4	18	1	7	2	8	...	1	12	...	...	...	3	21	65	8	8
	{	Died	... 3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9	{	Admitted	... 479	5	196	12	18	4	22	...	1	...	2	19	...	11	3	31	1	1	17	...	3	10	...	32	42	37	12
	{	Died	... 10	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
10	{	Admitted	... 360	1	136	4	21	...	8	...	...	...	4	7	2	10	3	6	1	...	11	2	4	4	8	40	69	7	12
	{	Died	... 3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
11	{	Admitted	... 157	...	53	6	8	5	8	...	...	1	...	11	...	4	...	15	...	...	5	2	...	5	...	19	10	1	4
	{	Died	... 6	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12	{	Admitted	... 83	...	18	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	3	4	19	24	...	1
	{	Died	... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13	{	Admitted	... 139	1	30	3	5	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	10	1	11	...	...	2	...	1	1	7	21	30	5	6
	{	Died	... 1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
14	{	Admitted	... 271	1	69	14	16	...	11	...	1	...	3	10	...	13	2	24	...	2	6	...	...	11	3	17	34	18	16
	{	Died	... 3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	{	Admitted	... 3,946	25	1,417	103	196	12	116	2	5	3	36	160	3	122	41	198	25	4	84	8	10	65	46	402	592	158	113
	{	Died	... 53	15	3	1	...	1	8	1	1	2	...	...	1	2	6	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4

serving in HYDERABAD and NAGPORE.

1	{	Admitted	... 323	3	131	3	7	...	1	...	...	...	3	9	...	14	1	28	...	...	7	...	...	20	3	26	59	...	8
	{	Died	... 4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
2	{	Admitted	... 373	2	190	19	20	...	20	1	...	...	3	3	...	8	5	30	1	2	4	...	3	6	2	23	14	1	16
	{	Died	... 11	2	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
3	{	Admitted	... 649	4	324	13	12	...	40	8*	...	...	2	13	2	8	31	26	32	1	2	...	2	32	1	64	13	...	19
	{	Died	... 29	4	4	...	...	...	...	4†	...	...	...	3	...	1	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
4	{	Admitted	... 829	6	459	37	26	...	12	...	2	...	4	8	4	29	1	41	...	2	14	2	6	35	1	47	34	3	56
	{	Died	... 9	6	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	{	Admitted	... 637	5	488	6	6	...	4	...	4	1	...	9	3	7	2	19	2	...	2	...	2	12	3	28	17	3	14
	{	Died	... 12	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
6	{	Admitted	... 235	17	77	3	7	...	3	1	...	...	1	4	1	5	...	9	...	1	9	...	7	...	24	48	10	8	
	{	Died	... 7	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	{	Admitted	... 515	23	176	13	21	...	24	...	2	...	2	33	2	10	11	17	1	...	8	...	2	12	1	67	39	15	36
	{	Died	... 21	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
8	{	Admitted	... 366	19	117	13	20	...	29	3†	3	...	...	18	...	17	7	27	...	1	4	1	...	13	...	53	13	15	13
	{	Died	... 15	5	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
9	{	Admitted	... 359	...	176	12	12	...	5	...	...	...	6	12	...	13	3	13	3	...	...	1	2	2	...	36	32	16	15
	{	Died	... 4	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	{	Admitted	... 265	...	136	7	14	1	4	...	2	...	...	20	...	9	4	5	...	1	2	3	...	1	...	23	24	...	4
	{	Died	... 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1
11	{	Admitted	... 993	3	521	16	21	1	86	4	...	...	7	38	...	13	8	38	6	2	29	...	...	33	...	54	69	28	16
	{	Died	... 8	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE

16.—REGIMENTS of the MADRAS ARMY											
	REGIMENTS AND STATIONS OF 1883.	Date of Arrival from Station previously occupied.	REGIMENTAL STRENGTH.		Admission-rate of 1883 per 1,000 of the Average Strength.	INVALIDED.		DIED.		LOSS PER 1,000.	
			Number borne on the Rolls.	Average Strength present during 1883.		To their Homes for Change of Air.	For Discharge.	With the Regiment.	Absent from the Regiment.	By Invaliding for Discharge.	By Deaths.
1	{ 14th Native Infantry, Doranda, with a Detachment of 132 men at Hazaribagh for 10 months (on the march and in Madras for 2 months) ... .. }	February 1881, from Calcutta ...	752	696	975·6	19	3	12	6	3·99	23·94
2	8th Native Infantry, Saugor ... ..	January 1879, from Sitabaldi ...	749	696	739·9	9	9	2	...	12·02	2·67
3	13th Native Infantry, Jubbulpore ... ..	October 1880, from Meean Meer...	792	766	797·7	5	20	3	1	25·25	5·05
4	1st Native Infantry, Bolan Pass (2½ months) ... ..	... ..	155	155	1587·1	...	...	1	...	...	6·45
17.—REGIMENTS of the NORTHERN											
1	7th Native Infantry, Wing, Sambalpur ... ..	February 1879, from Berhampore	336	311	1463·0	15	9	4	1	26·79	14·88
2	32nd Native Infantry, Cuttack ... ..	February 1881, from Thayetmyo...	740	711	694·8	10	7	4	4	9·46	10·81
3	{ 7th Native Infantry, Head-Quarters, Berham-pore (on the march for 2 months) ... .. }	January 1879, from Vizagapatam	476	452	555·3	5	7	5	4	14·71	18·91
4	{ 17th Native Infantry, Detachment, Samalkotah (4 months) ... .. }	... ..	31	31	1354·8	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	{ 17th Native Infantry, Head-Quarters, Vizianagaram ... .. }	February 1873, from Burma ...	770	753	932·3	18	11	9	4	14·29	16·88
6	{ 29th Native Infantry, Vizagapatam (on the march and at Berhampore for 1½ months with a Detachment at Samalkotah for 8 months) ... .. }	January 1879, from Secunderabad	835	776	506·4	51	18	7	2	21·56	10·78
18.—REGIMENTS of											
1	2nd Cavalry, Bellary ... ..	February 1882, from Kamptee ...	389	359	565·5	4	2	...	...	5·14	...
2	25th Native Infantry, Bellary ... ..	July 1882, from Vellore ...	801	780	516·7	3	8	1	2	9·99	3·75
3	27th Native Infantry, Bellary ... ..	May 1881, from Morar ...	822	784	538·3	5	4	3	...	4·87	3·65
4	Body Guard, Madras ... ..	Local ... ..	127	123	918·7	9	...	...	2	...	15·15
5	22nd Native Infantry, Madras ... ..	{ March 1882, from Rangoon and Port Blair ... .. }	812	796	502·5	3	43	3	...	52·96	3·69
6	26th Native Infantry, Madras ... ..	June 1882, from Palamcottah ...	821	803	819·4	4	25	5	1	30·45	7·31
7	{ 12th Native Infantry, Palaveram, with Detachment of 284 men at St. Thomas' Mount for 11 months ... .. }	May 1881, from Calcutta ...	815	780	653·8	6	21	2	1	25·77	3·68
8	{ 10th Native Infantry, Vellore (on the march for 2 months) ... .. }	{ February 1883, from Mercara and French Rocks ... .. }	805	767	638·9	2	2	20	2	2·48	27·33
9	1st Cavalry, Bangalore ... ..	{ May 1881, from Southern Afghanistan ... .. }	347	327	841·0	5	3	3	1	8·65	11·53
10	{ Sappers and Miners, Bangalore, with Detachments at Secunderabad, Sitabaldi, Rangoon, and Ootacamund ... .. }	Stationary ... ..	1,296	1296	1000·0	44	16	14	...	12·35	10·80
11	4th Native Infantry, Bangalore ... ..	{ October 1880, from Southern Afghanistan ... .. }	796	766	439·9	7	10	5	1	12·56	7·54
12	{ 15th Native Infantry, Bangalore, with Detachment of 100 men at Ootacamund for 7 months ... .. }	December 1880, from Afghanistan	796	776	394·3	1	...	5	1	...	7·54
13	33rd Native Infantry, Mangalore ... ..	{ March 1881, from Toungoo and Moulmein ... .. }	793	751	359·5	16	14	5	1	17·65	7·57
14	19th Native Infantry, Cannanore ... ..	June 1882, from Palaveram ...	808	745	695·3	15	20	4	3	24·75	8·66
15	{ 6th Native Infantry, Quilon, with Detachments of 160 men at Trichore and of 78 at Trevandrum ... .. }	June 1882, from Trichinopoly ...	844	813	408·4	4	3	5	2	3·55	8·29
16	{ 21st Native Infantry, Trichinopoly, with Detachment of 306 men at Salem for 2 months ... .. }	December 1880, from Mooltan ...	830	793	440·1	9	19	4	...	22·89	4·82
17	30th Native Infantry, Trichinopoly... ..	{ December 1880 from Dera Ghazi Khan ... .. }	796	772	765·5	42	27	20	1	33·92	26·38

serving in STATIONS of BENGAL.

Total Admissions into Hospital and Deaths in Hospital during the Year.				CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL AND OF DEATHS IN HOSPITAL DURING THE YEAR.																									
				Cholera.	Fevers.	Veneral Affec- tions.	Rheumatism and Rheumatic Af- fections.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and De- bility.	Dropsy.	Phthisis Pulmo- nalis.	Apoplexy and Sunstroke.	Neuralgic Affec- tions.	Eye Diseases.	Heart Diseases and Aneurism.	Tonsillitis, Bron- chitis, & Asthma.	Pneumonia and Pleurisy.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Spleen Diseases.	Hepatitis.	Diseases of the Digestive Sys- tem.	Diseases of the Urinary System.	Diseases of the Generative Sys- tem.	Scabies and Skin Diseases.	Guinea-worm.	Abscess and Ulcer.	Injuries.	Foot-sore.	All other Causes.
1	{ Admitted	...	679	...	294	64	17	...	12	1	2	1	2	4	1	6	3	64	8	...	7	1	6	17	2	34	62	6	65
	{ Died	...	12	...	6	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
2	{ Admitted	...	515	...	207	16	34	...	11	1	...	...	6	27	...	9	8	26	1	...	5	2	3	32	...	57	24	13	33
	{ Died	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	{ Admitted	...	611	...	231	17	20	...	12	...	2	...	1	101	...	14	4	32	2	...	...	...	2	14	1	52	50	9	47
	{ Died	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
4	{ Admitted	...	246	...	102	9	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	10	3	15	...	...	2	...	2	9	3	42	38	...	4
	{ Died	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

DIVISION of the MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

1	{ Admitted	...	455	...	304	12	12	...	13	...	...	...	2	15	1	11	2	8	...	...	5	1	...	6	...	26	17	13	7
	{ Died	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
2	{ Admitted	...	494	...	115	29	44	...	26	1	1	...	4	5	...	25	2	19	...	...	9	...	4	44	...	92	39	...	35
	{ Died	...	4	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	{ Admitted	...	251	...	92	14	27	...	14	3*	1	...	1	2	...	5	...	19	...	...	1	...	1	31	...	17	15	3	5
	{ Died	...	5	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
4	{ Admitted	...	42	...	7	2	4	...	2	...	...	...	1	2	...	2	2	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	9	6	...	...
	{ Died	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	{ Admitted	...	702	22	160	21	53	...	23	2	...	...	1	23	...	10	1	61	1	...	26	3	8	55	...	103	62	28	34
	{ Died	...	9	6	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	{ Admitted	...	393	...	69	13	33	...	31	31*	...	1	3	27	...	7	3	18	2	1	5	...	2	55	1	54	26	...	11
	{ Died	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

SOUTHERN INDIA.

1	{ Admitted	...	203	...	47	6	2	...	3	...	...	...	6	5	...	4	...	8	...	...	1	...	...	11	...	48	54	5	3
	{ Died	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	{ Admitted	...	403	...	191	20	14	...	7	...	...	...	1	19	...	3	1	36	1	...	4	...	2	41	1	20	23	4	15
	{ Died	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
3	{ Admitted	...	422	...	134	20	13	...	5	...	...	1	3	12	...	6	1	21	3	...	7	2	2	53	...	82	36	5	16
	{ Died	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	{ Admitted	...	113	...	31	1	9	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	9	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	16	26	...	5
	{ Died	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	{ Admitted	...	400	...	57	27	25	...	23	...	...	...	...	12	1	7	7	12	...	...	7	...	...	34	3	86	46	40	13
	{ Died	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
6	{ Admitted	...	658	...	131	39	57	...	41	...	2	...	8	11	3	22	5	33	...	4	22	1	1	49	...	85	60	13	71
	{ Died	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
7	{ Admitted	...	510	...	120	7	16	...	21	...	...	...	5	33	...	16	2	38	3	...	14	...	3	97	...	65	35	3	32
	{ Died	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	{ Admitted	...	490	37	119	27	15	...	37	1	3	2	...	22	3	11	1	19	...	...	5	...	6	38	2	66	31	14	31
	{ Died	...	20	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
9	{ Admitted	...	275	...	50	6	19	...	5	1*	1	...	1	9	1	7	5	10	1	...	5	...	...	25	...	35	76	8	10
	{ Died	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
10	{ Admitted	...	1,296	...	518	57	69	...	26	3*	4	2	7	54	3	58	9	78	16	3	6	2	8	45	...	93	183	13	39
	{ Died	...	14	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	...	3	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
11	{ Admitted	...	337	...	94	26	12	2	10	...	2	...	4	15	...	15	9	21	...	...	1	...	4	26	...	48	22	...	26
	{ Died	...	5	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	{ Admitted	...	306	...	91	14	15	...	...	1	...	...	...	18	...	16	4	23	1	...	4	...	1	29	...	23	34	12	18
	{ Died	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
13	{ Admitted	...	270	...	58	18	17	...	22	...	1	...	1	4	1	4	2	19	1	1	4	...	7	42	...	30	16	...	22
	{ Died	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
14	{ Admitted	...	518	...	102	9	29	...	20	...	2	...	3	15	...	21	4	21	...	4	8	3	1	102	2	84	53	17	18
	{ Died	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
15	{ Admitted	...	332	...	37	12	16	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	9	...	22	...	...	17	1	...	94	...	78	18	3	13
	{ Died	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
16	{ Admitted	...	349	2	69	26	16	...	30	...	2	1	3	14	...	4	1	16	...	1	5	1	2	37	1	61	26	5	26
	{ Died	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	{ Admitted	...	591	24	239	13	18	...	41	1	4	1	1	44	...	32	3	34	2	...	11	1	...	27	...	46	32	8	9
	{ Died	...	20	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

\* Cases of Beri-Beri.

TABLE

19.—REGIMENTS of BRITISH													
REGIMENTS AND STATIONS OF 1883.			Date of Arrival from Station previously occupied.		REGIMENTAL STRENGTH.		Admission-rate of 1883 per 1,000 of the Average Strength.	INVALIDED.		DIED.		LOSS PER 1,000.	
					Number borne on the Rolls.	Average Strength present during 1883.		To their Homes for Change of Air.	For Discharge.	With the Regiment.	Absent from the Regiment.	By Invaliding for Discharge.	By Deaths.
1	11th Native Infantry, Rangoon ... ..		February 1881, from Doranda ...	964	877	592·9	62	...	8	7	...	15·56	
2	{ 2nd Native Infantry, Head-Quarters, Moul- mein ... .. }		February 1881, from Kamptee ...	480	448	529·0	22	1	3	5	2·08	16·67	
3	{ 3rd Native Infantry, Toungoo (on the march) and at Hoshangabad for 2 months) ... }		March 1883, from Hoshangabad...	800	768	781·3	19	19	14	1	23·75	18·75	
4	28th Native Infantry, Thayetmyo ... ..		March 1882, from Secunderabad	996	983	535·1	20	2	2	1	2·01	3·01	
5	2nd Native Infantry, Wing, Port Blair ...		April 1882, from Toungoo ...	314	303	1752·5	}	2	{	3	1	{	
6	2nd Native Infantry, Detachment, Nicobars ...		April 1882, from Toungoo ...	51	51	7215·7				1	...		5·48
DEPÔT at													
Palaveram Depôt ... ..				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
NATIVE ARMY OF MADRAS ...				28,781	27,479	735·4	550	476	298	62	16·54	12·51	

BURMA and the ANDAMANS.

Total Admissions into Hospital and Deaths in Hospital during the Year.				CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL AND OF DEATHS IN HOSPITAL DURING THE YEAR.																									
				Cholera.	Fevers.	Venereal Affec- tions.	Rheumatism and Rheumatic Affec- tions.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and De- bility.	Dropsy.	Phthisis Pulmo- nalis.	Apoplexy and Sunstroke.	Neuralgic Affec- tions.	Eye Diseases.	Heart Diseases and Aneurism.	Tonsillitis, Bronchitis, and Asthma.	Pneumonia and Pleurisy.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Spleen Diseases.	Hepatitis.	Diseases of the Digestive Sys- tem.	Diseases of the Urinary System.	Diseases of the Generative Sys- tem.	Scabies and Skin Diseases.	Guinea-worm.	Abscess and Ulcer.	Injuries.	Foot-sore.	All other Causes.
1	{	Admitted	520	...	139	16	17	...	14	5*	...	...	2	14	1	10	2	65	...	2	1	...	2	108	...	44	60	11	7
		Died	8	...	...	...	...	...	3†	1**	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
2	{	Admitted	237	...	43	14	19	...	9	8†	...	...	4	12	...	3	...	28	...	...	7	...	1	28	...	24	22	13	2
		Died	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	{	Admitted	600	...	91	9	15	...	45	8†	2	...	1	7	...	24	3	199	3	...	30	1	3	33	...	62	27	1	32
		Died	14	...	...	...	...	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
4	{	Admitted	526	...	115	10	38	...	18	...	...	...	12	5	2	39	11	46	1	...	21	3	...	33	...	58	75	14	25
		Died	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	
5	{	Admitted	531	...	423	5	17	...	7	...	1	...	1	1	...	14	...	4	1	2	7	1	...	11	...	8	18	...	5
		Died	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
6	{	Admitted	368	...	365	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	
		Died	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	

PALAUVERAM.

{ Admitted { Died	...	61	...	4	...	2	...	25	...	1	...	...	2	1	2	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	8	...	2	1	...	9
	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

{ Admitted { Died	...	20,207	171	7,645	721	881	4	769	86	45	12	116	704	29	562	171	1,280	92	28	330	30	89	1,405	27	2,094	1,675	357	884
	...	298	81	30	3	1	...	21	20	15	5	...	...	15	8	38	12	1	4	...	5	...	...	...	1	13	...	25

\* Including 4 cases of Beri-Beri.      † From Beri-Beri.      ‡ Cases of Beri-Beri.      \*\* Case admitted in 1882.

# NATIVE TROOPS, 1883.

## XXXIV.

TABLE showing the NUMBER of DAYS spent in HOSPITAL by the men of each REGIMENT, and the AVERAGE NUMBER DAILY SICK.

BENGAL PRESIDENCY.											
STATION.	REGIMENT.	Average Strength pre-sent.	Number of days spent in Hospital.	Daily Sick per 1,000 of Strength.	Number of days per man.	STATION.	REGIMENT.	Average Strength pre-sent.	Number of days spent in Hospital.	Daily Sick per 1,000 of Strength.	Number of days per man.
Fort William ...	17th N. I. ...	718	14,505	55.3	20	Umballa ...	11th B. C. ...	472	2,040	11.8	4
Alipore ...	4th N. I. ...	712	13,876	53.4	19	" ...	32nd N. I. ...	773	5,300	18.8	7
" ...	33rd N. I. (Wing) ...	215	4,891	62.3	23	Jullundur ...	20th N. I. ...	682	5,924	23.8	9
Barrackpore ...	40th N. I. ...	711	10,534	40.6	15	Ferozepore ...	25th N. I. ...	697	7,223	28.4	10
Cachar and Outposts ...	12th N. I. ...	700	10,904	42.7	16	Mooltan ...	15th B. C. ...	455	2,887	17.4	6
Shillong and " ...	43rd N. I. ...	783	13,111	45.9	17	" ...	24th N. I. ...	702	4,900	19.1	7
Dibrugarh " ...	42nd N. I. ...	761	13,950	50.2	18	Sialkot ...	10th B. C. (10½ months) ...	415	2,757	18.2	7
Naga Hills ...	44th N. I. ...	775	10,033	35.5	13	" ...	19th N. I. ...	709	2,867	11.1	4
Baxa ...	33rd N. I. (Hd.-Qrs.) ...	459	5,846	34.9	13	Dharmasala ...	1st Goorkhas ...	804	11,906	40.6	15
Dinapore ...	18th N. I. ...	717	13,603	52.0	19	Bakloh ...	4th Goorkhas ...	826	6,491	21.5	8
Segowli ...	6th B. C. ...	471	5,314	30.9	11	Meean Meer ...	3rd B. C. ...	477	5,402	31.0	11
Benares ...	10th N. I. ...	741	7,888	29.0	11	" ...	22nd N. I. ...	718	7,826	29.9	11
Gorakhpur ...	9th N. I. ...	656	11,751	49.1	18	" ...	23rd N. I. (7 months, and Wing other 5 months). ...	498	6,402	35.3	13
Fyzabad ...	16th N. I. ...	733	6,657	24.9	9	Jhelum ...	19th B. C. ...	426	3,095	19.9	7
Lucknow ...	2nd B. C. ...	482	5,313	30.1	11	" ...	45th N. I. ...	697	4,475	17.6	6
" ...	7th N. I. (Hd.-Qrs.) ...	639	8,859	38.0	14	Rawal Pindi ...	4th B. C. ...	460	2,223	13.2	5
" ...	11th N. I. ...	695	7,851	30.9	11	" ...	1st N. I. ...	708	10,753	41.6	15
Cawnpore ...	1st B. C. ...	499	5,285	29.0	11	" ...	21st N. I. ...	705	7,030	27.3	10
" ...	2nd N. I. ...	713	6,187	23.8	9	Nowshera and Outposts. ...	18th B. C. ...	460	3,245	19.3	7
" ...	7th N. I. (Wing for 2½ months). ...	72	705	26.8	10	" ...	8th N. I. ...	734	7,716	28.8	11
Allahabad ...	7th B. C. ...	457	4,066	24.4	9	Peshawar and Outposts. ...	9th B. C. ...	469	3,029	17.7	6
" ...	28th N. I. ...	730	11,523	43.2	16	" ...	26th N. I. ...	691	7,352	29.1	11
Banda ...	3rd N. I. (Wing) ...	318	3,077	26.5	10	" ...	31st N. I. ...	685	5,741	23.0	8
Shahjahanpur ...	6th N. I. (Wing) ...	294	3,464	32.3	12	" ...	38th N. I. ...	681	7,570	30.5	11
Bareilly ...	5th B. C. ...	469	5,599	32.7	12	Southern Afghan-istan. ...	10th B. C. (Hd.-Qrs., 1½ months). ...	45	641	39.1	14
" ...	13th N. I. ...	707	9,968	38.6	14	" ...	23rd N. I. (Hd.-Qrs., 5 months). ...	222	2,542	31.4	11
Moradabad ...	6th N. I. (Hd.-Qrs.) ...	421	3,955	25.7	9	MADRAS REGIMENTS IN BENGAL STATIONS.					
Almorah ...	3rd Goorkhas ...	802	11,614	39.7	14	Doranda ...	14th N. I. ...	696	8,971	35.3	13
Dehra Dun & Baliganj. ...	Body Guard ...	118	1,164	27.0	10	Saugor ...	8th N. I. ...	696	5,694	22.4	8
Dehra Dun ...	2nd Goorkhas ...	786	7,811	27.2	10	Jubbulpore ...	13th N. I. ...	766	6,490	23.2	8
Roorkee ...	Sappers and Miners ...	1,039	13,724	36.2	13	Bolan Pass ...	1st N. I. (2½ months) ...	155	1,776	31.4	11
Meerut ...	13th B. C. ...	432	4,533	28.7	10	PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.					
" ...	30th N. I. ...	714	5,705	21.9	8	Murdan and Outposts. ...	Corps of Guides ...	949	13,512	39.0	14
Delhi ...	15th N. I. ...	688	16,392	65.3	24	Abbottabad & Outposts. ...	No. 1 Mountain Battery ...	154	2,485	44.2	16
Agra ...	14th N. I. ...	724	9,662	36.6	13	" ...	1st Sikhs ...	704	7,376	28.7	10
" ...	29th N. I. ...	696	8,687	34.2	12	" ...	5th Goorkhas ...	734	9,001	33.6	12
Morar ...	14th B. C. ...	483	3,566	20.2	7	Kohat & Outposts ...	No. 3 Mountain Battery ...	150	3,311	60.5	22
" ...	27th N. I. ...	715	9,132	35.0	13	" ...	No. 5 Garrison Battery ...	60	821	37.5	14
" ...	39th N. I. ...	726	12,987	49.0	18	" ...	1st P. C. (Wing, 1 month) ...	15	96	17.3	6
Jhansi ...	12th B. C. (Hd.-Qrs.) ...	240	1,401	16.0	6	" ...	3rd P. C. (Wing) ...	196	4,584	64.1	23
" ...	5th N. I. ...	726	5,880	22.2	8	" ...	2nd Sikhs ...	723	10,556	40.0	15
Nowgong ...	12th B. C. (Wing) ...	212	1,493	19.3	7	" ...	1st P. I. ...	702	10,468	40.9	15
" ...	3rd N. I. (Hd.-Qrs.) ...	394	3,578	24.8	9	Edwardesabad and Outposts. ...	6th P. I. ...	695	12,753	50.3	18
Saugor ...	8th B. C. ...	464	3,890	23.0	8	" ...	No. 2 Mountain Battery ...	148	3,510	65.0	24
CENTRAL INDIA FORCE.						" ...	3rd P. C. (Hd.-Qrs.) ...	242	6,201	70.2	26
Augur and Outposts ...	1st Central India Horse ...	416	3,982	26.2	10	" ...	4th Sikhs ...	698	16,316	64.0	23
Goonah " ...	2nd Central India Horse ...	421	2,672	17.4	6	" ...	2nd P. I. ...	696	15,382	60.5	22
Sirdarpur " ...	Malwa Bheel Corps ...	567	5,606	27.1	10	Dera Ismail Khan and Outposts. ...	No. 4 Mountain Battery ...	143	5,901	113.1	41
Kherwarrah " ...	Meywar Bheel Corps ...	638	5,358	23.0	8	" ...	1st P. C. ...	431	5,172	32.9	12
Erinpoorah " ...	Erinpoorah Battalion ...	808	4,942	16.8	6	" ...	4th P. I. ...	688	11,575	46.1	17
Deoli " ...	Deoli Irregular Force ...	823	2,449	8.2	3	" ...	5th P. I. ...	685	16,885	67.5	25
Sehore " ...	Bhopal Battalion ...	824	4,307	14.3	5	Dera Ghazi Khan and Outposts. ...	2nd P. C. ...	425	5,786	37.3	14
Ajmere " ...	Mhairwarra Battalion ...	703	5,862	22.8	8	" ...	3rd Sikhs ...	701	5,669	22.2	8
						Rajanpur " ...	5th P. C. ...	450	4,548	27.7	10

NATIVE TROOPS, 1883.

XXXIV —continued.

TABLE showing the NUMBER of DAYS spent in HOSPITAL by the Men of each REGIMENT, and the AVERAGE NUMBER DAILY SICK.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY.						BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.					
STATION.	REGIMENT.	Average Strength pre-sent.	Number of days spent in Hospital.	Daily Sick per 1,000 of Strength.	Number of days per man.	STATION.	REGIMENT.	Average Strength pre-sent.	Number of days spent in Hospital.	Daily Sick per 1,000 of Strength.	Number of days per man.
Secunderabad ...	3rd Cavalry ...	371	3,493	25·8	9	Aden ...	Aden Troop ...	91	1,174	35·4	13
" ...	1st N. I. (9½ months) ...	590	3,899	18·1	7	" ...	22nd N. I. (Hd.-Qrs.) ...	687	7,300	29·1	11
" ...	9th N. I. ...	699	9,866	38·7	14	Upper Sind ...	2nd Sind Horse ...	517	6,349	33·6	12
" ...	24th N. I. ...	754	9,844	35·8	13	" ...	27th N. I. ...	770	10,183	36·2	13
" ...	31st N. I. ...	643	8,304	35·4	13	Hyderabad ...	30th N. I. ...	736	7,811	29·1	11
Kamptee ...	4th Cavalry ...	324	2,636	22·7	8	Kurrachee ...	29th N. I. ...	725	11,377	43·0	16
" ...	5th N. I. ...	762	6,154	22·1	8	Southern Afghanistan ...	No. 1 Mountain Battery ...	204	4,636	62·3	23
" ...	20th N. I. ...	815	7,818	26·3	10	" ...	1st Sind Horse ...	493	11,096	61·7	23
Sitabaldi ...	23rd N. I. (Hd.-Qrs.) ...	449	4,139	25·2	9	" ...	2nd N. I. ...	779	13,469	47·4	17
Hoshangabad ...	23rd N. I. (Wing) ...	350	2,394	18·7	7	" ...	3rd N. I. ...	799	9,858	33·8	12
Raipur ...	16th N. I. ...	714	10,293	39·5	14	" ...	7th N. I. ...	729	15,330	57·6	21
Sambalpur ...	7th N. I. (Wing) ...	311	5,720	50·4	18	" ...	12th N. I. ...	776	14,491	51·2	19
Cuttack ...	32nd N. I. ...	711	7,329	28·2	10	Bhuj ...	25th N. I. ...	748	9,819	36·0	13
Berhampore ...	7th N. I. (Hd.-Qrs.) ...	452	3,197	19·4	7	Rajkot ...	13th N. I. ...	761	14,235	51·2	19
Samalkota ...	17th N. I. (Detachment, 4 months) ...	31	277	24·5	9	Deesa ...	3rd Cavalry ...	513	5,385	28·7	10
Vizianagram ...	17th N. I. (Hd.-Qrs.) ...	753	6,680	24·3	9	" ...	5th N. I. ...	689	7,446	29·6	11
Vizagapatam ...	29th N. I. ...	776	6,577	23·2	8	Ahmedabad ...	23rd N. I. ...	778	10,016	35·3	13
Bellary ...	2nd Cavalry ...	359	2,646	20·2	7	Baroda ...	26th N. I. ...	751	6,169	22·5	8
" ...	25th N. I. ...	780	4,178	14·7	5	Nusseerabad ...	8th N. I. ...	695	7,994	31·5	11
" ...	27th N. I. ...	784	5,011	17·5	6	Neemuch ...	1st Cavalry ...	517	3,984	21·1	8
Madras ...	Body Guard ...	123	1,497	33·3	12	" ...	17th N. I. ...	754	7,118	25·9	9
" ...	22nd N. I. ...	796	4,398	15·2	5	Mhow ...	1st N. I. ...	767	8,906	31·8	12
" ...	26th N. I. ...	803	11,717	40·0	15	Bombay ...	10th N. I. ...	794	7,446	25·7	9
Palaveram ...	12th N. I. ...	780	6,826	24·0	9	" ...	21st N. I. ...	762	7,243	26·0	10
Vellore ...	10th N. I. ...	767	5,979	21·4	8	Malegaon ...	19th N. I. ...	768	8,797	31·4	11
Bangalore ...	1st Cavalry ...	327	5,338	44·7	16	Ahmednagar ...	4th N. I. ...	762	6,023	21·7	8
" ...	Sappers and Miners ...	1,296	20,309	42·9	16	Sirur ...	Poona Horse ...	505	3,245	17·6	6
" ...	4th N. I. ...	766	4,716	16·9	6	Poona and Bombay ...	Body Guard ...	67	927	37·9	14
" ...	15th N. I. ...	776	3,548	12·5	5	Poona ...	No. 2 Mountain Battery ...	147	4,548	84·8	31
Mangalore ...	33rd N. I. ...	751	6,574	24·0	9	" ...	2nd Cavalry ...	516	6,278	33·3	12
Cannanore ...	19th N. I. ...	745	6,833	25·1	9	" ...	9th N. I. ...	862	5,950	18·9	7
Quilon ...	6th N. I. ...	813	6,063	20·4	7	" ...	14th N. I. ...	760	6,580	23·7	9
Trichinopoly ...	21st N. I. ...	793	6,471	22·4	8	" ...	16th N. I. ...	728	9,965	37·5	14
" ...	30th N. I. ...	772	8,426	29·9	11	Kirkee ...	Sappers and Miners ...	435	10,549	66·4	24
Rangoon ...	11th N. I. ...	877	10,395	32·5	12	Satara ...	28th N. I. (Hd.-Qrs.) ...	422	3,539	23·0	8
Moulmein ...	2nd N. I. (Hd.-Qrs.) ...	448	4,617	28·2	10	Belgaum ...	20th N. I. ...	804	6,241	21·3	8
Toungoo ...	3rd N. I. ...	768	9,636	34·4	13	" ...	24th N. I. ...	717	6,747	25·8	9
Thayetmyo ...	28th N. I. ...	983	9,509	26·5	10	Dharwar ...	22nd N. I. (Wing for 1½ months) ...	32	396	33·8	12
Port Blair ...	2nd N. I. (Wing) ...	303	3,705	33·5	12	" ...	28th N. I. (Wing) ...	336	3,300	26·9	10
Nicobars ...	2nd N. I. (Detachment) ...	51	1,537	82·5	30						
							HYDERABAD CONTIN-GENT.				
						Ellichpur ...	No. 2 Field Battery ...	116	2,111	49·8	18
						" and Outposts ...	2nd Infantry ...	735	5,402	20·1	7
						Aurangabad ...	No. 4 Field Battery ...	106	1,101	28·5	10
						" and Outposts ...	4th Cavalry ...	509	5,504	29·6	11
						" ...	1st Infantry ...	726	3,891	14·7	5
						Jalna and Outposts ...	3rd Infantry ...	749	8,194	30·0	11
						Hingoli ...	No. 1 Field Battery ...	100	1,133	31·0	11
						" and Outposts ...	2nd Cavalry ...	521	3,778	19·9	7
						" ...	5th Infantry ...	758	6,132	22·2	8
						Mominabad " and Outposts ...	3rd Cavalry ...	505	4,643	25·2	9
						Lingsagur and Outposts ...	6th Infantry ...	742	1,383	5·1	2
						Bolaram ...	No. 3 Field Battery ...	121	832	18·8	7
						" and Outposts ...	1st Cavalry ...	508	2,110	11·4	4
						" " ...	4th Infantry ...	764	3,964	14·2	5

# NATIVE TROOPS, 1883.

XXXV.

TABLE showing in DETAIL the CAUSES of ADMISSIONS and DEATHS in the ARMIES of the THREE PRESIDENCIES, in the PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE, the CENTRAL INDIA FORCE, and the HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS AND DEATHS.	REGULAR ARMY OF BENGAL.		PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.		CENTRAL INDIA FORCE.		HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.		ARMY OF BOMBAY.		ARMY OF MADRAS.	
	Strength ... 46,623 Admissions... 40,273 Deaths ... 652		Strength ... 12,291 Admissions... 14,904 Deaths ... 287		Strength ... 5,711 Admissions... 3,092 Deaths ... 58		Strength ... 7,517 Admissions... 3,946 Deaths ... 70		Strength ... 25,602 Admissions... 23,209 Deaths ... 383		Strength ... 28,781 Admissions... 20,207 Deaths ... 360	
	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
Cholera	38	23	...	...	2	2	25	15	21	11	171	81
Smallpox	50	12	...	...	4	...	12	1	99	2	102	4
Chickenpox	43	...	3	...	9	...	4	...	64	...	198	...
Measles	50	2	10	1	1	...	4	...	3	...	21	...
Fever, Scarlet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Cerebro-Spinal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Enteric	12	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...
Relapsing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Intermittent	16,277	15	7,972	5	1,087	1	1,298	...	9,087	7	7,446	13
Remittent	267	...	76	...	29	...	9	...	134	...	75	...
Continued	236	36	18	14	1	10	110	3	88	35	123	17
Mumps	419	...	16	...	27	...	9	...	409	...	72	...
Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	6	...
Gangrene and Phagedæna	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Erysipelas	27	3	24	2	1	...	...	...	13	1	4	...
Pyæmia	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...
Septicæmia	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rheumatism, Acute	134	...	37	...	21	1	27	...	81	...	50	...
Muscular	556	...	164	...	30	...	74	...	274	...	254	...
Chronic	405	1	65	...	45	...	71	...	530	...	470	1
Gout	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Syphilis, Primary	639	...	80	...	59	...	26	...	454	...	237	...
Secondary	229	...	59	...	22	...	30	1	208	1	202	3
Cancer	2	2	2	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Lupus	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Leprosy	5	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	6	...	6	...
Scrofula	13	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	17	...
Psoas and Lumbar Abscess	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Morbus Coxæ	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Phthisis Pulmonalis	149	42	23	8	7	1	5	1	55	11	38	15
Hæmoptysis	15	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7	...
Tabes Mesenterica	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diabetes and Diuresis	6	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...
Purpura	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scurvy	95	1	62	...	1	...	12	1	248	14	4	...
Anæmia	136	...	79	...	11	...	9	...	38	...	113	...
Chlorosis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
General Dropsy	2	1	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	21	2
Beri-Beri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	17
Abscess of Brain	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...
Encephalitis	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congestion of Brain	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
White Softening of Brain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Meningitis	5	6	4	4	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...
Spinal	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Myelitis	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atrophy of Nerves	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inflammation of Nerves	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Apoplexy	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	3	...
Sunstroke	11	6	1	2	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	4
Paralysis, Hemiplegia	7	1	4	...	4	...	2	2	2	...	7	1
Paraplegia	3	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	5	1	5	3
Locomotor Ataxy	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
General	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Local	18	...	10	...	4	...	1	...	6	...	9	...
Character not stated	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	10	...
Serivener's Palsy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Tetanus	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	3	1	...	...
Hydrophobia	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	2	2
Epilepsy and Epileptic Vertigo	21	1	7	1	1	...	1	...	7	1	24	...
Vertigo	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	10	...
Paralysis Agitans	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Hysteria	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Neuralgia	231	...	84	...	20	...	36	...	176	...	116	...
Hyperæsthesia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Anæsthesia	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	6	...
Hypochondriasis	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mania	10	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	8	...	4	...
Melancholia	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	4	...
Dementia	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	5	...
Ophthalmia	1,029	...	191	...	219	...	149	...	541	...	639	...
Nyctalopia	7	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	8	...	1	...
Other Diseases of the Eye	146	...	16	...	13	...	9	...	76	...	64	...
Hordeolum	29	...	7	...	2	...	3	...	21	...	42	...
Lachrymal Fistula and Obstruction	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	2	...
Inflammation of the Eyelids	13	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	5	...
Strabismus	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Otitis	249	...	93	...	8	...	16	...	73	...	121	...
Accumulation of Wax	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deafness	14	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	6	...	5	...
Ozæna	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
Epistaxis	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ulceration of Pituitary Membrane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Polypus of the Nose	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Palpitation	6	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	23	...	17	...
Pericarditis	5	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	2	2
Carditis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Endocarditis	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...

## NATIVE TROOPS, 1883.

XXXV —continued.

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS AND DEATHS.	REGULAR ARMY OF BENGAL.		PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.		CENTRAL INDIA FORCE.		HYDERABAD CON- TINGENT.		ARMY OF BOMBAY.		ARMY OF MADRAS.	
	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
Valve Disease of Heart ...	9	5	2	1	...	1	2	1	11	7	25	11
Hypertrophy of Heart ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	1
Dilatation of Heart ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Fatty Degeneration of Heart ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1
Angina Pectoris ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Syncope ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	3
Embolism and Thrombosis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Aneurism ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	1
Phlebitis ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Varicose Veins ...	11	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	19	...	7	...
Inflammation of Inguinal Glands...	45	...	11	...	...	...	1	...	26	...	16	...
"    Other Lymphatic Glands	94	...	17	...	5	...	1	...	34	...	57	...
"    Thyroid Glands ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Goitre ...	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Laryngitis and Laryngeal Catarrh...	52	1	12	...	1	...	2	1	17	...	7	...
Edema of Glottis ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aphonia ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis and Bronchial Catarrh...	1,211	18	439	3	95	1	84	1	1,215	21	428	8
Asthma ...	73	...	4	...	7	...	16	...	49	1	77	...
Pneumonia ...	456	104	576	144	57	6	36	6	274	84	142	36
Abscess of Lungs ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gangrene of Lungs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Pneumothorax ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulmonary Extravasation ...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Emphysema ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
Pleurisy ...	122	6	37	...	21	...	5	...	36	2	27	1
Empyema ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hydrothorax ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stomatitis ...	17	...	13	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	6	...
Aphtha ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...
Inflammation of Salivary Glands ...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
Caries of Teeth ...	20	...	20	...	2	...	1	...	14	...	7	...
Dentition ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Inflammation and Ulceration of Gums	6	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	8	...	...	...
Gumboil ...	131	...	57	...	18	...	20	...	86	...	46	...
Glossitis ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonsillitis and Sorethroat ...	174	...	77	1	11	...	20	...	96	...	44	...
Pharyngitis ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gastritis ...	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...
Chronic Ulcer of Stomach ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Dyspepsia ...	258	1	62	...	27	...	25	...	104	...	168	...
Hæmatemesis ...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
Enteritis ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...
Typhlitis ...	3	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	8	...	...	...
Dysentery ...	1,869	21	666	7	120	4	146	1	901	16	797	4
Ulceration of Intestines ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Perforation of " ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Melæna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tympanites ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Ileus and Obstruction of Bowels ...	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	2	1
Hernia ...	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	7	...
Diarrhœa ...	869	20	210	3	120	3	52	3	709	6	483	8
Colic ...	287	2	149	1	29	...	57	...	170	1	150	...
Constipation ...	105	...	52	...	6	...	2	...	61	...	12	...
Fistula in Ano ...	22	...	4	...	4	...	2	...	16	1	14	...
Hæmorrhoids ...	83	...	10	...	5	...	11	...	79	...	38	...
Ulcer of Rectum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Prolapsus Ani ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
Ascarides ...	8	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	7	...
Tapeworm ...	8	...	3	...	2	...	4	...	7	...	...	...
Hepatitis ...	57	6	8	1	3	...	4	2	75	8	28	4
Cirrhosis of Liver ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	1
Fatty Liver ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Jaundice ...	48	2	24	...	7	...	14	...	34	...	34	...
Obstruction of Hepatic ducts ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Gallstones ...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
Spleen Diseases ...	317	7	212	1	22	1	25	...	138	1	92	1
Leucocythæmia ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peritonitis ...	4	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	1	2	2
Ascites ...	7	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	1	1
Bright's Disease ...	9	2	2	...	1	...	3	...	2	...	13	4
Nephritis ...	2	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	5	...	1	...
Irritability of Bladder ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Cystitis ...	4	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	3	1
Lithiasis ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Calculus ...	11	...	8	...	1	...	3	...	3	...	4	...
Hæmaturia ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	4	...
Gonorrhœa and Balanitis ...	360	...	52	...	25	...	29	...	188	...	144	...
Phymosis and Paraphymosis ...	16	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	14	...	12	...
Bubo (Gonorrhœal) ...	79	...	15	...	6	...	6	...	68	...	73	...
Epididymitis ...	50	...	5	...	6	...	6	...	31	...	20	...
Warts ...	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	13	...	9	...
Stricture of Urethra ...	15	...	4	...	1	...	4	...	4	...	8	...
Inflammation of Penis ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Ulcer of Urethra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Urinary Fistula ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Urethritis ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Retention of Urine ...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Incontinence of Urine ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Sloughing of Scrotum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Edema of Scrotum ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Neuralgia of Testis ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inflammation of Tunica Vaginalis...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hydrocele ...	18	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	16	...
Varicocele ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	...
Orchitis ...	142	...	15	...	13	...	10	...	109	...	71	...
Ostitis and Periostitis ...	15	...	3	...	3	...	6	...	26	1	22	...
Inflamation of Tendon ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

NATIVE TROOPS, 1883.

XXXV —concluded.

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS AND DEATHS.	REGULAR ARMY OF BENGAL.		PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.		CENTRAL INDIA FORCE.		HYDERABAD CON- TINGENT.		ARMY OF BOMBAY.		ARMY OF MADRAS.	
	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
Caries ...	5	1	4	...	4	...	2	...	4	1	2	...
Necrosis ...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...
Exostosis ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Synovitis ...	77	...	14	...	10	...	18	...	84	...	85	...
Dropsy of Joints ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Curvature of Spine ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Ankylosis ...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Displaced and Loose Cartilage ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Contraction of Tendons and Muscles ...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	2	...
Hypertrophy of Bone ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Malformation ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Edema of Foot ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Inflammation of Leg ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inflammation of Muscles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Atrophy of Muscles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Enlargement of Bursæ ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	2	...
Ganglion ...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Abscess ...	838	1	198	...	71	1	91	...	433	...	575	1
Guinea-worm ...	60	...	37	...	88	...	46	...	138	...	27	...
Skin Diseases ...	482	...	114	...	27	...	37	...	208	...	272	...
Ulcer ...	1,759	1	538	...	98	...	81	...	714	...	614	...
Boils ...	1,633	...	509	...	83	...	180	...	871	...	647	...
Whitlow ...	148	...	39	...	11	...	20	...	71	...	82	...
Carbuncle ...	9	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	10	...
Corns and Bunions ...	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
Cicatrix ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Itch ...	197	...	8	...	74	...	28	...	305	...	1,133	...
Elephantiasis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Tumours and Cysts ...	18	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	14	...	11	...
General Debility ...	506	7*	102	4*	19	1*	107	8*	429	8*	656	21*
Delirium Tremens and Alcoholism ...	7	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	4	...	1	...
Irritation of Plants and Insects ...	56	...	18	...	1	...	6	...	12	...	34	...
Gaseous Poisons ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Vegetable Poisons ...	6	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	9	2	5	...
Poisoned by dead animal matter ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Mineral Poisons ...	11	1	6	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	1	1
Poisons not stated ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Snake-bite ...	11	2	5	1	...	1	...	...	9	3	3	2
Multiple Injury ...	3	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Burns and Scalds ...	136	...	34	...	11	...	19	...	86	...	56	...
Chilblain ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Frost-bite ...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...
Exposure to cold ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drowning ...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2
Contusions ...	2,012	...	687	...	155	...	314	...	1,281	...	402	...
Compression and Concussion of Brain ...	11	...	2	...	4	...	2	...	7	2	4	...
Poisoned Wounds ...	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
Wounds ...	722	3	152	...	31	1	125	...	241	...	736	1
" Gunshot ...	23	1	5	...	1	1	1	...	8	1	...	...
Fractures ...	107	4	36	2	18	...	20	...	47	...	23	1
Dislocations ...	19	1	5	1	3	...	8	...	8	...	6	...
Sprains ...	468	...	109	...	33	...	97	...	284	...	337	...
Foreign bodies impacted ...	8	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	5	...
Suicide by Hanging ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
" by Opium ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
" by Gunshot ...	...	6	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	9	...	5
" not stated ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Died while drunk ...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Murder and Homicide ...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...
Executed ...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Struck by Lightning ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Killed in Action ...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rupture of Spleen ...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
" Intestines ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Blisters of the Feet ...	1,959	...	334	...	75	...	158	...	325	...	357	...
Punished ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...
<hr/>												
No appreciable disease ...	8	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	23	...
Cause not ascertained ...	9	6	2	3	...	...	...	...	16	4	21	...
<hr/>												
Absent Deaths of the Native Army	...	220	...	63	...	17	...	17	...	81	...	62

\* Including deaths from Anæmia.

# ANNUAL RELIEF OF THE NATIVE ARMY OF INDIA, 1883-84.

## REGULAR NATIVE ARMY OF BENGAL.

3rd Bengal Cavalry	From Meean Meer	To Sialkot	Arrived March	1884.
4th Bengal Cavalry	„ Rawal Pindi	„ Morar	„ December	1883.
10th Bengal Cavalry	„ Sialkot	„ Southern Afghanis- tan.	„ December	1883.
14th Bengal Cavalry	„ Morar	„ Meean Meer	„ February	1884.
15th Bengal Cavalry	„ Mooltan	„ Rawal Pindi	„ November	1883.
2nd Native Infantry	„ Cawnpore	„ Barrackpore	„ October	1883.
5th Native Infantry	„ Jhansi	„ Gorakhpore	„ December	1883.
7th Native Infantry	„ Lucknow	„ Morar	„ November	1883.
9th Native Infantry	„ Gorakhpur	„ Peshawar	„ January	1884.
15th Native Infantry	„ Delhi	„ Lucknow	„ March	1884.
19th Native Infantry	„ Sialkot	„ Ferozepore	„ January	1884.
22nd Native Infantry	„ Meean Meer	„ Delhi	„ February	1884.
24th Native Infantry	„ Mooltan	„ Meean Meer	„ December	1883.
25th Native Infantry	„ Ferozepore	„ Mooltan	„ November	1883.
31st Native Infantry	„ Peshawar	„ Sialkot	„ March	1884.
39th Native Infantry	„ Morar	„ Cawnpore	„ November	1883.
40th Native Infantry	„ Barrackpore	„ Jhansi	„ December	1883.
45th Native Infantry	„ Jhelum	„ Quetta	„ May	1884.

## NATIVE ARMY OF MADRAS.

1st Native Infantry	From Secunderabad	To Southern Afghanis- tan.	Arrived October	1883.
2nd Native Infantry	„ Moulmein and Andamans	„ Saugor	„ February	1884.
5th Native Infantry	„ Kamptee	„ Rangoon	„ March	1884.
7th Native Infantry	„ Berhampore pnd Sambal- pore.	„ Kamptee	„ January	1884.
8th Native Infantry	„ Saugor	„ Raipur	„ January	1884.
9th Native Infantry	„ Secunderabad	„ Moulmein and Anda- mans.	„ January	1884.
11th Native Infantry	„ Rangoon	„ Secunderabad	„ April	1884.
14th Native Infantry	„ Doranda and Hazaribagh	„ Bangalore	„ December	1883.
16th Native Infantry	„ Raipur	„ Vizianagram	„ January	1884.
17th Native Infantry	„ Vizianagram	„ Secunderabad	„ November	1883.
29th Native Infantry	„ Vizagapatam	„ Berhampore and Sambalpur.	„ December	1883.

## NATIVE ARMY OF BOMBAY.

1st Bombay Cavalry	From Neemuch and Nusseera- bad	To Quetta	Arrived January	1884.
2nd Bombay Cavalry	„ Poona	„ Deesa and Rajkot	„ January	1884.
3rd Bombay Cavalry	„ Deesa and Rajkot	„ Neemuch & Nussee- rabad.	„ December	1883.
Poona Horse	„ Sirur	„ Poona	„ November	1883.
1st Sind Horse	„ Southern Afghanistan	„ Jacobabad	„ February	1884.
1st Native Infantry	„ Mhow	„ Malegaon	„ February	1884.
4th Native Infantry	„ Ahmednagar	„ Aden	„ October	1883.
5th Native Infantry	„ Deesa	„ Mhow	„ January	1884.
7th Native Infantry	„ Southern Afghanistan	„ Ahmednagar	„ January	1884.
16th Native Infantry	„ Poona	„ Baroda and Surat	„ December	1883.
19th Native Infantry	„ Malegaon	„ Deesa	„ March	1884.
22nd Native Infantry	„ Aden	„ Satara and Dharwar	„ November	1883.
26th Native Infantry	„ Baroda and Surat	„ Southern Afghanis- tan.	„ December	1883.
28th Native Infantry	„ Satara and Dharwar	„ Poona	„ December	1883.
29th Native Infantry	„ Kurrachee	„ Hyderabad	„ February	1884.
30th Native Infantry	„ Hyderabad	„ Kurrachee	„ February	1884.



### 3. JAIL POPULATION OF INDIA, 1883.



## 1.—STATISTICS OF PROVINCIAL AREAS.

JAIL POPULATION OF INDIA, 1883.

I.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the JAIL POPULATION of INDIA during the Year 1883, and the prevalence of the principal Diseases in each Month of the Year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Number Daily Sick.	Number Daily Sick per 1,000 of Strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 of Strength.	CAUSES OF DEATHS.																		
						Cholera.	Smallpox.	Enteric Fever.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fevers, Remittent and Continued.	Apoplexy.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	Heart Diseases.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Dropsy.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Wounds and Accidents.	All other Causes.	
January	...	90,547	3,317	36·6	302	3·34	6	2	1	6	16	..	44	43	3	1	89	3	25	6	1	20	3	33
February	...	89,260	3,123	35·0	222	2·48	3	2	5	9	14	2	26	27	2	3	69	5	13	6	..	9	3	24
March	...	88,147	2,999	34·0	189	2·14	3	2	1	4	18	1	24	26	1	1	43	5	16	5	..	8	1	25
April	...	88,181	3,097	35·1	186	2·11	8	3	...	9	14	5	29	27	2	5	22	2	12	4	1	14	4	25
May	...	87,799	3,079	35·1	192	2·19	21	1	...	...	12	11	24	32	2	3	26	1	17	5	...	10	5	22
June	...	87,932	3,091	35·2	210	2·39	17	...	...	3	12	15	28	52	...	...	14	2	19	3	...	14	1	30
July	...	87,888	3,260	37·1	228	2·59	22	...	1	4	10	3	35	50	...	1	33	4	15	5	2	9	4	30
August	...	88,140	3,493	39·6	273	3·10	63	...	...	3	6	1	50	53	...	4	31	1	10	3	1	12	4	31
September	...	88,527	3,374	38·1	256	2·89	41	...	...	2	14	2	58	46	4	...	20	2	21	4	2	14	6	20
October	...	88,025	3,354	38·1	212	2·41	4	...	...	10	9	3	33	40	2	2	25	1	18	5	2	19	8	31
November	...	87,378	3,316	38·0	253	2·90	8	...	...	7	17	5	58	49	1	2	37	4	15	11	4	11	4	20
December	...	86,268	3,141	36·4	243	2·82	5	...	...	4	11	3	46	38	2	1	53	3	15	8	...	20	6	28
							201	10	8	61	152*	51	455	483	19	23	467	33	196	65	13	160	49	319
							Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																	
For the Year	...	88,174	3,220	36·5	2,766	31·37	2·28	·11		2·52	·58		10·64	·22	·26	5·30	·37	2·22	·74	·15	1·81	·55	3·62	

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total Admitted during the Year.	Admitted per 1,000 of Strength.	Died out of each hundred cases treated.
	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.			
Cholera	11	4	13	12	38	22	48	102	65	9	13	14	351	4·0	57·28
Smallpox	18	12	26	23	10	4	2	...	...	1	2	7	105	1·2	9·52
Enteric Fever	6	6	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	15	·2	53·33
Fever, Intermittent	2,638	2,035	1,997	2,184	2,230	2,226	2,656	3,006	2,983	3,619	3,202	2,232	31,008	351·7	·20
Fevers, Remittent and Continued	99	121	129	146	123	118	135	124	160	163	190	108	1,616†	18·3	9·46
Apoplexy	2	3	1	7	19	32	9	3	3	6	11	5	101	1·1	50·50
Dysentery	471	386	510	580	595	589	747	802	654	615	541	523	7,013	79·5	6·46
Diarrhœa	564	467	619	682	696	690	853	842	625	517	497	447	7,499	85·0	21·84
Hepatitis	10	11	8	11	5	2	3	7	6	13	5	6	87	1·0	3·89
Spleen Diseases	46	48	42	40	62	41	46	61	40	59	61	45	591	6·7	11·03
Respiratory Diseases	637	511	402	271	253	288	249	265	246	273	383	454	4,232	48·0	39·04
Phthisis Pulmonalis	61	35	48	48	47	45	24	34	43	45	41	31	502	5·7	26·97
Dropsy	20	17	19	14	18	21	16	19	15	27	24	31	241	2·7	6·61
Anæmia and Debility	219	185	186	180	199	179	190	207	216	237	200	223	2,421	27·5	4·13
Scurvy	28	20	12	24	19	18	25	35	29	61	37	17	315	3·6	1·26
Rheumatism and Rheumatic Affections	197	163	188	192	183	192	207	183	184	186	178	148	2,201	25·0	
Veneral Diseases	144	131	135	169	153	140	161	137	156	124	131	107	1,688	19·1	
Eye Diseases	120	113	136	143	123	98	107	133	116	252	156	145	1,642	18·6	
Abscess and Ulcer	840	797	882	942	1,004	1,035	1,176	968	915	722	725	812	10,818	122·7	
Guinea Worm	10	16	40	46	59	49	62	41	33	22	18	4	400	4·5	
Wounds and Accidents	532	496	593	620	629	588	605	585	517	513	531	510	6,719	76·2	
All other Causes	832	801	816	735	626	627	622	588	517	641	646	781	8,232	93·4	
	7,505	6,378	6,803	7,069	7,091	7,004	7,944	8,143	7,523	8,095	7,592	6,650	87,797		
	Admitted per 1,000 of the Average Strength in each Month.														
	82·9	71·5	77·2	80·2	80·8	79·7	90·4	92·4	85·0	92·0	86·9	77·1	995·7		

\* Including 5 deaths from Cerebro-spinal Fever.  
† Including 9 cases of Relapsing Fever and 7 of Cerebro-spinal Fever—see foot-notes to Tables Nos. VII and IX.

# JAIL POPULATION OF INDIA, 1883.

## II.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the JAIL POPULATION of the BENGAL PRESIDENCY during the Year 1883, and the prevalence of the principal Diseases in each Month of the Year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Number Daily Sick.	Number Daily Sick per 1,000 of Strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 of Strength.	CAUSES OF DEATHS.																	
						Cholera.	Smallpox.	Enteric Fever.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fevers, Remittent and Continued.	Apoplexy.	Dysentery.	Diarrhea.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	Heart Diseases.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Dropsy.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Wounds and Accidents.	All other Causes.
January	...	56,832	1,946	220	3·87	...	1	...	5	10	...	35	34	1	1	76	1	13	6	1	14	2	20
February	...	55,912	1,785	132	2·36	...	1	...	9	5	2	16	20	...	2	40	5	10	2	...	7	1	12
March	...	55,193	1,638	112	2·03	2	...	...	4	6	1	17	16	...	1	27	3	7	4	...	7	...	17
April	...	55,263	1,708	132	2·39	8	3	...	8	9	1	25	19	1	3	16	...	9	3	1	10	1	15
May	...	54,978	1,698	130	2·36	17	1	...	...	6	6	19	24	...	3	17	1	11	3	...	4	1	17
June	...	54,936	1,657	154	2·80	17	...	...	3	9	13	21	37	...	...	11	2	12	3	...	9	...	17
July	...	54,918	1,767	144	2·62	16	...	...	3	5	3	27	32	...	1	21	1	5	2	2	7	3	16
August	...	55,139	1,976	175	3·17	24	...	...	2	3	1	42	41	...	3	22	...	8	2	1	8	3	15
September	...	55,349	1,903	193	3·49	37	...	...	2	9	1	45	41	2	...	8	2	18	3	2	10	4	9
October	...	54,728	1,907	163	2·98	4	...	...	9	8	2	28	30	1	2	24	1	12	3	1	12	4	22
November	...	53,929	1,774	153	2·93	1	...	...	1	5	2	44	34	1	2	26	2	13	8	3	7	1	8
December	...	52,605	1,585	172	3·27	3	...	...	3	7	1	38	26	2	1	42	1	9	5	...	16	4	14
						129	6	...	49	82	33	357	354	8	19	330	19	127	44	11	111	24	182
						Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																	
For the Year	...	54,982	1,779	32·4	1,885	34·28	2·35	·11	2·38	·60	12·93	·15	·34	6·00	·34	2·31	·80	·20	2·02	·44	3·31		

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total Admitted during the Year.	Admitted per 1,000 of Strength.	Died out of each hundred cases treated.
	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.			
Cholera ...	...	3	12	12	29	21	29	36	58	6	2	5	213	3.9	60.56
Smallpox ...	9	5	20	23	9	3	2	...	...	1	2	4	78	1.4	7.69
Enteric Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Fever, Intermittent ...	1,648	1,239	1,201	1,394	1,435	1,394	1,595	2,138	2,163	2,773	2,256	1,385	20,621	375.1	...
Fevers, Remittent and Continued ...	33	43	48	78	73	61	61	56	85	77	116	41	772*	14.0	10.62
Apoplexy ...	2	3	...	2	12	29	9	3	1	3	2	2	68	1.2	48.53
Dysentery ...	379	307	415	467	453	420	534	617	548	510	435	408	5,493	99.9	6.48
Diarrhoea ...	419	333	460	545	521	511	625	632	459	354	311	308	5,478	99.6	...
Hepatitis ...	5	3	2	6	4	2	...	4	3	6	1	3	39	...	20.51
Spleen Diseases ...	32	28	25	26	41	22	27	42	24	40	37	30	374	6.8	5.08
Respiratory Diseases ...	412	250	181	143	136	151	114	123	97	143	170	231	2,151	39.1	15.34
Phthisis Pulmonalis ...	36	22	26	30	25	27	13	25	29	26	27	18	304	5.5	41.78
Dropsy ...	12	6	9	10	13	12	10	9	8	19	18	25	151	2.8	29.14
Anæmia and Debility ...	143	127	96	112	113	120	130	133	127	129	122	154	1,509	27.5	7.36
Scurvy ...	21	13	8	18	13	15	23	33	25	46	34	11	260	4.7	4.23
Rheumatism and Rheumatic Affections ...	79	57	76	83	80	70	94	67	69	73	74	57	879	16.0	...
Venereal Diseases ...	81	88	63	100	92	85	103	77	92	81	78	68	1,013	18.4	...
Eye Diseases ...	58	45	58	78	75	55	67	68	55	76	61	36	732	13.3	...
Abscess and Ulcer ...	459	438	461	451	513	532	679	562	513	364	286	346	5,604	101.9	1.53
Guinea Worm ...	2	...	3	5	9	16	27	26	19	11	2	...	120	2.2	...
Wounds and Accidents...	145	127	206	186	184	193	170	171	185	173	131	111	1,932	36.1	...
All other Causes ...	479	525	470	420	360	356	356	301	263	248	229	324	4,331	78.8	...
	4,454	3,662	3,845	4,189	4,190	4,095	4,608	5,127	4,823	5,159	4,394	3,567	52,173		
Admitted per 1,000 of the Average Strength in each Month.															
	78.4	65.5	69.7	75.8	76.2	74.5	85.0	93.0	87.1	94.3	81.5	67.8	948.9		

\* Including 9 cases of Relapsing Fever. See foot-note to Table No. VII.

JAIL POPULATION OF INDIA, 1883.

III.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the JAIL POPULATION in LOWER BENGAL and in ASSAM during the Year 1883, and the prevalence of the principal Diseases in each Month of the Year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Number Daily Sick.	Number Daily Sick per 1,000 of Strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 of Strength.	CAUSES OF DEATHS.																	
						Cholera.	Smallpox.	Enteric Fever.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fevers, Remittent and Continued.	Apoplexy.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	Heart Diseases.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Dropsy.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Wounds and Accidents.	All other Causes.
						...	...	...	1	3	...	14	8	...	...	12	...	5	3	...	8	1	...
January	12,703	672	52.9	58	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	7	6	...	1	9	...	4	1	...	1	...	1
February	12,584	684	54.3	38	...	2	1	...	3	1	1	8	...	...	...	4	1	3	3	...	1	...	3
March	12,348	622	50.4	30	...	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
April	12,404	665	53.6	50	...	17	...	...	...	1	...	6	10	...	1	7	...	3	2	...	3	...	6
May	12,434	633	50.9	56	...	9	...	...	...	1	3	1	13	18	...	2	2	6	2	...	5	...	3
June	12,470	629	50.4	65	...	7	...	...	...	1	2	...	17	10	...	1	5	1	3	2	...	1	3
July	12,473	665	53.3	54	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	20	6	...	2	9	...	5	2	...	2	...	...
August	12,580	750	59.6	49	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	20	6	2	...	3	1	14	3	...	4	1
September	12,560	700	55.7	61	...	1	...	...	...	4	3	...	15	6	1	...	8	...	1	3	...	2	...
October	12,246	596	48.7	48	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	21	2	...	1	8	2	8	7	...	2	...
November	12,206	623	51.0	67	...	1	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	13	1	...	9	...	4	3	...	9	1
December	11,955	647	54.1	76	...	3	...	...	2	2	...	24	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
						50	3	...	17	26	3	180	101	5	7	79	9	61	34	...	39	4	34
						Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																	
For the Year	12,414	657	52.9	652	52.52	4.03	.23	...	3.47	...	.23	22.64	.40	.57	6.37	.73	4.91	2.74	...	3.14	.32	2.74	

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total Admitted during the Year.	Admitted per 1,000 of Strength.	Died out of each hundred cases treated.
	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.			
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Cholera	...	2	10	9	24	12	10	3	2	3	2	5	82	6.6	60.98
Smallpox	...	4	5	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	1.0	23.08
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fever, Intermittent	528	395	394	441	506	402	581	810	752	798	815	537	6,959	560.6	...
Fevers, Remittent and Continued	16	21	27	23	21	23	36	32	60	44	96	27	426	34.3	6.10
Apoplexy	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	.3	75.00
Dysentery	217	162	245	303	309	285	300	291	274	270	223	242	3,121	251.4	...
Diarrhoea	250	222	299	344	321	311	345	257	242	177	186	181	3,135	252.5	4.49
Hepatitis	2	1	...	4	2	1	...	1	1	5	1	2	20	1.6	25.00
Spleen Diseases	11	14	9	7	9	10	4	11	9	15	15	15	129	10.4	5.43
Respiratory Diseases	80	62	53	36	44	44	36	37	43	47	57	76	615	49.5	12.85
Phthisis Pulmonalis	19	13	16	21	11	17	11	16	20	10	16	13	183	14.8	33.33
Dropsy	10	5	6	6	10	10	8	7	6	17	13	22	120	9.7	28.52
Anæmia and Debility	63	58	42	56	43	44	71	61	46	60	57	83	684	55.1	5.70
Scurvy	10	5	6	11	6	6	7	7	8	5	6	5	82	6.6	...
Rheumatism and Rheumatic Affections	37	24	36	31	27	23	23	22	25	30	29	17	324	26.1	...
Veneral Diseases	23	17	9	18	16	18	26	31	24	19	19	26	246	19.8	...
Eye Diseases	16	19	14	16	15	16	13	16	17	26	25	11	204	16.4	...
Abscess and Ulcer	140	95	137	143	126	121	127	130	125	85	64	93	1,386	111.7	1.01
Guinea Worm	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	.1	...
Wounds and Accidents	68	53	74	60	50	55	58	51	59	52	47	42	669	53.9	...
All other Causes	257	317	261	187	132	89	133	103	72	70	76	132	1,829	147.4	...
	1,749	1,490	1,643	1,718	1,674	1,489	1,789	1,886	1,785	1,733	1,747	1,529	20,232		
	Admitted per 1,000 of the Average Strength in each Month.														
	137.7	118.4	133.1	138.5	134.6	119.4	143.4	149.9	142.1	141.5	143.1	127.9	1,629.8		

JAIL POPULATION OF INDIA, 1883.

IV.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the JAIL POPULATION in CHOTA NAGPORE, and in the DINAPORE, BENARES, OUDH and CAWNPORE DISTRICTS, during the Year 1883, and the prevalence of the principal Diseases in each Month of the Year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Number Daily Sick.	Number Daily Sick per 1,000 of Strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 of Strength.	CAUSES OF DEATHS.																	
						Cholera.	Smallpox.	Enteric Fever.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fevers, Remittent and Continued.	Apoplexy.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	Heart Diseases.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Dropsy.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Wounds and Accidents.	All other Causes.
January ...	17,535	423	24·1	49	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	9	7	1	1	18	...	6	1	...	1	...	3
February ...	17,225	389	22·6	27	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	6	4	...	1	7	2	...	...	...	1	...	3
March ...	17,159	365	21·3	22	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	3	...	...	5	...	3	...	...	3	...	3
April ...	17,147	386	22·5	28	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	4	2	...	2	3	...	3	...	...	3	1	5
May ...	16,909	384	22·7	33	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	9	6	...	2	6	...	4	...	...	...	...	4
June ...	16,808	383	22·8	36	...	3	...	...	...	2	2	6	7	...	...	2	...	4	1	...	3	...	6
July ...	16,783	391	23·3	28	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	4	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	5	1	5
August ...	16,740	420	25·1	43	...	10	...	...	1	2	...	8	6	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	4	2	8
September ...	16,829	430	25·6	73	...	35	...	...	1	3	...	13	12	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	1	1	4
October ...	16,602	448	27·0	35	...	3	...	...	2	1	2	3	4	...	2	3	...	2	...	1	4	1	7
November ...	16,405	375	22·9	32	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	10	6	...	1	6	...	3	...	1	2	...	2
December ...	16,008	337	21·1	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	1	...	7	...	2	2	...	5	...	2
						56	2	...	7	13	7	81	65	2	10	63	2	29	4	2	32	7	52
						Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																	
For the Year ...	16,846	394	23·4	434	25·76	3·32	·12		1·19	·41		8·67	·12	·59	3·74	·12	1·72	·24	·12	1·00	·41	3·09	

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total Admitted during the Year.	Admitted per 1,000 of Strength.	Died out of each hundred cases treated.										
	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.													
Cholera ...	...	1	2	2	5	2	14	18	54	3	...	...	101	6·0	55·44										
Smallpox ...	7	1	9	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	4	30	1·8	6·67										
Enteric Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	·1	...										
Fever, Intermittent ...	289	243	260	335	291	320	313	417	364	535	295	188	3,850	228·5	·18										
Fevers, Remittent and Continued ...	2	3	4	13	8	11	6	3	5	4	3	2	64	3·8	20·31										
Apoplexy ...	...	2	...	1	2	6	...	1	...	2	...	1	15	·9	46·67										
Dysentery ...	79	80	97	77	56	65	115	140	114	86	78	61	1,048	62·2	} 7·12										
Diarrhoea ...	68	54	86	114	99	93	110	117	89	58	47	69	1,004	59·6											
Hepatitis ...	2	...	2	2	2	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	12	·7	16·67										
Spleen Diseases ...	9	7	7	7	9	4	...	16	7	14	7	5	99	5·9	10·10										
Respiratory Diseases ...	84	54	35	35	23	32	19	30	16	32	35	58	453	26·9	13·91										
Phthisis Pulmonalis ...	9	5	4	3	4	4	1	1	2	3	6	2	44	2·6	65·91										
Dropsy ...	1	1	...	3	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	17	1·0	23·53										
Anæmia and Debility ...	49	32	26	31	20	31	21	32	34	25	17	26	344	20·4	9·30										
Scurvy ...	4	4	1	1	2	...	...	4	6	20	6	1	49	2·9	4·08										
Rheumatism and Rheumatic Affections ...	26	18	13	15	18	17	20	17	13	26	19	15	217	12·9	} 1·88										
Venereal Diseases ...	18	33	17	28	19	23	19	20	27	27	13	15	259	15·3											
Eye Diseases ...	20	8	17	24	26	14	22	17	6	15	13	7	189	11·2											
Abscess and Ulcer ...	115	123	121	91	106	110	148	115	97	67	66	74	1,233	73·2											
Guinea Worm ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	·1											
Wounds and Accidents...	27	25	67	42	54	54	37	42	40	38	31	28	485	28·8	} 1·88										
All other Causes ...	94	61	72	89	84	91	73	70	58	43	56	70	861	51·1											
												903	755	840	917	832	883	926	1,064	933	1,000	694	629	10,376	
												Admitted per 1,000 of the Average Strength in each Month.													
												51·5	43·8	49·0	53·5	49·2	52·5	55·2	63·6	55·4	60·2	42·3	39·3	615·9	

JAIL POPULATION OF INDIA, 1883.

V.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the JAIL POPULATION in the CENTRAL PROVINCES, excluding JUBBULPORE and SAUGOR, during the Year 1883, and the prevalence of the principal Diseases in each Month of the Year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Number Daily Sick.	Number Daily Sick per 1,000 of Strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 of Strength.	CAUSES OF DEATHS.																			
						Cholera.	Smallpox.	Enteric Fever.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fevers, Remittent and Continued.	Apoplexy.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	Heart Diseases.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Dropsy.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Wounds and Accidents.	All other Causes.		
January	...	2,934	87	29·6	12	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
February	...	2,892	94	32·5	8	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...
March	...	2,872	99	34·5	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3
April	...	2,759	97	35·2	14	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
May	...	2,636	94	35·7	10	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
June	...	2,562	75	29·3	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	11	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
July	...	2,561	84	32·8	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	11	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
August	...	2,563	141	55·0	51	...	11	...	...	1	...	...	10	24	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
September	...	2,493	135	54·1	31	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	7	18	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	1
October	...	2,408	149	61·9	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	13	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3
November	...	2,334	137	58·7	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	11	12	...	...	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...
December	...	2,298	96	41·8	8	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
						11	1	...	2	9	3	44	114	...	...	8	3	1	3	4	13	1	14		
						Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																			
For the Year	...	2,609	107	41·0	231	88·54	4·22	·38	...	4·22	1·15	60·56	...	...	3·07	1·15	·38	1·15	1·53	4·98	·38	...	5·37		

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total Admitted during the Year.	Admitted per 1,000 of Strength.	Died out of each hundred cases treated.											
	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.														
Cholera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	15	5·7	73·33											
Smallpox ...	1	...	4	15	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	27	10·3	3·70											
Enteric Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Fever, Intermittent ...	30	30	36	43	34	33	70	53	54	80	69	42	574	220·0	35											
Fevers, Remittent and Continued ...	3	1	2	2	1	2	1	2	...	2	1	3	20	7·7	45·00											
Apoplexy ...	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	9	3·4	33·33											
Dysentery ...	6	10	17	18	23	14	43	74	62	36	27	20	350	134·2	20·41											
Diarrhœa ...	22	15	25	16	16	29	54	132	47	45	16	7	424	162·5												
Hepatitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Spleen Diseases ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	·8	...											
Respiratory Diseases ...	4	1	5	2	3	4	3	6	4	8	5	5	50	19·2	16·00											
Phthisis Pulmonalis ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	1·2	33·33											
Dropsy ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	1·2	100·00											
Anæmia and Debility ...	6	9	9	5	18	5	7	7	14	19	10	6	115	44·1	11·30											
Scurvy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	8	13	1	25	9·6	16·00											
Rheumatism and Rheumatic Affections ...	4	4	3	7	...	5	7	9	2	2	6	5	54	20·7	1·80											
Venereal Diseases ...	7	6	4	6	5	3	10	...	5	6	4	1	57	21·8												
Eye Diseases ...	2	3	2	2	1	4	6	4	4	8	3	2	41	15·7												
Abscess and Ulcer ...	33	57	40	47	54	57	42	31	48	55	27	24	515	197·4												
Guinea Worm ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Wounds and Accidents ...	4	16	11	23	11	10	15	12	11	8	11	5	137	52·5	1·80											
All other Causes ...	22	25	25	15	13	13	12	15	9	16	13	18	196	75·1												
												145	178	184	201	191	180	273	361	262	294	208	140	2,617		
Admitted per 1,000 of the Average Strength in each Month.																										
												49·4	61·5	64·1	72·9	72·5	70·3	106·6	140·9	105·1	122·1	89·1	60·9	1003·1		

JAIL POPULATION OF INDIA, 1883.

VI.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the JAIL POPULATION in the AGRA DISTRICT and in CENTRAL INDIA, during the Year 1883, and the prevalence of the principal Diseases in each Month of the Year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Number Daily Sick.	Number Daily Sick per 1,000 of Strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 of Strength.	CAUSES OF DEATHS.																		
						Cholera.	Smallpox.	Enteric Fever.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fevers, Remittent and Continued.	Apoplexy.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	Heart Diseases.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Dropsy.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Wounds and Accidents.	All other Causes.	
January	...	4,258	77	18·1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
February	...	4,242	69	16·3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
March	...	4,169	78	18·7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
April	...	4,292	83	19·3	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
May	...	4,392	77	17·5	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
June	...	4,407	71	16·1	11	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
July	...	4,331	97	22·4	18	...	5	...	...	...	...	3	4	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
August	...	4,387	119	27·1	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
September	...	4,420	120	27·1	10	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
October	...	4,510	110	24·4	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...
November	...	4,471	100	22·4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	3	...	...	...	1	...	...
December	...	4,426	83	18·8	10	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
						12	...	...	...	3	2	12	15	1	...	23	1	6	1	2	5	3	8	
						Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																		
For the Year	...	4,359	90	20·6	94	21·56	2·75	...	·69	·46	6·19	·23	...	5·27	·23	1·38	·23	·46	1·15	·69	1·83			

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total Admitted during the Year.	Admitted per 1,000 of Strength.	Died out of each hundred cases treated.										
	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.													
Cholera ...	...	...	...	1	...	7	5	...	2	...	...	...	15	3·4	80·00										
Smallpox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	3	·7	...										
Enteric Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Fever, Intermittent ...	32	38	27	55	51	77	116	143	155	111	120	82	1,007	231·0	...										
Fevers, Remittent and Continued ...	...	1	5	3	4	6	3	4	6	3	2	2	39	8·9	7·69										
Apoplexy ...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	·7	66·67										
Dysentery ...	3	9	8	9	2	8	23	23	16	16	13	4	134	30·7	13·57										
Diarrhoea ...	3	5	5	9	9	17	39	19	20	11	18	10	165	37·9											
Hepatitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	·2	100·00										
Spleen Diseases ...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	7	1·6	...										
Respiratory Diseases ...	8	5	7	3	10	4	7	10	4	5	13	11	87	20·0	26·44										
Phthisis Pulmonalis ...	1	...	1	1	1	2	...	3	3	3	3	...	18	4·1	33·33										
Dropsy ...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	6	1·4	16·67										
Anæmia and Debility ...	2	3	2	4	6	6	7	13	6	5	1	8	63	14·5	7·94										
Scurvy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	2	3	6	...	18	4·1	11·11										
Rheumatism and Rheumatic Affections ...	...	...	2	5	9	3	9	2	7	3	7	5	52	11·9	1·40										
Veneral Diseases ...	3	2	2	5	5	5	9	5	12	3	2	...	53	12·2											
Eye Diseases ...	1	1	2	3	1	1	2	5	5	2	...	5	28	6·4											
Abscess and Ulcer ...	16	24	32	33	26	38	46	46	22	16	17	20	336	77·1											
Guinea Worm ...	...	...	...	2	3	8	7	4	3	1	1	...	29	6·7											
Wounds and Accidents...	10	11	7	13	9	14	14	10	8	16	5	9	126	28·9	1·40										
All other Causes ...	16	19	18	21	26	19	22	24	24	17	11	18	235	53·9											
													2,425												
Admitted per 1,000 of the Average Strength in each Month.																									
													22·3	28·3	28·3	39·4	37·6	48·8	72·5	71·8	66·7	48·3	50·3	39·8	556·3

JAIL POPULATION OF INDIA, 1883.

VII.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the JAIL POPULATION in the ROHILCUND and MEERUT DISTRICTS during the Year 1883, and the prevalence of the principal Diseases in each Month of the Year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Number Daily Sick.	Number Daily Sick per 1,000 of Strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 of Strength.	CAUSES OF DEATHS.																		
						Cholera.	Smallpox.	Enteric Fever.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fevers, Remittent and Continued.	Apoplexy.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	Heart Diseases.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Dropsy.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Wounds and Accidents.	All other Causes.	
January	6,925	270	39·0	21	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	2	...	...	9	...	1	...	...	2	...	3	
February	6,798	226	33·2	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	
March	6,644	189	28·4	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	
April	6,649	202	30·4	13	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	3	...	2	
May	6,617	219	33·1	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	
June	6,713	189	28·2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	
July	6,745	187	27·7	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	
August	6,706	196	29·2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	
September	6,653	190	28·6	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	
October	6,583	218	33·1	16	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	1	...	...	4	...	3	...	...	...	1	3	
November	6,370	192	30·1	7	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
December	6,117	169	27·6	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	
						...	...	...	2	7	2	12	12	...	1	39	2	17	...	1	7	3	16	
Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																								
For the Year	6,627	204	30·8	121	18·26	...	...	1·36	...	·30	3·62	...	·15	5·89	·30	2·57	...	·15	1·06	·45	2·41			

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total Admitted during the Year.	Admitted per 1,000 of Strength.	Died out of each hundred cases treated.
	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.			
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Smallpox	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	·3	...
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fever, Intermittent	203	178	124	200	161	128	149	228	217	251	148	111	2,098	316·6	·10
Fevers, Remittent and Continued	4	4	2	29	23	10	10	11	8	4	3	4	112*	16·9	6·25
Apoplexy	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	·9	33·33
Dysentery	26	17	14	12	18	17	21	37	33	48	36	28	307	46·3	...
Diarrhœa	20	12	20	14	16	17	17	27	22	22	11	12	210	31·7	4·64
Hepatitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spleen Diseases	5	2	7	8	11	4	7	9	3	5	6	5	72	10·9	1·39
Respiratory Diseases	62	23	20	27	20	21	25	15	13	18	16	22	282	42·5	13·83
Phthisis Pulmonalis	4	1	3	3	5	4	...	3	2	7	...	...	32	4·8	53·12
Dropsy	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	·2	...
Anæmia and Debility	6	5	4	2	8	5	8	7	7	6	11	4	73	11·0	9·59
Scurvy	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	4	·6	25·00
Rheumatism and Rheumatic Affections	3	4	7	9	5	3	2	6	4	4	5	6	58	8·8	...
Veneral Diseases	22	18	16	21	23	19	25	7	15	17	27	14	224	33·8	...
Eye Diseases	10	8	10	16	12	8	5	8	5	9	11	7	109	16·4	...
Abscess and Ulcer	65	53	53	57	72	64	88	59	62	59	64	68	764	115·3	1·17
Guinea Worm	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	·3	...
Wounds and Accidents	18	10	25	27	29	19	14	26	23	22	13	10	241	36·4	...
All other Causes	32	39	30	31	33	29	30	19	34	49	27	39	392	59·1	...
	482	374	336	457	439	353	401	463	454	521	378	331	4,989		
Admitted per 1,000 of the Average Strength in each Month.															
	69·6	55·0	50·6	68·7	66·3	52·6	59·5	69·0	68·2	79·1	59·3	54·1	752·8		

\* Including nine cases of Relapsing Fever which occurred during the months of June and July in the Budaon Jail.

JAIL POPULATION OF INDIA, 1883.

VIII.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the JAIL POPULATION in the PUNJAB during the Year 1883, and the prevalence of the principal Diseases in each Month of the Year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Number Daily Sick.	Number Daily Sick per 1,000 of Strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 of Strength.	CAUSES OF DEATHS.																			
						Cholera.	Smallpox.	Enteric Fever.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fevers, Remittent and Continued.	Apoplexy.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	Heart Diseases.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Dropsy.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Wounds and Accidents.	All other Causes.		
						...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
January	12,477	417	33·4	77	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	6	13	...	...	37	1	1	1	3	1	1	3	...	9
February	12,171	323	26·5	46	...	...	...	...	6	2	...	1	4	...	...	19	1	3	...	...	1	1	2	...	2
March	12,001	285	23·7	32	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	2	3	...	...	12	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	7
April	12,012	275	22·9	21	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	2	4	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
May	11,990	291	24·3	20	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	2	3	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	5
June	11,976	310	25·9	23	...	...	...	...	2	3	3	1	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
July	12,025	343	28·5	19	...	...	...	...	2	2	3	1	1	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	4
August	12,163	350	28·8	17	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	4	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
September	12,394	328	26·5	13	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	3	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	4
October	12,379	386	31·2	29	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	2	4	...	...	7	...	3	...	...	...	2	2	...	5
November	12,143	347	28·6	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	3	1	...	5
December	11,801	253	21·4	39	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	6	5	...	1	18	...	2	...	...	...	2	1	...	2
						...	...	...	21	24	16	28	47	...	1	118	2	13	2	2	15	6	58		
						Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																			
For the Year	12,128	326	26·9	353	29·11	...	...	3·71	1·32	6·18	...	·08	9·73	·17	1·07	·17	·17	1·24	·49	4·78					

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total Admitted during the Year.	Admitted per 1,000 of Strength.	Died out of each hundred cases treated.											
	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.														
Cholera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Smallpox ...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...											
Enteric Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Fever, Intermittent ...	566	355	360	320	392	434	366	487	621	998	809	425	6,133	505·7	...											
Fevers, Remittent and Continued ...	8	13	8	8	16	9	5	4	6	20	11	3	111	9·2	21·62											
Apoplexy ...	...	...	...	...	3	16	9	2	1	...	...	...	31	2·6	51·61											
Dysentery ...	48	29	34	48	45	31	32	52	49	54	58	53	533	43·9	} 6·99											
Diarrhœa ...	56	25	25	48	60	44	60	80	39	41	33	29	540	44·5												
Hepatitis ...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	6	·5												
Spleen Diseases ...	7	2	2	4	11	4	8	6	5	5	7	4	65	5·4	1·54											
Respiratory Diseases ...	174	105	61	40	36	46	24	25	17	33	44	59	664	54·7	17·77											
Phthisis Pulmonalis ...	3	3	1	2	3	...	1	1	2	3	2	3	24	2·0	54·17											
Dropsy ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	4	·3	50·00											
Anæmia and Debility ...	17	20	13	14	18	29	16	16	20	14	26	27	230	19·0	6·52											
Scurvy ...	6	4	1	6	5	9	12	17	6	10	3	3	82	6·8	2·44											
Rheumatism and Rheumatic Affections ...	9	7	15	16	21	19	33	11	18	8	8	9	174	14·3	} 2·12											
Veneral Diseases ...	8	12	20	22	24	17	14	14	9	9	13	12	174	14·3												
Eye Diseases ...	9	6	13	17	20	12	19	18	18	16	9	4	161	13·3												
Abscess and Ulcer ...	90	86	78	80	129	142	228	181	159	82	48	67	1,370	113·0												
Guinea Worm ...	2	...	3	3	3	7	20	22	16	10	1	...	87	7·2												
Wounds and Accidents...	18	12	22	21	31	41	32	30	39	37	24	17	324	26·7	} 2·12											
All other Causes ...	58	64	64	77	72	115	86	70	66	53	46	47	818	67·4												
												1,080	745	724	727	889	975	965	1,038	1,094	1,393	1,142	762	11,534		
												Admitted per 1,000 of the Average Strength in each Month.														
												86·6	61·2	60·3	60·5	74·1	81·4	80·2	85·3	88·3	112·5	94·0	64·6	951·0		

JAIL POPULATION OF INDIA, 1883.

IX.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the JAIL POPULATION of the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY during the Year 1883, and the prevalence of the principal Diseases in each Month of the Year.

MONTHS.		Average Strength.	Average Number Daily Sick.	Number Daily Sick per 1,000 of Strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 of Strength.	CAUSES OF DEATHS.																	
							Cholera.	Smallpox.	Enteric Fever.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fevers, Remittent and Continued.	Apoplexy.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	Heart Diseases.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Dropsy.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Wounds and Accidents.	All other Causes.
January	...	8,192	223	27·2	22	2·69	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	...	...	6	1	1	...	...	2	...	7
February	...	7,960	215	27·0	42	5·28	...	...	...	...	7	...	2	3	...	...	21	...	2	...	...	1	...	6
March	...	7,938	224	28·2	35	4·41	...	...	...	...	10	...	1	3	1	...	14	1	...	...	...	1	...	3
April	...	7,940	189	23·8	16	2·02	...	...	...	...	3	4	...	1	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	3
May	...	7,821	176	22·5	18	2·30	4	...	...	...	3	4	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	2
June	...	7,668	179	23·3	11	1·43	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	1
July	...	7,703	188	24·4	21	2·73	4	...	1	...	3	...	1	3	...	...	2	...	3	1	...	...	...	3
August	...	7,690	213	27·7	8	1·04	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
September	...	7,776	215	27·6	10	1·29	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	1
October	...	7,748	202	26·1	13	1·68	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	3
November	...	7,579	267	35·2	43	5·67	6	...	...	1	9	3	3	5	...	...	10	1	...	...	...	1	...	4
December	...	7,658	233	30·4	29	3·79	...	...	...	...	3	2	2	7	...	...	5	1	2	...	...	2	1	4
							16	...	1	1	39*	17	15	38	4	...	62	5	13	1	1	13	3	39
							Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																	
For the Year	...	7,806	210	26·9	268	34·33	2·05	...	...	5·25	...	2·18	6·79	·51	...	7·94	·64	1·67	·13	·13	1·67	·38	4·99	

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total Admitted during the Year.	Admitted per 1,000 of Strength.	Died out of each hundred cases treated.										
	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.													
Cholera ...	...	...	...	...	6	...	15	3	...	1	9	...	34	4'4	47'06										
Smallpox ...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	'6	...										
Enteric Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	'1	100'00										
Fever, Intermittent ...	162	121	121	111	100	107	191	231	204	207	296	143	1,994	255'5	'05										
Fevers, Remittent and Continued ...	16	25	36	13	6	5	16	23	10	18	24	14	206†	26'4	18'93										
Apoplexy ...	...	...	1	4	6	3	...	...	1	3	9	2	29	3'7	58'62										
Dysentery ...	20	7	8	5	11	17	51	39	25	27	23	15	248	31'8	} 7'36										
Diarrhœa ...	28	27	25	12	29	26	62	57	59	54	67	26	472	60'5											
Hepatitis ...	3	2	3	3	...	...	2	1	1	...	2	2	19	2'4	21'05										
Spleen Diseases ...	2	5	5	1	4	...	...	...	1	4	1	4	27	3'5	...										
Respiratory Diseases ...	65	81	74	21	16	20	14	17	11	27	56	59	461	59'1	13'45										
Phthisis Pulmonalis ...	2	2	3	3	4	3	1	1	2	2	1	4	28	3'6	46'43										
Dropsy ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	'1	100'00										
Anæmia and Debility ...	12	10	11	13	12	12	7	14	15	12	20	19	157	20'1	8'28										
Scurvy ...	3	6	1	4	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	24	3'1	4'17										
Rheumatism and Rheumatic Affections ...	21	25	25	14	12	13	22	11	11	15	21	13	203	26'0	} 2'33										
Venereal Diseases ...	15	7	17	16	15	8	13	13	15	6	12	5	142	18'2											
Eye Diseases ...	9	9	10	5	9	5	10	8	5	5	8	3	86	11'0											
Abscess and Ulcer ...	61	46	46	48	50	69	54	44	47	41	59	62	627	80'3											
Guinea Worm ...	3	8	15	15	21	18	11	9	10	5	10	4	129	16'5											
Wounds and Accidents...	28	38	30	21	31	30	27	29	26	29	24	32	345	44'2	} 62'6										
All other Causes ...	63	38	51	32	29	40	43	40	29	37	45	42	489	62'6											
													5,727												
Admitted per 1,000 of the Average Strength in each Month.																									
													62'7	57'5	61'0	42'9	46'3	49'3	70'4	70'4	60'8	63'8	90'9	58'9	733'7

\* Including 5 deaths from Cerebro-spinal Fever.  
† Including 7 cases of Cerebro-spinal Fever which occurred during the months of November and December in the Shikarpur Jail.

JAIL POPULATION OF INDIA, 1883.

X.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the JAIL POPULATION of BERAR during the Year 1883, and the prevalence of the principal Diseases in each Month of the Year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Number Daily Sick.	Number Daily Sick per 1,000 of Strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 of Strength.	CAUSES OF DEATHS.																	
						Cholera.	Smallpox.	Enteric Fever.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fevers, Remittent and Continued.	Apoplexy.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	Heart Diseases.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Dropsy.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Wounds and Accidents.	All other Causes.
January	1,169	13	11·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
February	1,150	11	9·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
March	1,119	11	9·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
April	1,091	14	12·8	1	·92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
May	1,069	10	9·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
June	1,061	8	7·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
July	1,030	11	10·7	1	·97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
August	1,021	16	15·7	2	1·96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
September	1,003	18	17·9	2	1·99	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
October	1,003	21	20·9	1	1·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
November	996	23	23·1	1	1·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
December	1,011	20	19·8	1	·99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
						...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	1
						Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																	
For the Year	1,060	15	14·2	9	8·49	...	...	·94	...	1·89	...	...	·94	1·89	1·89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·94

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total Admitted during the Year.	Admitted per 1,000 of Strength.	Died out of each hundred cases treated.									
	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.												
Cholera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	·9	...									
Smallpox ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	·9	...									
Enteric Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									
Fever, Intermittent ...	13	18	15	8	13	3	18	17	24	51	61	28	269	253·8	...									
Fevers, Remittent and Continued ...	...	1	2	4	1	...	...	5	9	9	6	4	41	38·7	2·44									
Apoplexy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	·9	...									
Dysentery ...	1	...	2	1	2	...	6	3	2	3	1	1	22	20·8	} 4·26									
Diarrhœa ...	2	1	1	...	...	1	1	9	4	3	1	2	25	23·6										
Hepatitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									
Spleen Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	1	5	4·7	...									
Respiratory Diseases ...	5	4	1	1	2	1	5	3	2	3	2	7	36	34·0	2·78									
Phthisis Pulmonalis ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	4	3·8	50·00									
Dropsy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	·9	...									
Anæmia and Debility ...	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	3	3	...	1	4	17	16·0	...									
Scurvy ...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	2·8	...									
Rheumatism and Rheumatic Affections ...	2	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	2	9	8·5	} 1·81									
Veneral Diseases ...	1	...	3	2	2	1	1	2	...	...	1	1	14	13·2										
Eye Diseases ...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	8	7·6										
Abscess and Ulcer ...	1	4	3	3	7	7	7	11	5	2	5	4	59	55·7										
Guinea Worm ...	...	...	1	3	2	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	9	8·5										
Wounds and Accidents ...	2	2	2	...	...	2	3	5	2	1	2	4	25	23·6	} 1·81									
All other Causes ...	2	6	1	6	4	3	2	3	2	1	8	4	42	39·6										
												592												
Admitted per 1,000 of the Average Strength in each Month.																								
												27·4	32·2	30·4	30·2	34·6	18·9	44·7	59·7	55·8	75·8	94·4	65·3	558·5

JAIL POPULATION OF INDIA, 1883.

XI.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the JAIL POPULATION of the MADRAS PRESIDENCY during the Year 1883, and the prevalence of the principal Diseases in each Month of the Year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Number Daily Sick.	Number Daily Sick per 1,000 of Strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 of Strength.	CAUSES OF DEATHS.																	
						Cholera.	Smallpox.	Enteric Fever.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fevers, Remittent and Continued.	Apoplexy.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	Heart Diseases.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Dropsy.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Wounds and Accidents.	All other Causes.
						6	1	...	...	2	...	5	3	1	...	3	...	3	...	3	...	2	1
January ...	8,190	231	28·2	23	3·42	6	1	...	...	2	...	5	3	1	...	3	...	3	...	2	1	1	
February ...	8,122	235	28·9	23	2·83	3	1	...	...	1	...	3	3	1	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	4	
March ...	7,916	256	32·3	16	2·02	1	2	...	...	...	...	2	6	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	2	
April ...	7,744	254	32·8	17	2·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	...	1	2	...	...	...	4	...	2	
May ...	7,608	247	32·5	17	2·23	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	7	1	...	1	...	...	1	4	...	...	
June ...	7,657	244	31·9	15	1·96	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	7	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	
July ...	7,608	268	35·2	17	2·23	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	7	...	...	1	1	...	2	1	...	3	
August ...	7,556	257	34·0	22	2·91	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	7	...	1	2	...	...	1	1	...	6	
September ...	7,530	233	30·9	23	3·05	2	...	...	...	1	...	8	2	1	...	4	...	...	...	1	1	3	
October ...	7,431	250	33·6	8	1·08	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	
November ...	7,332	239	32·6	24	3·27	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	8	...	...	1	1	3	1	2	...	3	
December ...	7,302	235	32·2	19	2·60	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	...	...	2	1	...	3	1	...	3	
						15	4	...	...	7	1	34	64	4	2	22	3	7	13	1	20	2	30
						Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																	
For the Year ...	7,666	246	32·1	229	29·87	1·96	·52	...	·91	...	·13	12·78	·52	·26	2·87	·39	·91	1·70	·13	2·61	·26	3·92	

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total Admitted during the Year.	Admitted per 1,000 of Strength.	Died out of each hundred cases treated.	
	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.				
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Cholera ...	11	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	6	2	2	9	34	4·4	44·12	
Smallpox ...	8	6	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	2·5	21·05	
Enteric Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Fever, Intermittent ...	205	168	186	146	163	113	144	111	118	163	129	138	1,784	232·7	...	
Fevers, Remittent and Continued ...	19	13	12	13	11	16	26	13	23	25	13	14	193	25·8	3·54	
Apoplexy ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	·1	100·00	
Dysentery ...	16	22	28	24	22	30	35	52	20	20	26	29	324	42·3	10·57	
Diarrhoea ...	47	44	64	35	44	51	72	59	41	46	40	60	603	78·7		
Hepatitis ...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	7	·9	57·14	
Spleen Diseases ...	1	3	2	2	1	...	...	3	1	2	2	1	18	2·4	11·11	
Respiratory Diseases ...	14	23	16	11	11	18	20	21	19	17	34	15	219	28·6	10·05	
Phthisis Pulmonalis ...	7	2	2	2	2	1	4	...	2	6	5	1	34	4·4	20·59	
Dropsy ...	3	6	5	3	1	6	4	4	5	5	3	5	50	6·5	26·00	
Anæmia and Debility ...	31	24	32	26	30	22	29	21	33	40	33	25	346	45·1	5·78	
Scurvy ...	1	...	2	...	3	2	...	...	...	2	...	3	13	1·7	7·69	
Rheumatism and Rheumatic Affections ...	14	14	17	16	14	27	17	23	16	12	15	16	201	26·2	1·19	
Veneral Diseases ...	20	15	19	14	21	21	19	23	22	20	16	15	225	29·3		
Eye Diseases ...	9	18	16	9	6	10	4	12	16	12	5	13	130	17·0		
Abscess and Ulcer ...	45	63	96	93	98	97	106	79	84	76	64	57	958	125·0		
Guinea Worm ...	5	8	21	22	25	15	21	6	4	6	4	...	137	17·9		
Wounds and Accidents ...	29	38	28	36	40	46	39	23	25	30	36	26	401	52·3	117·4	
All other Causes ...	74	73	74	85	64	65	76	70	68	80	72	99	900	117·4		
Admitted per 1,000 of the Average Strength in each Month.																

JAIL POPULATION OF INDIA, 1883.

XII.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the JAIL POPULATION of BRITISH BURMA during the Year 1883, and the prevalence of the principal Diseases in each Month of the Year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Number Daily Sick.	Number Daily Sick per 1,000 of Strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 of Strength.	CAUSES OF DEATHS.																	
						Cholera.	Smallpox.	Enteric Fever.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fevers, Remittent and Continued.	Apoplexy.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	Heart Diseases.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Dropsy.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Wounds and Accidents.	All other Causes.
January	...	4,579	194	42'4	10	2'18	...	...	1	...	...	3	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...
February	...	4,581	166	36'2	10	2'18	...	...	5	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
March	...	4,540	166	36'6	6	1'32	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
April	...	4,665	181	38'8	5	1'07	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
May	...	4,769	175	36'7	2	'42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
June	...	5,044	181	35'9	10	1'98	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	5
July	...	5,135	201	39'1	17	3'31	2	...	...	...	...	5	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...
August	...	5,266	216	41'0	50	9'49	37	...	...	...	1	4	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	2
September	...	5,446	201	36'9	7	1'29	2	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
October	...	5,718	234	40'9	13	2'27	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	3	1	1
November	...	5,975	223	37'3	11	1'84	...	...	...	3	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
December	...	6,068	261	43'0	8	1'32	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1
						41	...	7	5	4	...	32	9	2	...	6	3	8	3	...	8	6	15
						Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																	
For the Year	...	5,149	200	38'8	149	28'94	7'96	...		3'11	...	7'96	'39	...	1'17	'58	1'55	'58	...	1'55	1'17	2'92	

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total Admitted during the Year.	Admitted per 1,000 of Strength.	Died out of each hundred cases treated.
	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.			
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Cholera	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	63	1	...	...	...	69	13'4	59'42
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	'4	...
Enteric Fever	6	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	2'5	53'85
Fever, Intermittent	102	64	46	85	66	71	90	82	70	83	91	120	970	188'4	'52
Fevers, Remittent and Continued	23	33	30	35	32	28	17	20	21	22	12	14	287	55'7	1'39
Apoplexy	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	'2	...
Dysentery	29	21	13	21	37	36	57	52	40	46	29	44	425	82'6	} 8'42
Diarrhoea	32	26	26	32	47	50	58	61	38	39	33	20	462	89'7	
Hepatitis	1	1	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	1	13	2'5	15'38
Spleen Diseases	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	1	8	1'6	...
Respiratory Diseases	11	7	5	...	11	8	5	7	8	8	9	9	93	18'1	6'45
Phthisis Pulmonalis	3	1	3	1	3	2	...	1	1	...	...	2	17	3'3	47'06
Dropsy	3	3	2	...	2	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	15	2'9	20'00
Anæmia and Debility	25	18	28	19	23	11	13	10	18	25	13	12	215	41'8	3'72
Scurvy	1	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	7	1'4	...
Rheumatism and Rheumatic Affections	5	3	8	8	6	11	4	3	4	3	7	1	63	12'2	} '71
Venereal Diseases	18	18	11	15	15	4	7	14	12	4	9	7	134	26'0	
Eye Diseases	23	14	21	24	6	14	11	15	19	146	63	77	433	84'1	
Abscess and Ulcer	52	47	67	80	71	56	76	63	78	61	77	88	816	158'5	
Guinea Worm	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	} 200'0
Wounds and Accidents...	58	80	76	107	106	88	99	86	61	84	88	97	1,030	200'0	
All other Causes	77	37	69	57	45	49	40	45	48	118	132	176	893	173'4	...
Admitted per 1,000 of the Average Strength in each Month.															
	102'6	83'2	90'5	105'3	99'2	85'1	93'7	99'9	77'1	113'3	94'6	110'6	1,158'7		

JAIL POPULATION OF INDIA, 1883.

XIII.

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the JAIL POPULATION at the ANDAMANS and NICOBARS during the Year 1883, and the prevalence of the principal Diseases in each Month of the Year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Number Daily Sick.	Number Daily Sick per 1,000 of Strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 of Strength.	CAUSES OF DEATHS.																	
						Cholera.	Smallpox.	Enteric Fever.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fevers, Remittent and Continued.	Apoplexy.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	Heart Diseases.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Dropsy.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Wounds and Accidents.	All other Causes.
January	11,585	710	61'3	22	1'90	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	2	...	...	3	...	7	...	...	1	...	5
February	11,535	711	61'6	15	1'30	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	1	1	5	...	...	1	...	...	1	2
March	11,441	704	61'5	20	1'75	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	1	...	...	4	...	9	...	...	...	2	2
April	11,478	751	65'4	15	1'31	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	1	2	...	3	1	...	...	2	2
May	11,554	773	66'9	25	2'16	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	8	...	4	1	...	1	3	2
June	11,566	822	71'1	20	1'73	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	5	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	3	1	4
July	11,494	825	71'8	28	2'44	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	4	...	...	6	1	6	...	...	...	...	8
August	11,468	815	71'1	16	1'39	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	6
September	11,423	804	70'4	21	1'84	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	2	1	...	...	1	6
October	11,397	740	64'9	14	1'23	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	1	3	5
November	11,567	790	68'3	16	1'38	...	...	...	2	3	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4
December	11,624	807	69'4	14	1'20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	3	...	...	1	...	6
						...	...	...	6	20	...	17	16	1	2	46	1	39	4	...	8	14	52
Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																							
For the Year	11,511	771	67'0	226	19'63	...	...	2'26	...	...	2'87	'09	'17	4'00	'09	3'39	'35	...	'69	1'21	4'51		

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total Admitted during the Year.	Admitted per 1,000 of Strength.	Died out of each hundred cases treated.
	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.			
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fever, Intermittent	508	425	428	440	453	538	618	427	404	342	369	418	5,370	466'5	11
Fevers, Remittent and Continued	8	6	1	3	...	8	15	7	12	12	19	21	112	9'7	17'86
Apoplexy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
Dysentery	26	29	44	62	70	86	64	39	19	9	27	26	501	43'5	...
Diarrhoea	36	36	43	58	55	51	35	24	24	21	45	31	459	39'9	3'44
Hepatitis	1	4	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	9	8	11'11
Spleen Diseases	10	11	9	11	16	18	18	15	13	11	19	8	159	13'8	1'26
Respiratory Diseases	130	146	125	90	77	90	91	94	109	75	112	133	1,272	110'5	3'62
Phthisis Pulmonalis	12	8	14	12	13	12	6	7	9	9	7	6	115	10'0	33'91
Dropsy	2	2	3	1	2	2	2	4	2	1	1	1	23	2'0	17'39
Anæmia and Debility	6	6	19	8	19	14	11	23	20	31	11	9	177	15'4	4'52
Scurvy	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	1	8	7	...
Rheumatism and Rheumatic Affections	76	64	61	70	71	70	69	79	83	83	61	59	846	73'5	...
Venereal Diseases	9	3	17	22	8	21	18	8	15	13	15	11	160	13'9	...
Eye Diseases	21	26	30	27	25	14	15	30	20	12	19	14	253	22'0	...
Abscess and Ulcer	222	199	209	267	265	274	254	209	188	178	234	255	2,754	239'2	79
Guinea Worm	...	...	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	...
Wounds and Accidents	270	211	251	270	268	229	267	266	218	196	250	240	2,936	255'1	...
All other Causes	137	122	151	135	124	114	105	129	107	157	160	136	1,577	137'0	...
												16,737			
Admitted per 1,000 of the Average Strength in each Month.															
												1,454'0			

JAIL POPULATION OF INDIA, 1883.

XIV.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the RATIOS of SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the JAIL POPULATION of the various PROVINCES of INDIA.

A.—Bengal Presidency and Provincial Sub-divisions.

						RATIO PER 1,000 OF THE AVERAGE STRENGTH.						
						Bengal Proper and Assam.	Gangetic Provinces and Oudh.	Central Provinces (excluding Saugor and Jubbulpore).	Agra and Central India.	Rohilcund and Meerut.	Punjab.	BENGAL PRESIDENCY.
I.—AVERAGE DAILY SICK-RATE OF EACH MONTH.												
January	...	...	...	...	...	52·9	24·1	29·6	18·1	39·0	33·4	34·2
February	...	...	...	...	...	54·3	22·6	32·5	16·3	33·2	26·5	31·9
March	...	...	...	...	...	50·4	21·3	34·5	18·7	28·4	23·7	29·7
April	...	...	...	...	...	53·6	22·5	35·2	19·3	30·4	22·9	30·9
May	...	...	...	...	...	50·9	22·7	35·7	17·5	33·1	24·3	30·9
June	...	...	...	...	...	50·4	22·8	29·3	16·1	28·2	25·9	30·2
July	...	...	...	...	...	53·3	23·3	32·8	22·4	27·7	28·5	32·2
August	...	...	...	...	...	59·6	25·1	55·0	27·1	29·2	28·8	35·8
September	...	...	...	...	...	55·7	25·6	54·1	27·1	28·6	26·5	34·4
October	...	...	...	...	...	48·7	27·0	61·9	24·4	33·1	31·2	34·8
November	...	...	...	...	...	51·0	22·9	58·7	22·4	30·1	28·6	32·9
December	...	...	...	...	...	54·1	21·1	41·8	18·8	27·6	21·4	30·1
AVERAGE OF THE YEAR						52·9	23·4	41·0	20·6	30·8	26·9	32·4
II.—COMPOSITION OF THE ADMISSION-RATE OF THE YEAR.												
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	6·6	6·0	5·7	3·4	...	...	3·9
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	...	1·0	1·8	10·3	·7	·3	·2	1·4
Fevers	...	...	...	...	...	594·9	232·4	227·7	239·9	333·5	514·9	389·1
Apoplexy	...	...	...	...	...	·3	·9	3·4	·7	·9	2·6	1·2
Dysentery and Diarrhœa	...	...	...	...	...	503·9	121·8	296·7	68·6	78·0	88·4	199·5
Hepatitis	...	...	...	...	...	1·6	·7	...	·2	...	·5	·7
Spleen Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	10·4	5·9	·8	1·6	10·9	5·4	6·8
Respiratory Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	49·5	26·9	19·2	20·0	42·5	54·7	39·1
Phthisis Pulmonalis	...	...	...	...	...	14·8	2·6	1·2	4·1	4·8	2·0	5·5
Dropsy	...	...	...	...	...	9·7	1·0	1·2	1·4	·2	·3	2·8
Anæmia and Debility	...	...	...	...	...	55·1	20·4	44·1	14·5	11·0	19·0	27·5
Scurvy	...	...	...	...	...	6·6	2·9	9·6	4·1	·6	6·8	4·7
Rheumatism and Rheumatic Affections	...	...	...	...	...	26·1	12·9	20·7	11·9	8·8	14·3	16·0
Venereal Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	19·8	15·3	21·8	12·2	33·8	14·3	18·4
Eye Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	16·4	11·2	15·7	6·4	16·4	13·3	13·3
Abscess and Ulcer...	...	...	...	...	...	111·7	73·2	197·4	77·1	115·3	113·0	101·9
Injuries	...	...	...	...	...	53·9	28·8	52·5	28·9	36·4	26·7	36·1
All other Causes	...	...	...	...	...	147·5	51·2	75·1	60·6	59·4	74·6	81·0
ADMISSION-RATE OF THE YEAR						1,629·8	615·9	1,003·1	556·3	752·8	951·0	948·9
III.—COMPOSITION OF THE DEATH-RATE OF THE YEAR.												
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	4·03	3·32	4·22	2·75	...	...	2·35
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	...	·23	·12	·38	...	...	...	·11
Fevers	...	...	...	...	...	3·47	1·19	4·22	·69	1·36	3·71	2·38
Apoplexy	...	...	...	...	...	·23	·41	1·15	·46	·30	1·32	·60
Dysentery and Diarrhœa	...	...	...	...	...	22·64	8·67	60·56	6·19	3·62	6·18	12·93
Hepatitis	...	...	...	...	...	·40	·12	...	·23	...	...	·15
Spleen Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	·57	·59	...	...	·15	·08	·34
Respiratory Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	6·37	3·74	3·07	5·27	5·39	9·73	6·00
Heart Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	·73	·12	1·15	·23	·30	·17	·34
Phthisis Pulmonalis	...	...	...	...	...	4·91	1·72	·38	1·38	2·57	1·07	2·31
Dropsy	...	...	...	...	...	2·74	·24	1·15	·23	...	·17	·80
Anæmia and Debility	...	...	...	...	...	3·14	1·90	4·98	1·15	1·06	1·24	2·02
All other Causes	...	...	...	...	...	3·06	3·62	7·28	2·98	3·01	5·44	3·95
DEATH-RATE OF THE YEAR						52·52	25·76	88·54	21·56	18·26	29·11	34·28
						DIED OUT OF EACH HUNDRED CASES TREATED.						
IV.—MORTALITY RELATIVE TO THE NUMBER TREATED.												
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	60·98	55·44	73·33	80·00	...	...	60·56
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	...	23·08	6·67	3·70	...	...	...	7·69
Intermittent Fever	...	...	...	...	...	·24	·18	·35	...	·10	·34	·24
Remittent and Continued Fevers	...	...	...	...	...	6·10	20·31	45·00	7·69	6·25	21·62	10·62
Apoplexy	...	...	...	...	...	75·00	46·67	33·33	66·67	33·33	51·61	48·53
Dysentery and Diarrhœa	...	...	...	...	...	4·49	7·12	20·41	13·57	4·64	6·99	6·48
Hepatitis	...	...	...	...	...	25·00	16·67	...	100·00	...	...	20·51
Spleen Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	5·43	10·10	...	...	1·39	1·54	5·08
Respiratory Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	12·85	13·91	16·00	26·44	13·83	17·77	15·34
Phthisis Pulmonalis	...	...	...	...	...	33·33	65·91	33·33	33·33	53·12	54·17	41·78
Dropsy	...	...	...	...	...	28·33	23·53	100·00	16·67	...	50·00	29·14
Anæmia and Debility	...	...	...	...	...	5·70	9·30	11·30	7·94	9·59	6·52	7·36

JAIL POPULATION OF INDIA, 1883.

XIV —continued.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the RATIOS of SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the JAIL POPULATION of the various PROVINCES of INDIA.

B.—Bombay and Madras Presidencies, Berar, British Burma, and the Andamans.

							RATIO PER 1,000 OF THE AVERAGE STRENGTH.					
							Bombay Presidency.	Berar.	Madras Presidency.	British Burma.	Andamans.	JAILS OF INDIA.
I.—AVERAGE DAILY SICK-RATE OF EACH MONTH.												
January	...	...	...	...	...	...	27.2	11.1	28.2	42.4	61.3	36.6
February	...	...	...	...	...	...	27.0	9.6	28.9	36.2	61.6	35.0
March	...	...	...	...	...	...	28.2	9.8	32.3	36.6	61.5	34.0
April	...	...	...	...	...	...	23.8	12.8	32.8	38.8	65.4	35.1
May	...	...	...	...	...	...	22.5	9.4	32.5	36.7	66.9	35.1
June	...	...	...	...	...	...	23.3	7.5	31.9	35.9	71.1	35.2
July	...	...	...	...	...	...	24.4	10.7	35.2	39.1	71.8	37.1
August	...	...	...	...	...	...	27.7	15.7	34.0	41.0	71.1	39.6
September	...	...	...	...	...	...	27.6	17.9	30.9	36.9	70.4	38.1
October	...	...	...	...	...	...	26.1	20.9	33.6	40.9	64.9	38.1
November	...	...	...	...	...	...	35.2	23.1	32.6	37.3	68.3	38.0
December	...	...	...	...	...	...	30.4	19.8	32.2	43.0	69.4	36.4
AVERAGE OF THE YEAR							26.9	14.2	32.1	38.8	67.0	36.5
II.—COMPOSITION OF THE ADMISSION-RATE OF THE YEAR.												
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.4	.9	4.4	13.4	...	4.0
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	...	...	.6	.9	2.5	.4	...	1.2
Fevers	...	...	...	...	...	...	282.0	292.5	258.5	246.6	476.2	370.2
Apoplexy	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.7	.9	.1	.2	.1	1.1
Dysentery and Diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	...	92.3	44.4	121.0	172.3	83.4	164.5
Hepatitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.4	...	.9	2.5	.8	1.0
Spleen Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.5	.47	2.4	1.6	13.8	6.7
Respiratory Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	59.1	34.0	28.6	18.1	110.5	48.0
Phthisis Pulmonalis	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.6	3.8	4.4	3.3	10.0	5.7
Dropsy	...	...	...	...	...	...	.1	.9	6.5	2.9	2.0	2.7
Anæmia and Debility	...	...	...	...	...	...	20.1	16.0	45.1	41.8	15.4	27.5
Scurvy	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.1	2.8	1.7	1.4	.7	3.6
Rheumatism and Rheumatic Affections	...	...	...	...	...	...	26.0	8.5	26.2	12.2	73.5	25.0
Venereal Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	18.2	13.2	29.3	26.0	13.9	19.1
Eye Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.0	7.6	17.0	84.1	22.0	18.6
Abscess and Ulcer	...	...	...	...	...	...	80.3	55.7	125.0	158.5	239.2	122.7
Injuries	...	...	...	...	...	...	44.2	23.6	52.3	200.0	255.1	76.2
All other Causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	79.1	48.1	135.3	173.4	137.4	97.9
ADMISSION-RATE OF THE YEAR							733.7	558.5	861.2	1,158.7	1,454.0	995.7
III.—COMPOSITION OF THE DEATH-RATE OF THE YEAR.												
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.05	...	1.96	7.96	...	2.28
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.52	...	...	.11
Fevers	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.25	.94	.91	3.11	2.26	2.52
Apoplexy	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.18	...	.13	...	...	.58
Dysentery and Diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.79	1.89	12.78	7.96	2.87	10.64
Hepatitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	.51	...	.52	.39	.09	.22
Spleen Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.26	...	.17	.26
Respiratory Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.94	.94	2.87	1.17	4.00	5.30
Heart Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	.64	1.89	.39	.58	.09	.37
Phthisis Pulmonalis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.67	1.89	.91	1.55	3.39	2.22
Dropsy	...	...	...	...	...	...	.13	...	1.70	.58	.35	.74
Anæmia and Debility	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.67	...	2.61	1.55	.69	1.81
All other Causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.50	.94	4.31	4.09	5.72	4.32
DEATH-RATE OF THE YEAR							34.33	8.49	29.87	28.94	19.63	31.37
							DIED OUT OF EACH HUNDRED CASES TREATED.					
IV.—MORTALITY RELATIVE TO THE NUMBER TREATED.												
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	47.06	...	44.12	59.42	...	57.26
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21.05	...	...	9.52
Intermittent Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	.05	...	...	.52	.11	.20
Remittent and Continued Fevers	...	...	...	...	...	...	18.93	2.44	3.54	1.39	17.86	9.46
Apoplexy	...	...	...	...	...	...	58.62	...	100.00	...	...	50.50
Dysentery and Diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.36	4.26	10.57	8.42	3.44	6.46
Hepatitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	21.05	...	57.14	15.38	11.11	21.84
Spleen Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.11	...	1.26	3.89
Respiratory Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.45	2.78	10.05	6.45	3.62	11.03
Phthisis Pulmonalis	...	...	...	...	...	...	46.43	50.00	20.59	47.06	33.91	39.04
Dropsy	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.00	...	26.00	20.00	17.39	26.97
Anæmia and Debility	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.28	...	5.78	3.72	4.52	6.61

JAIL POPULATION OF INDIA, 1883.

XV.

TABLE showing the GENERAL STATISTICS of the JAIL POPULATION in the DIFFERENT ADMINISTRATIVE AREAS of the BENGAL PRESIDENCY, and of certain NATURAL SUB-DIVISIONS of these AREAS not distinguished in the preceding Tables.

(Tables VIII to XII, which give the Statistics of the Jail Population of the Punjab, Berar, Bombay and Madras Presidencies, and British Burma, represent the remaining Jail Administrations of India.)

RATIO PER 1,000 OF THE AVERAGE STRENGTH.									
I.—AVERAGE DAILY SICK-RATE OF EACH MONTH.	Assam.	BENGAL PROPER.				NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.			Central Provinces.
		Eastern and Northern Bengal.	S.-W. Bengal and Chota Nagpore.	Behar Provinces.	Administra- tion as a whole.	Oudh.	Excluding Oudh.	Administra- tion as a whole.	
January ... ..	47·9	49·3	45·7	39·8	49·6	18·5	29·4	26·7	25·6
February ... ..	49·5	51·8	49·1	40·2	50·4	19·8	25·1	23·8	26·8
March ... ..	45·0	49·6	47·5	43·9	48·3	16·9	22·4	21·1	28·9
April ... ..	49·5	51·2	51·8	40·8	51·0	17·1	23·9	22·3	29·4
May ... ..	72·9	49·1	50·0	36·0	46·8	18·5	24·3	22·9	30·0
June ... ..	57·0	48·5	61·9	40·7	48·5	16·3	22·4	21·0	24·3
July ... ..	61·5	48·0	58·4	42·8	50·5	17·9	22·5	21·4	32·6
August ... ..	61·3	51·6	61·9	45·2	56·3	16·9	25·9	23·7	48·8
September ... ..	64·6	52·9	50·0	41·9	52·9	16·2	26·2	23·8	47·8
October ... ..	53·4	49·9	37·9	44·0	47·7	14·6	29·7	26·0	50·9
November ... ..	56·5	54·3	31·1	37·6	47·0	13·8	25·9	22·9	50·4
December ... ..	52·9	51·7	46·2	37·1	49·6	15·6	22·8	21·0	35·1
AVERAGE OF THE YEAR ...	56·4	50·6	49·3	41·0	49·9	16·9	25·0	23·1	35·6
II.—COMPOSITION OF THE AD- MISSION-RATE OF THE YEAR.									
Cholera ... ..	13·3	5·8	2·2	13·4	7·7	...	4·1	3·1	3·9
Smallpox ... ..	...	·4	2·2	·5	1·0	1·4	1·4	1·4	7·2
Fevers ... ..	865·7	524·6	451·1	399·9	546·3	132·9	261·4	230·3	245·2
Apoplexy ... ..	...	·6	...	·3	·4	1·3	·9	1·0	2·3
Dysentery and Diarrhoea ...	516·6	572·1	418·8	316·9	476·6	50·5	69·6	65·0	247·2
Hepatitis ... ..	2·5	2·1	·9	2·1	1·5	·9	·1	·3	·3
Spleen Diseases ... ..	12·4	10·1	6·1	8·6	9·9	3·4	7·5	6·5	·8
Respiratory Diseases ... ..	59·7	36·3	45·0	27·8	45·4	22·0	32·6	30·1	17·8
Phthisis Pulmonalis ... ..	2·5	15·3	4·4	7·2	13·9	·9	3·9	3·2	1·5
Dropsy ... ..	9·1	18·6	5·7	·3	8·3	...	·6	·5	1·0
Anæmia and Debility ... ..	46·4	52·0	70·3	44·2	52·6	15·3	13·9	14·2	37·4
Scurvy ... ..	22·4	3·3	7·4	...	4·7	·5	2·2	1·8	11·1
Rheumatism and Rheumatic Affections ... ..	63·0	18·2	25·3	17·1	22·1	8·8	9·8	9·6	23·5
Venereal Diseases ... ..	30·7	15·5	13·1	12·6	17·4	18·0	22·0	21·1	17·8
Eye Diseases ... ..	21·5	12·8	19·6	12·6	16·2	12·1	11·2	11·4	12·4
Abscess and Ulcer ... ..	176·6	60·3	107·9	83·2	96·3	65·1	91·5	85·1	172·4
Injuries ... ..	104·5	33·6	28·8	33·5	44·1	27·1	31·4	30·3	43·3
All other Causes ... ..	178·3	123·2	90·8	144·3	133·9	47·8	47·8	47·7	74·1
ADMISSION-RATE OF THE YEAR	2,125·2	1,504·8	1,299·6	1,124·5	1,498·3	408·0	611·9	562·6	919·2
III.—COMPOSITION OF THE DEATH-RATE OF THE YEAR.									
Cholera ... ..	5·80	4·27	1·75	5·89	4·27	...	2·88	2·18	2·84
Smallpox ... ..	...	...	·44	...	·21	·18	·06	·09	·26
Fevers ... ..	2·49	5·04	3·05	1·60	3·15	·36	1·32	1·09	3·36
Apoplexy ... ..	...	·39	...	...	·21	·90	·35	·48	·77
Dysentery and Diarrhoea ...	16·58	27·73	44·98	12·58	23·44	2·17	5·01	4·32	46·71
Hepatitis ... ..	·83	·78	...	·27	·35	...	·06	·04	·26
Spleen Diseases ... ..	·83	·78	·44	·53	·56	...	·52	·39	...
Respiratory Diseases ... ..	2·49	7·95	5·24	2·68	6·09	2·89	5·23	4·66	3·61
Heart Diseases ... ..	·83	1·16	·87	...	·56	...	·23	·18	1·03
Phthisis Pulmonalis ... ..	·83	5·82	2·62	3·75	4·97	·18	2·30	1·79	·26
Dropsy ... ..	5·80	3·88	1·31	...	1·96	...	·23	·18	·77
Anæmia and Debility ... ..	3·32	3·49	1·75	2·68	2·94	1·62	1·44	1·48	4·13
All other Causes ... ..	3·32	3·49	7·42	3·21	3·50	1·98	3·16	2·88	6·97
DEATH-RATE OF THE YEAR ...	43·12	64·78	69·87	33·19	52·21	10·28	22·79	19·76	70·97
DIED OUT OF EACH HUNDRED CASES TREATED.									
IV.—MORTALITY RELATIVE TO THE NUMBER TREATED.									
Cholera ... ..	43·75	73·33	80·00	44·00	55·45	...	69·44	69·44	73·33
Smallpox ... ..	...	...	20·00	...	21·43	12·50	4·00	6·06	3·57
Enteric Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intermittent Fever ... ..	·10	·28	·49	·21	·26	...	·14	·12	·22
Remittent and Continued Fevers	12·50	7·95	10·00	4·29	6·09	9·52	10·69	10·56	31·43
Apoplexy ... ..	...	66·67	...	...	60·00	71·43	37·50	47·83	33·33
Dysentery and Diarrhoea ...	3·21	4·85	10·74	3·97	4·92	4·29	7·20	6·65	18·89
Hepatitis ... ..	33·33	36·36	...	12·50	22·73	...	50·00	14·29	100·00
Spleen Diseases ... ..	6·67	7·69	7·14	6·25	5·63	...	6·92	6·04	...
Respiratory Diseases ... ..	4·17	21·93	11·65	9·62	13·41	13·11	16·05	15·53	20·29
Phthisis Pulmonalis ... ..	33·33	37·97	60·00	51·85	35·86	20·00	58·82	56·16	16·67
Dropsy ... ..	63·64	20·83	23·08	...	23·73	...	36·36	36·36	75·00
Anæmia and Debility ... ..	7·14	6·72	2·48	6·06	5·59	10·59	10·37	10·43	11·03



## II.—STATISTICS OF INDIVIDUAL JAILS.

# JAIL POPULATION OF INDIA, 1883.

## XVI.

TABLE showing the GENERAL STATISTICS of SICKNESS and MORTALITY in each JAIL of INDIA, and the AVERAGE NUMBER DAILY SICK in each MONTH.

### A.—Jails of the Bengal Presidency.

JAILS.	Average Strength for the Year.	DAILY SICK PER 1,000 OF AVERAGE STRENGTH IN EACH MONTH.												Daily Sick per 1,000 of Average Strength for the Year.	Admitted into Hospital per 1,000 of Average Strength.	DIED PER 1,000 OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.		
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.			A. Cholera.	B. All other Causes.	C. All Causes.
Presidency (Natives)...	1,116	45.8	31.9	27.8	35.1	28.2	25.5	17.9	37.4	39.1	38.8	40.6	50.9	34.9	1,413.1	3.58	25.99	29.57
Alipore ...	1,854	74.5	80.7	68.8	80.4	71.5	63.9	83.5	96.8	82.1	59.3	59.7	67.2	73.9	2,377.0	4.31	42.62	46.93
Russa ...	136	70.5	45.8	27.8	42.3	34.2	22.7	23.8	48.4	124.0	138.5	162.8	113.8	66.2	3,580.9	7.35	51.47	58.82
Baraset ...	79	61.4	55.6	51.5	41.1	...	11.8	24.1	25.0	14.7	60.6	61.5	74.1	38.0	835.4	...	50.63	50.63
Jessore ...	272	17.4	28.7	24.8	29.7	35.6	29.3	36.8	17.3	28.2	35.8	32.4	26.7	29.4	1,599.3	...	36.76	36.76
Khoolnah ...	58	71.4	75.5	101.7	113.2	90.9	66.7	49.2	41.7	80.6	96.2	142.9	134.3	86.2	3,982.8	...	17.24	17.24
Kishnaghur ...	176	48.5	52.1	33.0	42.4	37.0	38.7	32.1	20.9	39.3	42.7	22.3	40.5	39.8	1,073.9	...	107.95	107.95
Moorsheadabad ...	148	105.3	122.6	141.1	122.3	132.5	84.0	75.8	107.4	67.6	47.0	46.4	78.0	94.6	2,763.5	20.27	47.30	67.57
Hooghly ...	449	46.9	55.9	29.6	32.0	18.6	21.6	22.2	18.7	12.0	19.8	15.7	17.9	26.7	703.8	...	24.50	24.50
Burdwan ...	146	59.9	62.1	50.0	67.9	56.8	35.7	40.0	46.2	76.2	93.2	75.0	60.9	61.6	2,602.7	...	47.95	47.95
Maldah ...	71	28.6	13.3	13.0	25.3	25.6	13.9	47.6	46.2	13.7	58.0	45.5	14.3	28.2	1,183.1	...	14.08	14.08
Purneah ...	118	68.7	88.2	88.2	73.4	40.3	23.8	29.2	46.5	67.2	63.6	76.9	65.4	59.3	1,500.0	...	33.90	33.90
Jalpaiguri...	117	87.7	63.1	41.3	52.2	59.3	72.1	89.1	75.5	68.4	70.9	62.5	51.5	68.4	2,042.7	162.39	136.76	299.15
Darjeeling...	91	53.2	46.5	23.8	30.9	55.0	82.4	107.5	135.4	98.9	66.7	54.9	72.2	65.9	2,307.7	...	...	...
Dinapore ...	184	87.8	85.4	88.8	86.0	88.2	67.4	63.7	85.0	53.5	76.0	76.9	86.7	76.1	2,423.9	...	92.39	92.39
Rungpore ...	240	58.8	52.9	55.8	74.5	73.6	73.1	76.9	82.0	83.3	99.6	106.7	103.4	79.2	2,854.2	...	183.33	183.33
Rajshahai ...	662	48.7	51.4	61.0	63.5	58.8	47.5	38.3	49.8	45.8	50.1	47.8	50.1	51.4	983.4	...	61.93	61.93
Bogra ...	113	76.9	31.9	24.6	36.4	43.9	91.8	52.6	58.3	72.0	67.2	81.3	42.0	53.1	1,932.3	...	115.04	115.04
Mymensingh ...	394	33.7	41.4	34.9	43.4	37.3	41.9	53.7	51.8	54.2	38.5	39.1	43.6	43.1	1,456.9	...	58.38	58.38
Pubna ...	138	38.3	35.5	25.8	30.5	36.0	24.0	35.5	46.4	50.0	35.4	58.8	37.0	36.2	1,558.0	...	23.99	23.99
Furreedpore ...	203	58.6	81.3	120.9	116.4	96.0	105.5	114.6	106.4	122.1	118.6	168.7	144.1	110.6	3,072.1	...	33.65	33.65
Backergunge ...	300	25.2	30.0	31.3	34.7	26.0	24.3	37.2	37.7	42.4	37.9	42.1	35.2	33.3	1,296.7	...	46.67	46.67
Noakholly ...	106	17.7	8.2	18.3	22.5	33.3	19.6	17.1	33.3	36.4	39.6	20.2	10.5	18.9	434.0	...	...	...
Chittagong ...	149	44.6	49.3	39.2	46.7	47.0	41.1	55.6	61.6	33.6	24.5	26.0	39.7	40.3	1,302.0	...	40.27	40.27
Tipperah ...	136	26.5	37.6	24.8	14.8	29.2	30.3	26.5	32.7	35.5	34.2	34.8	25.9	29.4	1,029.4	...	14.71	41.71
Dacca ...	802	52.7	49.1	46.6	40.1	46.7	64.2	53.1	51.3	64.8	36.6	49.4	39.9	49.9	1,022.4	...	76.06	76.06
Sylhet ...	422	31.4	30.1	24.4	29.6	37.3	23.0	55.1	40.1	38.4	37.2	44.5	50.6	37.9	1,834.1	2.37	33.18	35.55
Shillong ...	48	71.4	90.9	56.6	76.9	137.3	106.4	44.4	95.2	93.0	90.9	47.6	47.6	83.3	3,104.2	20.83	20.83	41.67
Cachar ...	116	56.5	60.3	63.1	81.3	154.5	113.8	101.6	90.2	96.8	76.9	105.3	69.3	86.2	1,715.5	8.62	17.24	25.86
Gauhati ...	221	43.0	40.0	29.3	38.0	47.2	35.6	37.9	47.4	86.1	60.0	58.5	47.9	45.2	1,610.9	...	49.77	49.77
Tezpur ...	144	64.7	84.6	90.9	74.6	76.9	85.7	68.0	86.7	82.8	81.2	64.1	71.4	76.4	3,152.8	20.83	27.78	48.61
Lock-ups of Assam ...	256	55.3	51.9	51.8	49.8	83.0	81.1	73.5	86.2	75.0	50.2	59.1	44.3	62.5	2,464.8	3.91	50.78	54.69
Cuttack ...	254	10.5	14.6	19.7	12.0	15.9	16.0	34.1	31.2	44.0	25.5	13.2	20.3	19.7	862.2	...	19.69	19.69
Pooree ...	94	33.1	40.7	42.6	29.4	37.0	40.5	42.9	44.1	40.0	11.5	23.0	43.9	31.9	1,744.7	...	21.28	21.28
Balasore ...	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12.5	11.1	...	37.0	...	153.8	...	...	...
Midnapore ...	797	67.4	69.9	61.1	75.5	68.6	100.7	95.1	111.4	54.6	34.8	41.1	79.3	71.5	1,486.8	1.25	101.64	102.89
Bankoora ...	154	23.3	17.3	37.3	36.6	47.6	41.9	44.9	48.6	29.2	36.5	43.8	51.5	39.0	1,103.9	6.49	38.96	45.45
Purulia ...	109	...	...	...	...	...	9.1	...	17.2	17.9	...	21.3	27.3	9.2	256.9	...	45.87	45.87
Soory ...	124	48.5	58.4	39.7	48.0	41.0	36.0	45.9	42.4	53.6	55.0	34.8	36.8	48.4	1,588.7	8.06	64.52	72.58
Monghyr ...	163	54.1	26.6	45.7	37.3	39.5	59.2	49.4	47.0	38.2	38.5	54.1	53.3	42.9	2,171.8	24.54	24.54	49.08
Bhāgalpur Central ...	1,017	55.0	64.5	63.9	52.3	34.5	37.6	39.8	39.2	38.8	40.0	36.8	35.4	45.2	726.6	...	12.78	12.78
„ District ...	156	70.9	86.1	70.4	58.4	59.9	61.0	60.6	64.5	58.4	80.7	44.9	54.2	64.1	2,378.2	6.41	38.46	44.87
	12,414	52.9	54.3	50.4	53.6	50.9	50.4	53.3	59.6	55.7	48.7	51.0	54.1	52.9	1,629.8	4.03	48.49	52.52
Chybassa ...	63	44.1	55.6	44.8	89.6	75.8	71.4	46.9	31.7	72.7	37.0	49.2	36.4	63.5	1,333.3	...	15.87	15.87
Ranchee ...	160	96.9	98.8	94.1	78.2	71.0	45.5	46.1	15.7	38.5	34.2	21.6	34.5	62.5	1,881.3	6.25	181.25	187.50
Hazáribágh ...	457	35.0	44.1	47.8	45.5	48.5	65.0	47.8	46.2	66.3	63.4	28.1	18.1	46.0	1,347.9	...	41.58	41.58
Gya ...	266	15.4	14.9	18.4	16.8	9.3	9.7	32.7	37.8	35.7	29.5	24.8	21.4	22.6	902.3	15.04	41.35	56.39
Patna ...	239	15.3	15.3	16.3	12.1	7.6	15.7	4.3	21.6	13.7	9.2	4.8	13.3	12.6	619.2	25.10	58.58	83.68
Arrah ...	192	17.0	26															

A.—Jails of the Bengal Presidency—continued.

JAILS.	Average Strength for the Year.	DAILY SICK PER 1,000 OF AVERAGE STRENGTH IN EACH MONTH.												Daily Sick per 1,000 of Average Strength for the Year.	Admitted into Hos- pital per 1,000 of Average Strength.	DIED PER 1,000 OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.		
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.			A. Cholera.	B. All other Causes.	C. All Causes.
Sambalpur ...	127	84.1	61.2	63.8	80.8	57.1	48.8	52.6	58.1	73.6	48.2	68.0	61.5	63.0	1,259.8	...	62.99	62.99
Raipur ...	788	44.3	48.2	48.1	55.7	56.1	32.4	43.7	59.6	65.6	96.8	85.3	66.3	57.1	1,314.7	...	143.40	143.40
Bilaspur ...	113	8.7	25.4	17.0	15.0	10.9	19.2	21.7	57.7	22.0	9.5	...	...	17.7	769.9	...	8.85	8.85
Mandla ...	48	20.4	...	19.6	19.2	...	24.4	46.5	...	...	...	...	...	20.8	458.3	...	20.83	20.83
Seoni ...	72	34.5	12.7	28.6	38.0	66.7	54.5	56.3	52.6	42.3	32.3	14.7	61.7	41.7	1,458.3	...	27.78	27.78
Chhindwāra ...	48	...	...	16.1	...	...	...	...	28.6	69.8	63.8	17.2	19.6	20.8	520.8	...	62.50	62.50
Betul ...	53	18.9	37.7	20.8	19.6	...	17.9	19.2	40.8	18.9	...	18.5	34.5	18.9	377.4	...	37.74	37.74
Narsinghpur ...	87	10.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.4	11.9	11.4	...	...	...	252.9	...	11.49	11.49
Hoshangabad ...	125	20.1	31.5	33.3	29.9	15.9	17.2	25.6	16.5	28.4	34.5	29.1	15.9	24.0	704.0	...	16.00	16.00
Nimar ...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23.8	20.4	...	...	...	233.3	...	50.00	50.00
Nagpur ...	848	29.2	34.9	40.8	30.9	33.6	36.7	28.9	79.9	69.2	72.7	83.4	46.6	47.2	1,050.7	11.79	96.70	108.49
Bhandāra ...	77	...	...	...	13.3	14.5	...	14.3	26.7	13.9	12.0	12.7	13.3	13.0	363.6	12.99	12.99	25.97
Wardha ...	49	...	...	...	...	22.2	23.8	90.9	22.2	63.8	76.9	19.2	...	20.4	734.7	...	...	...
Chanda ...	59	17.2	12.5	...	...	22.7	22.2	16.9	28.2	38.0	45.5	24.4	20.4	16.9	847.5	...	16.95	16.95
Sironcha ...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balaghat ...	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31.2	...	17.5	...	...	...	622.2	...	...	...
	2,609	29.6	32.5	34.5	35.2	35.7	29.3	32.8	55.0	54.1	61.9	58.7	41.8	41.0	1,003.1	4.22	84.32	88.54
Jubbulpore ...	1,091	16.3	14.9	15.8	16.3	17.3	14.7	33.0	37.5	36.0	30.5	37.2	24.4	24.7	778.2	...	36.66	36.66
Damoh ...	43	...	...	...	...	44.4	19.6	35.7	34.5	38.5	24.4	...	...	20.8	437.5	...	20.83	20.83
Saugor ...	127	20.3	12.3	26.5	28.2	16.5	7.9	24.0	27.0	26.5	27.5	19.6	9.0	23.6	590.6	...	23.62	23.62
Lalitpur ...	75	9.5	11.0	12.5	14.1	...	14.3	28.2	28.6	29.4	28.6	46.2	29.4	26.7	560.0	...	...	...
Jhansi ...	150	...	6.2	6.6	7.0	14.1	14.6	7.4	21.9	21.4	30.3	18.4	6.3	13.3	233.4	...	6.67	6.67
Ajmere ...	562	7.0	9.2	11.2	14.4	9.6	9.2	16.4	13.9	11.8	8.2	11.4	9.9	10.7	373.6	...	10.68	10.68
Muttra ...	197	58.8	50.8	56.7	49.5	43.7	58.0	52.9	28.4	40.9	42.8	44.0	57.4	50.8	1,111.7	5.08	30.45	35.53
Agra Central ...	1,683	13.9	12.9	16.6	19.0	14.9	12.6	12.9	24.2	24.5	21.8	16.2	14.0	17.2	451.6	6.54	11.29	17.83
„ District ...	426	47.3	33.9	31.7	22.7	26.1	24.0	29.3	29.4	30.8	29.5	16.8	23.7	23.2	502.3	...	14.08	14.08
	4,359	18.1	16.3	18.7	19.3	17.5	16.1	22.4	27.1	27.1	24.4	22.4	18.8	20.6	556.3	2.75	18.81	21.56
Etah ...	248	42.2	37.5	44.1	63.9	50.8	39.1	32.0	43.2	44.3	60.1	47.2	19.0	44.4	1,250.0	...	28.23	28.23
Etāwah ...	249	26.4	25.6	36.4	28.7	46.6	39.8	34.5	34.4	35.9	37.7	30.0	28.3	32.1	811.2	...	20.08	20.03
Mainpuri ...	300	23.1	27.4	29.2	30.5	44.1	38.0	35.5	46.1	30.0	32.4	27.8	36.7	33.3	766.6	...	36.67	36.67
Aligarh ...	488	64.0	53.1	40.6	50.0	49.7	47.7	66.9	54.4	38.9	39.6	39.6	33.2	49.2	596.3	...	20.49	20.49
Bulandshahr ...	174	29.1	23.8	29.1	22.9	27.3	33.3	46.1	37.7	26.9	32.1	54.1	41.9	34.5	695.4	...	...	...
Shāhājāhanpur ...	320	32.6	31.8	35.6	28.8	25.1	23.5	23.4	17.7	25.9	27.0	21.7	28.7	25.0	2,034.4	...	6.25	6.25
Bareilly Central ...	1,422	26.9	23.6	23.0	20.6	21.2	19.3	22.6	27.3	27.1	37.8	33.9	31.2	26.0	549.2	...	8.44	8.44
„ District ...	732	28.0	23.4	20.6	16.8	20.0	18.2	18.1	19.7	16.7	19.6	19.9	20.3	20.5	378.4	...	12.30	12.30
Budaon ...	291	24.0	29.7	26.8	50.6	62.1	38.3	33.3	19.7	27.8	26.0	20.1	20.0	30.9	1,175.2	...	34.36	34.36
Sāhāranpur ...	291	78.2	84.4	64.1	43.6	57.3	41.2	43.3	49.8	46.2	58.6	43.0	39.2	55.0	1,257.7	...	24.05	24.05
Bijnor ...	187	8.8	13.8	9.6	19.6	24.6	28.4	17.2	16.8	21.5	24.5	12.4	7.0	16.0	625.6	...	10.70	10.70
Dehra Dun ...	55	96.2	78.4	18.2	17.2	36.4	32.3	...	...	16.9	17.9	63.8	61.2	36.4	781.8	...	127.27	127.27
Almora ...	124	29.2	40.0	33.9	33.9	24.6	32.5	24.0	31.3	49.6	48.0	34.5	39.1	32.3	1008.1	...	56.45	56.45
Muzaffarnagar ...	160	53.9	40.0	41.4	57.8	58.1	55.6	54.9	68.3	77.5	76.4	61.6	50.4	56.3	1412.5	...	25.00	25.00
Moradabad ...	431	36.5	31.7	21.3	24.2	29.4	31.5	31.8	32.0	39.7	37.0	44.7	49.6	34.8	830.6	...	39.44	39.44
Meerut Central ...	867	63.7	36.2	22.5	32.3	31.3	18.8	14.9	18.8	18.4	18.8	16.6	12.7	26.5	512.1	...	12.69	12.69
„ District ...	288	27.6	34.7	27.3	15.0	17.7	14.0	3.1	3.1	...	6.8	6.3	3.4	13.9	364.6	...	...	...
	6,627	39.0	33.2	28.4	30.4	33.1	28.2	27.7	29.2	28.6	33.1	30.1	27.6	30.8	752.8	...	18.26	18.26
Delhi ...	411	11.4	18.9	22.4	20.7	15.0	22.7	20.2	30.5	19.0	41.2	44.8	31.9	24.3	430.6	...	24.33	24.33
Gurgaon ...	76	17.9	17.5	30.3	13.0	38.5	27.4	30.8	23.0	54.8	36.1	10.3	19.6	26.3	947.4	...	13.16	13.16
Rohtak ...	236	10.3	14.2	14.0	13.5	9.3	4.3	11.9	7.5	...	11.1	8.4	4.3	8.5	199.1	...	...	...
Hissar ...	237	16.9	17.2	17.5	20.7	17.0	12.9	12.3	7.9	12.0	12.9	18.0	4.3	12.7	666.6	...	12.66	12.66
Sirsa ...	190	18.6	11.5	23.5	29.4	21.7	17.3	22.0	26.9	34.8	79.1	70.8	30.6	36.8	1,594.8	...	10.53	10.53
Karnal ...	230	50.5	37.0	32.7	51.6	45.7	35.1	29.9	34.5	21.1	24.5	24.2	12.0	30.4	782.6	...	13.04	13.04
Umballa ...	557	25.1	19.4	23.1	35.1	39.4	20.1	17.8	19.3	22.7	28.2	21.8	20.0	25.1	657.1	...	8.98	8.98
Simla ...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50.00	50.00
Ludhiāna ...	285	35.7	23.7	16.2	6.3	16.0	9.6	12.9	19.2	29.0	31.4	23.4	19.9	21.1	470.2	...	10.53	10.53
Hoshiārpur ...	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jullundur ...	316	15.7	13.1	13.3	13.3	16.1	14.7	16.3	12.1	16.1	22.0	23.1	20.7	15.8	405.1	...	6.33	6.33
Ferozepore ...	318	12.2	6.6	6.7	12.4	6.4	9.9	21.5	21.2	14.8	18.1	12.7	12.9	12.6	367.9	...	31.45	31.45
Amritsar ...	364	5.7	2.8	2.9	3.0	9.1	9.5	9.1	27.5	34.7	26.6	19.6	12.0	13.7	612.6	...	30.22	30.22
Lahore Central ...	1,864	39.6	32.7	30.9	25.2	28.6	53.4	65.2	57.9	33.7	40.1	32.2	29.1	39.2	1,305.2	...	65.99	65.99
„ District ...	525	34.1	22.6	26.3	22.9	22.7	24.1	19.5	20.6	22.1	25.7	23.1	33.3	24.8	830.5	...	38.10	38.10
„ Female ...	180	83.8	74.9	46.4	41.5	31.6	31.6	31.7	33.0	34.9	53.6	56.2	53.0	50.0	1,861.1	...	27.78	27.78
Siālkot ...	346	19.9	23.6	16.5	22.5	18.1	21.5	21.3	18.0	17.6	14.7	15.5	18.6	20.2	563.6	...	14.45	14.45
Dharmśāla ...	108	40.0	38.5	20.0	19.2	24.4	23.3	50.8	177.6	149.5	95.2	48.1	30.6	55.6	1,879.6	...	...	...
Gurdāspur ...	236	7.6	8.4	8.5	8.3	13.3	14.1	18.6	4.5	...	7.8	8.0	4.1	8.5	389.8	...	16.95	16.95
Gujrānwāla ...	325	36.5	37.2	41.0	46.7	46.1	44.0	47.5	21.9	21.1	33.4	39.2	50.3	40.0	1,076.9	...	6.15	6.15
Gujrāt ...	194	28.6	45.2	22.5	21.1	42.3	29.2	28.7	15.9	18.6	14.6	14.7	9.8	25.8	505.2	...	10.31	10.31
Shāhpur ...	243	12.8	13.3	13.2	4.3	...	8.2	15.9	40.4	30.9	20.3	4.3	...	12.3	514.4	...	4.12	4.12
Jhelum ...	267	21.4	8.2	7.9	11.7	7.6	13.7	10.3	19.4	32.9	51.7	82.3	9.0	22.5	932.6	...	26.22	26.22
Montgomery ...	465	80.3	34.6	26.2	24.3	25.6	11.1	20.7	25.8	23.1	28.0	35.4	23.8	30.1	1,064.5	...	25.81	25.81
Jhang ...	283	29.5	11.9	15.5	9.9	7.1	3.8	4.1	7.4	10.9	11.5	11.6	4.2	10.6	166.1	...	7.07	7.07
Mooltan Central ...	612	47.2	31.6	24.1	18.0	17.0	11.3	15.7	16.2	14.9	18.5	11.8	9.6	19.6	1,305.6	...	40.85	40.85
„ District ...	679	31.3	20.7	20.5	17.9	13.4	9.5	6.1	11.7	16.6	14.7	16.5	14.2	16.2	421.2	...	47.13	47.13
Muzaffargarh ...	87	63.3	12.5</															

# JAIL POPULATION OF INDIA, 1883.

XVI—continued.

TABLE showing the GENERAL STATISTICS of SICKNESS and MORTALITY in each JAIL of INDIA, and the AVERAGE NUMBER DAILY SICK in each MONTH.

## B.—Jails of Bombay and the Berars.

JAILS.	Average Strength for the Year.	DAILY SICK PER 1,000 OF AVERAGE STRENGTH IN EACH MONTH.												Daily Sick per 1,000 of Average Strength for the Year.	Admitted into Hospital per 1,000 of Average Strength.	DIED PER 1,000 OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.		
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.			A. Cholera.	B. All other Causes.	C. All Causes.
Aden ...	53	51'3	42'6	22'2	39'2	20'8	21'7	18'9	31'7	15'2	...	...	...	18'9	434'0	...	37'74	37'74
Kurrachee ...	340	9'6	10'8	10'8	8'2	5'7	5'5	11'3	13'1	13'1	16'1	17'3	14'2	11'8	388'2	...	5'88	5'88
Hyderabad ...	534	13'3	35'6	40'9	23'6	20'6	17'0	20'5	19'2	12'8	14'7	24'7	19'7	22'5	470'0	...	50'56	50'56
Umárkot ...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58'82	58'82
Nára ...	606	33'7	25'0	39'6	30'1	19'1	12'0	14'4	13'1	13'1	22'3	39'7	49'8	26'4	825'1	...	67'66	67'66
Shikárpur ...	656	35'0	36'7	44'6	17'9	9'3	12'3	11'8	12'4	30'3	29'2	32'7	29'2	24'4	821'6	...	100'61	100'61
Rajkot ...	51	23'8	18'2	...	...	24'4	22'2	22'7	21'7	21'3	20'0	43'5	...	19'6	647'1	...	...	...
Ahmedabad ...	411	10'7	12'4	16'1	10'7	13'8	17'6	12'2	17'5	18'2	22'0	12'7	9'6	14'6	369'8	...	17'03	17'03
Sadra ...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Duliakot ...	167	48'6	29'3	30'9	33'7	35'7	47'6	43'5	37'7	35'4	23'4	25'4	34'2	35'9	940'1	...	41'92	41'92
Kaira ...	144	12'6	24'8	33'3	47'3	42'6	14'5	14'5	14'2	12'7	7'1	32'3	24'0	20'8	611'1	6'94	27'78	34'72
Dohád ...	117	...	8'3	9'0	16'8	...	...	17'4	16'8	24'6	32'3	27'0	26'8	17'1	529'9	...	34'19	34'19
Surat ...	137	36'0	43'8	26'1	13'1	26'8	30'1	39'7	49'2	46'2	31'0	29'6	28'6	29'2	678'8	...	21'90	21'90
Tanna ...	609	12'5	18'7	16'6	14'5	12'7	10'0	15'4	22'3	16'2	21'5	22'0	19'0	16'4	453'2	...	29'56	29'56
Alibág ...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	111'11	111'11
Bombay Common ...	275	7'1	7'3	7'0	10'1	11'6	16'5	23'6	30'3	31'7	32'8	49'1	31'5	21'8	480'0	...	21'82	21'82
„ House of Correction ...	232	19'9	25'5	26'8	26'3	28'2	28'7	32'6	27'3	25'4	24'5	27'8	23'1	25'9	400'9	...	12'93	12'93
Dhulia ...	210	8'3	16'6	19'6	12'1	19'0	10'3	16'9	16'2	15'3	10'1	26'2	32'3	14'3	557'1	19'05	14'28	33'33
Poona ...	218	15'6	31'3	42'0	32'9	46'6	49'2	28'4	47'9	37'7	31'7	44'6	44'2	36'7	1,284'4	...	9'17	9'17
Yerrowda ...	1,015	32'5	31'2	26'8	23'1	26'5	27'6	40'4	48'3	49'8	27'5	47'4	31'5	34'5	830'5	1'97	10'84	12'81
Ahmednagar ...	102	31'9	20'8	28'6	36'0	76'2	105'8	68'6	53'8	31'3	35'1	37'7	39'6	49'0	1,009'8	9'80	29'42	39'22
Sholapur ...	108	17'1	18'2	18'3	27'8	25'9	35'1	27'3	28'0	27'5	30'3	31'3	29'7	27'8	861'1	...	27'78	27'78
Mhaswud Gang ...	579	71'0	41'6	37'8	39'0	28'4	24'8	23'1	26'2	30'6	27'9	66'3	56'5	39'7	1,100'2	10'36	19'00	29'36
Satara ...	82	36'1	46'5	22'5	23'5	54'3	61'7	13'0	37'0	39'5	41'7	26'3	25'0	36'6	670'7	...	...	...
Kolhapur ...	145	13'0	6'8	14'3	13'2	6'5	20'8	15'0	7'2	21'4	20'8	13'9	13'8	13'8	662'1	...	6'90	6'90
Belgaum ...	63	...	...	...	38'5	20'0	54'5	...	...	24'7	37'5	48'8	50'0	31'7	1,095'2	...	31'75	31'75
Sawántwari ...	51	155'2	132'1	195'7	166'7	134'6	132'1	207'5	224'5	163'3	176'5	145'8	180'0	156'9	2,333'3	...	39'22	39'22
Rátnagiri ...	70	28'6	46'9	44'1	40'5	29'4	46'2	31'6	41'1	16'7	15'9	71'4	41'1	42'9	1,342'9	...	...	...
Dharwar ...	202	19'1	21'2	14'4	27'8	20'3	26'0	31'1	25'9	10'1	33'7	35'0	23'3	24'8	519'8	...	19'80	19'80
Káládgi ...	72	23'8	30'8	15'4	50'0	38'5	72'7	18'9	14'3	57'5	56'2	87'9	64'5	41'7	1,319'4	...	13'89	13'89
Kárwar ...	87	15'2	31'3	27'8	...	...	23'3	11'8	43'5	29'7	49'0	45'9	36'7	23'0	1,046'0	...	...	...
Gokak Gang ...	424	27'3	27'0	25'6	31'3	29'1	27'1	27'8	30'6	29'0	21'4	16'9	8'2	25'9	757'1	4'72	40'09	44'81
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY	7,806	27'2	27'0	28'2	23'8	22'5	23'3	24'4	27'7	27'6	26'1	35'2	30'4	26'9	733'7	2'05	32'28	34'33
Amraoti ...	400	17'4	10'9	9'6	22'1	10'2	5'1	13'0	15'5	20'9	34'7	37'7	27'0	17'5	722'5	...	5'00	5'00
Akola ...	450	8'6	8'8	8'7	2'2	2'2	2'2	2'2	4'4	2'2	4'5	2'4	7'0	4'4	217'8	...	11'11	11'11
Ellichpur ...	59	13'9	29'9	14'7	31'7	44'8	65'6	78'4	145'8	176'5	104'2	80'0	105'3	67'8	2,288'1	...	33'90	33'90
Buldana ...	50	...	...	17'9	17'9	19'2	...	21'7	23'8	...	...	22'2	...	20'0	380'0	...	...	...
Bassim ...	61	...	...	...	12'7	16'1	16'4	...	...	...	20'4	33'9	18'5	16'4	590'2	...	...	...
Yeotmahl ...	40	...	...	29'4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21'3	...	...	375'0	...	...	...
BERAR	1,060	11'1	9'6	9'8	12'8	9'4	7'5	10'7	15'7	17'9	20'9	23'1	19'8	14'2	558'5	...	8'49	8'49

C.—Jails of Madras, British Burma, and the Andamans.

JAILS.	Average Strength for the Year.	DAILY SICK PER 1,000 OF AVERAGE STRENGTH IN EACH MONTH.												Daily Sick per 1,000 of Average Strength for the Year.	Admitted into Hos- pital per 1,000 of Average Strength.	DIED PER 1,000 OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.		
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.			A. Cholera.	B. All other Causes.	C. All Causes.
Mangalore ...	104	69·3	52·1	66·7	44·4	50·5	48·0	81·3	70·8	25·9	28·0	50·5	54·3	57·7	1,259·6	...	38·46	38·46
Cannanore ...	577	53·9	60·5	49·8	57·0	52·3	63·1	57·8	46·1	35·8	39·0	38·6	38·8	50·3	1,305·0	...	41·59	41·59
Tellicherry ...	66	...	26·0	25·6	13·3	31·2	50·8	46·9	35·1	37·7	32·8	27·8	15·4	30·3	1,197·0	...	30·30	30·30
Calicut ...	164	12·3	18·9	38·7	30·9	30·5	24·4	37·5	24·5	44·0	35·9	35·1	33·5	30·5	682·9	...	36·59	36·59
Ootacamund (Natives)	137	37·7	40·8	51·7	41·1	44·7	50·6	29·4	35·5	36·8	37·5	37·7	18·9	36·5	1,043·8	7·30	58·39	65·69
Coimbatore Central ...	635	12·4	8·4	11·6	13·7	17·1	22·0	15·5	12·9	14·2	20·7	14·7	16·8	14·2	371·6	...	28·35	28·35
„ District ...	141	20·4	14·8	15·9	28·6	22·1	22·2	12·9	25·5	42·0	22·9	14·2	34·7	21·3	645·4	...	21·28	21·28
Palamcottah ...	208	8·2	12·1	16·3	21·3	4·5	16·9	22·1	21·4	17·3	18·6	13·0	6·2	14·4	466·3	...	33·65	33·65
Madura ...	196	39·0	36·2	39·3	51·6	72·7	37·5	35·9	36·8	32·4	36·9	31·1	35·7	40·8	979·6	...	20·41	20·41
Trichinopoly Central ...	562	32·1	19·6	22·9	29·7	25·3	24·1	31·4	31·2	30·4	34·9	17·2	7·9	24·9	708·2	3·56	51·60	55·16
„ District ...	93	36·7	46·7	37·4	28·6	29·4	10·4	35·3	45·5	30·9	51·3	...	14·3	32·3	731·2	10·76	10·76	21·51
Tanjore ...	116	31·8	32·3	27·5	28·6	30·0	7·9	...	35·4	18·2	32·0	68·0	59·4	34·5	672·4	...	86·21	86·21
Tranquebar ...	111	10·0	9·1	32·3	32·3	20·0	46·5	49·2	28·0	33·3	25·0	37·0	46·7	27·0	729·7	...	...	...
Salem ...	463	25·3	22·7	27·7	26·3	28·1	24·2	30·4	29·8	25·8	27·2	32·4	38·6	28·1	861·8	2·16	15·12	17·28
Cuddalore ...	176	36·1	33·8	34·0	62·1	60·2	40·7	54·1	56·4	59·4	43·1	44·8	46·5	45·5	1,096·6	51·14	22·72	73·86
Chingleput ...	121	79·1	44·4	58·3	42·0	66·7	47·9	52·6	72·7	61·5	62·5	54·5	107·8	57·9	1,562·0	...	16·53	16·53
Madras Debtors ...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Penitentiary ...	598	23·6	32·1	36·7	29·6	30·0	28·5	33·3	35·3	32·6	44·8	39·5	26·6	33·4	707·4	...	11·72	11·72
Vellore ...	967	15·4	20·6	22·3	25·0	21·2	21·5	29·7	23·0	18·8	24·4	28·2	25·3	22·8	491·2	1·03	16·55	17·58
Chittoor ...	172	21·7	10·4	5·0	10·3	5·5	5·5	11·8	18·8	20·1	20·3	13·7	26·7	11·6	866·3	...	34·88	34·88
Nellore ...	124	8·2	16·4	34·8	33·1	55·6	33·6	36·6	26·8	27·3	42·4	53·6	39·6	32·3	1,024·2	...	...	...
Cuddapah ...	131	53·0	75·9	108·8	124·1	123·2	54·4	31·0	31·7	17·2	16·1	24·2	29·1	61·1	1,992·4	...	15·27	15·27
Bellary ...	323	16·5	27·8	23·5	21·0	12·5	20·1	23·0	22·4	19·1	20·1	19·7	15·5	21·7	201·2	...	74·30	74·30
Kurnool ...	79	35·4	77·7	77·8	77·9	46·9	59·7	59·7	75·8	54·8	58·0	60·2	67·6	63·3	1,607·6	...	50·63	50·63
Guntoor ...	111	39·7	31·7	33·6	38·5	19·0	31·9	34·5	30·6	28·0	53·1	48·8	38·2	36·0	918·9	...	...	...
Rajamundry Central ...	753	41·6	42·1	51·2	43·2	45·5	50·1	56·4	57·5	54·4	52·0	53·3	53·3	50·5	1,715·8	...	19·92	19·92
„ District ...	126	37·6	30·3	16·7	...	39·1	38·2	45·8	23·8	22·9	31·0	25·2	25·2	31·7	952·4	...	7·94	7·94
Vizagapatam ...	181	9·3	4·8	10·0	5·5	...	...	13·4	11·2	5·5	5·6	10·7	...	5·5	232·0	...	27·62	27·62
Berhampore ...	113	17·9	7·4	9·3	9·0	9·2	7·7	23·3	25·9	9·6	9·5	10·3	28·3	17·7	336·3	...	17·70	17·70
Russellcondah ...	106	10·6	42·4	49·0	44·2	45·0	45·5	56·1	74·8	99·0	73·7	77·7	102·8	56·6	1,141·5	...	28·30	28·30
MADRAS PRESIDENCY	7,666	28·2	28·9	32·3	32·8	32·5	31·9	35·2	34·0	30·9	33·6	32·6	32·2	32·1	861·2	1·96	27·91	29·87
Akyab ...	354	36·2	21·7	20·3	28·4	31·7	31·3	40·1	94·2	70·7	39·2	33·6	24·7	39·5	1,539·5	73·45	59·32	132·77
Kyaukpypu ...	130	8·0	...	...	...	8·9	15·5	7·6	60·6	22·2	30·3	6·9	...	15·4	723·1	115·38	53·85	169·23
Sandoway ...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shwegyin ...	64	62·5	33·3	45·5	62·5	60·0	63·5	62·5	63·3	28·2	14·1	13·9	15·4	46·9	1,234·4	...	...	...
Toungoo ...	218	9·0	...	9·0	17·2	4·4	13·7	9·8	24·2	13·7	23·5	9·2	4·7	9·2	422·0	...	...	...
Thayetmyo ...	273	13·0	27·5	20·1	24·5	9·7	5·6	10·4	17·8	28·0	29·1	27·0	29·9	18·3	483·5	...	25·64	25·64
Myanaung... ..	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·83	20·83
Henzada ...	152	41·7	16·8	18·7	16·5	16·0	11·6	...	6·6	25·6	37·4	31·3	34·8	19·7	651·3	...	46·05	46·05
Bassein ...	432	15·5	18·2	7·8	5·1	9·6	16·5	18·5	11·5	13·3	17·2	10·3	9·5	11·6	481·5	...	16·20	16·20
Rangoon ...	2,294	49·7	48·1	45·1	50·2	47·3	45·5	48·6	42·3	38·8	38·2	38·0	52·9	45·3	1,454·6	...	18·74	18·74
Moulmein... ..	1,089	35·1	23·0	28·8	28·6	29·1	26·3	33·3	27·9	25·8	47·8	42·9	44·1	34·0	1,169·9	...	12·86	12·86
Tavoy ...	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·3	...	13·2	...	...	...	...	187·5	...	12·50	12·50
BRITISH BURMA	5,149	42·4	36·2	36·6	38·8	36·7	35·9	39·1	41·0	36·9	40·9	37·3	43·0	38·8	1,158·7	7·96	20·98	28·94
ANDAMANS AND NICO- BARS	11,511	61·3	61·6	61·5	65·4	66·9	71·1	71·8	71·1	70·4	64·9	68·3	69·4	67·0	1,454·0	...	19·63	19·63
JAILS OF INDIA	88,174	36·6	35·0	34·0	35·1	35·1	35·2	37·1	39·6	38·1	38·1	38·0	36·4	36·5	995·7	2·28	29·09	31·37

# JAIL POPULATION OF INDIA, 1883.

## XVII.

TABLE showing the *RATIO* in which the *PRINCIPAL DISEASES* have contributed to make up the *ADMISSION-RATE* of the *YEAR* in the *JAIL HOSPITALS* of *INDIA*.

### A.—Jails of the Bengal Presidency.

JAILS.	Average Strength for the Year.	ADMITTED INTO HOSPITAL PER 1,000 OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.												Admitted per 1,000 of the Average Strength from all Causes.
		Cholera.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fevers, Remittent and Continued.	Dysentery & Diarrhoea.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Dropsy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Scoury.	All other Causes.	
Presidency (Natives) ...	1,116	5.4	637.1	24.2	316.3	...	4.5	64.5	37.6	...	38.5	1.8	283.2	1,413.1
Alipore ...	1,854	9.2	789.6	16.7	692.0	...	17.3	98.2	21.6	3.7	61.0	16.7	650.5	2,377.0
Rnssa ...	136	14.7	2,213.2	294.1	588.2	...	51.5	7.4	...	7.4	14.7	...	339.7	3,580.9
Baraset ...	79	...	126.6	341.7	151.9	...	12.7	50.6	...	12.7	...	...	139.2	835.4
Jessore ...	272	...	562.5	3.7	731.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	29.4	22.0	...	235.3	1,599.2
Khoolnah ...	58	...	1,465.5	293.1	1,327.6	51.7	69.0	51.7	...	...	69.0	34.5	620.7	3,982.8
Kishnaghur ...	176	...	539.8	5.7	267.0	5.7	...	5.7	...	11.4	28.4	5.7	204.5	1,073.9
Moorshedabad ...	148	33.8	1,391.9	...	587.8	13.5	6.8	33.8	6.8	13.5	33.8	...	641.8	2,763.5
Hooghly ...	449	...	22.3	37.9	211.6	...	11.1	13.4	...	4.4	22.3	...	380.8	703.8
Burdwan ...	146	...	1,623.3	13.7	520.6	6.8	6.8	41.1	13.7	...	54.8	6.8	315.1	2,602.7
Maldah ...	71	14.1	521.1	28.2	436.6	...	...	14.1	...	...	...	...	169.0	1,183.1
Purneah ...	118	...	737.3	...	339.0	...	16.9	8.5	...	33.9	50.8	...	313.6	1,500.0
Jalpaiguri ...	117	196.6	341.9	...	1,205.1	...	8.5	162.4	...	...	17.1	...	111.1	2,042.7
Darjeeling ...	91	...	1,131.9	...	494.5	...	11.0	54.9	11.0	...	54.9	11.0	538.5	2,307.7
Dinapore ...	184	...	869.6	48.9	804.4	...	5.4	65.2	21.7	114.1	152.2	5.4	337.0	2,423.9
Rungpore ...	240	...	1,279.2	50.0	895.8	...	50.0	41.7	183.3	125.0	29.2	16.7	183.3	2,854.2
Rajshahai ...	662	...	291.5	6.1	296.1	1.5	18.1	13.6	6.1	...	157.1	4.5	188.8	983.4
Bogra ...	113	...	415.9	...	1,274.3	...	...	88.5	...	...	17.7	...	185.9	1,982.3
Mymensingh ...	394	...	291.9	104.1	705.6	...	2.5	22.9	17.8	15.2	73.6	2.5	220.8	1,456.9
Pubnah ...	138	7.2	369.6	7.2	688.4	...	29.0	36.2	...	21.8	65.2	...	333.4	1,558.0
Furzedpore ...	208	...	1,086.5	57.7	971.2	4.8	...	139.4	24.0	4.8	67.3	4.8	711.6	3,072.1
Backergunge ...	300	...	150.0	3.3	860.0	...	6.7	33.3	3.3	...	26.7	6.7	206.7	1,296.7
Noakholly ...	106	...	132.1	...	122.6	...	9.4	9.4	18.9	18.9	18.9	...	103.8	434.0
Chittagong ...	149	...	590.6	26.8	362.4	...	...	33.6	...	47.0	6.7	...	234.9	1,302.0
Tipperah ...	136	...	191.2	...	588.2	7.4	7.4	...	...	...	22.0	...	213.2	1,029.4
Dacca ...	802	...	163.4	109.7	520.0	...	1.2	43.6	8.7	8.7	12.5	...	154.6	1,022.4
Sylhet ...	422	9.5	924.2	7.1	343.6	...	2.4	23.7	...	...	35.5	59.2	428.9	1,834.1
Shillong ...	48	41.7	937.5	...	1,104.2	...	20.8	41.7	...	...	...	...	958.3	3,104.2
Cachar ...	116	25.9	250.0	34.5	603.4	...	...	...	...	8.6	69.0	...	724.1	1,715.5
Gauhati ...	221	...	574.7	4.5	325.8	4.5	9.1	95.0	...	27.2	45.2	...	524.9	1,610.9
Tezpur ...	144	20.8	1,597.2	7.0	631.9	...	13.8	90.3	7.0	7.0	20.8	...	757.0	3,152.8
Lock-ups of Assam ...	256	15.6	808.6	27.3	750.0	7.8	35.2	101.6	7.8	11.7	78.1	7.8	613.3	2,464.8
Cuttack ...	254	...	456.7	23.6	259.8	...	...	7.9	...	...	11.8	...	102.4	862.2
Pooree ...	94	...	670.2	...	436.2	...	10.6	63.9	...	...	10.6	10.6	542.6	1,744.7
Balasore ...	78	...	12.3	...	76.9	...	...	12.8	...	...	...	...	51.3	153.8
Midnapore ...	797	2.5	322.4	1.3	549.5	1.3	2.5	55.2	1.3	5.0	130.5	3.8	411.5	1,486.8
Bankoora ...	154	6.5	500.0	...	285.7	...	...	45.4	13.0	...	13.0	6.5	233.8	1,103.9
Purulia ...	109	...	9.2	9.2	137.6	...	...	...	36.7	9.2	...	...	55.0	256.9
Soory ...	124	8.1	1,072.5	24.2	338.7	8.1	...	48.4	...	...	...	...	88.7	1,588.7
Monghyr ...	163	36.8	570.6	85.9	723.9	...	42.9	61.3	12.3	...	79.8	...	553.3	2,171.8
Bhagalpur Central ...	1,017	...	169.1	3.0	82.6	3.0	5.9	22.6	9.8	...	74.7	...	355.9	726.6
„ District ...	156	6.4	487.2	238.5	724.4	...	12.8	12.8	...	...	19.2	...	826.9	2,378.2
	12,414	6.6	560.6	34.3	503.9	1.6	10.4	49.5	14.8	9.7	55.1	6.6	376.7	1,629.8
Chyhassa ...	63	...	571.4	31.7	396.8	...	...	15.9	...	...	15.9	...	301.6	1,333.3
Ranchee ...	160	6.3	381.2	43.8	850.0	...	6.3	118.7	12.5	12.5	156.3	31.2	262.5	1,881.3
Hazaribagh ...	457	...	586.4	...	319.5	...	21.9	37.2	2.2	13.1	54.7	15.3	297.6	1,347.9
Gya ...	266	26.3	218.0	3.8	522.6	...	...	30.1	...	...	3.8	...	97.7	902.3
Patna ...	239	50.2	242.7	...	192.4	...	...	25.1	20.9	...	33.5	...	54.4	619.2
Arrah ...	192	...	250.0	10.4	312.5	...	20.8	31.3	5.2	...	52.1	...	369.8	1,052.1
Buxar ...	924	14.1	522.7	4.3	237.0	1.1	1.1	40.0	7.6	...	31.4	...	227.3	1,086.6
Chumparun ...	218	4.6	880.7	...	642.2	...	36.7	27.5	4.6	4.6	59.6	...	518.4	2,178.9
Mozufferpore ...	160	62.5	593.7	6.3	256.2	6.3	6.3	...	...	...	56.2	...	312.5	1,300.0
Durbhunga ...	159	...	270.4	...	364.8	...	12.6	...	6.3	...	...	...	132.1	786.2
Chupra ...	242	...	438.0	...	686.0	12.4	4.1	24.8	...	...	12.4	...	206.6	1,384.3
Ghazipur ...	465	...	71.0	...	45.1	...	...	25.8	2.1	...	23.7	...	195.7	363.4
Benares Central ...	1,330	...	134.6	...	30.1	...	...	6.0	4.5	...	9.8	...	112.8	299.2
„ District ...	406	...	288.2	...	88.6	...	...	19.7	...	...	14.8	...	179.8	591.1
Mirzapur ...	194	...	366.0	15.5	139.2	...	5.1	195.9	5.1	...	10.3	...	319.6	1,056.7
Azamgarh ...	397	...	103.3	2.5	83.1	...	...	17.6	2.5	...	22.7	20.2	158.7	410.6
Jaunpur ...	211	...	227.5	9.5	132.7	...	...	28.4	...	4.7	4.7	...	331.8	739.3
Gorakhpur ...	607	93.9	202.6	6.6	255.4	1.6	21.4	26.4	...	...	21.4	...	102.1	731.4
Basti ...	356	...	185.4	...	126.4	...	2.8	8.4	...	...	30.9	2.8	460.7	817.4
Gonda ...	373	...	120.7	24.1	69.7	...	16.1	5.4	...	...	77.7	...	153.2	471.9
Bahraich ...	294	...	408.2	...	149.6	...	3.4	61.2	...	...	13.6	...	408.2	1,044.2
Fyzabad ...	372	...	88.7	...	86.0	5.4	8.1	24.2	...	...	21.5	8.1	233.8	475.8
Sultanpur ...	361	...	144.1	...	27.7	...	2.8	24.9	...	...	8.3	...	265.9	473.7
Rae Bareli ...	374	...	90.9	16.0	40.1	...	...	13.4	...	...	13.4	...	211.2	385.0
Partabgarh ...	175	...	165.7	...	51.5	5.7	...	17.1	...	...	11.4	...	422.9	674.3
Hardoi ...	288	...	62.5	...	27.8	...	...	24.3	...	...	3.5	...	170.1	288.2
Kheri ...	170	...	211.7	...	88.2	...	11.8	11.8	...	...	5.9	...	205.9	535.3
Lucknow Central ...	1,647	...	5.5	3.6	9.1	...	1.8	8.5	...	...	11.5	...	31.6	72.2
„ District ...	405	...	71.6	...	24.7	...	...	17.3	4.9	...	4.9	...	96.3	219.7
Sitapur ...	438	...	173.5	...	32.0	...	...	41.1	...	...	2.3	...	162.1	411.0
Barabanki ...	398	...	258.8	...	143.2	...	...	22.6	2.5	...	20.1	...	326.7	773.9
Unao ...	251	...	521.9	...	99.6	8.0	11.9	75.7	4.0	...	8.0	...	466.1	1,195.2
Hamirpur ...	191	...	267.0	...	52.4	...	26.2	41.9	...	5.2	68.1	...	356.0	816.8
Orai ...	133	...	255.6	30.1	67.7	...	75.2	82.7	...	...	7.5	...	421.0	939.8
Fatehgarh Central ...	853	...	177.0	9.4	18.8	1.2	2.3	21.1	...	...	17.6	1.2	99.6	348.2
„ District ...	267	...	213.5	3.7	15.0	...	...	33.7	...	3.7	...	3.7	101.2	374.5
Cawnpore ...	310	...	196.8	6.5	54.8	...	3.2	12.9	9.7	...	32.3	3.2	238.7	558.1
Fatehpur ...	335	...	403.0	...	104.5	...	38.8	59.7	...	3.0	53.7	6.0	217.9	886.6
Banda ...	248	...	298.4	...	193.6	...	...	40.3	4.0	4.0	80.7	...	447.6	1,072.6
Allahabad Central ...	1,423	...	113.1	...	16.2	...	...	18.3	4.9	2.1	4.2	...	78.7	238.2
„ District ...	493	...	578.1	...	99.4	...	8.1	42.6	2.0	...	10.2	...	387.4	1,127.8
	16,846	6.0	228.5	3.8	121.8	.7	5.9	26.9	2.6	1.0	20.4	2.9	195.4	615.9

A.—Jails of the Bengal Presidency —continued.

JAILS.	Average Strength for the Year.	ADMITTED INTO HOSPITAL PER 1,000 OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.												Admitted per 1,000 of the Average Strength from all Causes.
		Cholera.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fevers, Remittent and Continued.	Dysentery & Diarrhoea.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Dropsy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Scurvy.	All other Causes.	
Sambalpur ... ..	127	...	315·0	...	354·3	...	...	23·6	...	...	39·4	...	527·5	1,259·8
Ráipur ... ..	788	...	260·1	10·2	394·7	...	1·3	16·5	1·3	2·5	79·9	...	548·2	1,314·7
Biláspur ... ..	113	...	185·8	...	265·5	...	...	...	...	8·9	...	...	309·7	769·9
Mandla ... ..	48	...	291·6	...	41·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	125·0	458·3
Seoni ... ..	72	...	555·6	...	194·4	...	...	41·7	...	...	55·5	...	611·1	1,458·3
Chhindwára ... ..	48	...	83·3	...	83·3	...	...	...	...	...	20·8	...	333·4	520·8
Betul ... ..	53	...	75·5	...	56·6	...	...	18·9	...	...	18·9	...	207·5	377·4
Nársinghpur ... ..	87	...	149·4	...	23·0	...	...	11·5	...	...	...	...	69·0	252·9
Hoshangabad ... ..	125	...	152·0	...	232·0	...	...	16·0	...	...	...	...	304·0	704·0
Nimár ... ..	60	...	33·3	...	33·3	...	...	...	...	...	83·3	16·7	66·7	233·3
Nagpur ... ..	848	15·3	187·5	11·8	339·6	...	1·2	28·3	2·4	...	38·9	28·3	397·4	1,050·7
Bhandára ... ..	77	26·0	116·8	...	116·8	...	...	26·0	...	...	13·0	...	65·0	363·6
Wardha ... ..	49	...	306·1	20·4	81·7	...	...	20·4	...	...	20·4	...	235·7	734·7
Chánda ... ..	59	...	169·5	16·9	322·1	...	...	...	...	...	16·9	...	322·1	847·5
Sironcha ... ..	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balaghát ... ..	45	...	422·2	...	200·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	622·2
	2,609	5·7	220·0	7·7	296·7	...	·8	19·2	1·2	1·2	44·1	9·6	396·9	1,003·1
Jubbulpore ... ..	1,091	...	297·0	11·0	160·4	·9	·9	15·6	2·8	·9	27·5	16·5	244·7	778·2
Damoh ... ..	48	...	20·8	...	62·5	...	...	41·7	...	...	...	...	312·5	437·5
Sangor ... ..	127	...	126·0	23·6	47·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	393·7	590·6
Lalitpur ... ..	75	...	293·3	...	93·3	...	...	26·7	...	...	...	...	146·7	560·0
Jhansi ... ..	150	...	6·7	6·7	6·7	...	6·7	6·7	...	...	33·3	...	166·6	233·4
Ajmere ... ..	562	...	121·0	5·3	33·8	...	...	14·2	...	5·3	...	...	194·0	373·6
Muttra ... ..	197	5·1	385·8	15·2	126·9	...	...	55·8	10·2	...	10·2	...	502·5	1,111·7
Agra Central ... ..	1,683	8·3	262·1	...	29·1	...	2·4	18·4	7·1	...	8·9	...	115·3	451·6
„ District ... ..	426	...	136·2	39·9	32·9	...	2·3	35·2	2·3	4·7	25·8	...	223·0	502·3
	4,359	3·4	231·0	8·9	68·6	·2	1·6	20·0	4·1	1·4	14·5	4·1	198·5	556·3
Etah ... ..	248	...	431·4	8·1	173·4	...	4·0	96·8	...	...	32·3	...	504·0	1,250·0
Etáwáh ... ..	249	...	333·3	...	88·4	...	24·1	60·2	8·0	...	20·1	8·0	269·1	811·2
Mainpuri ... ..	300	...	303·3	...	30·0	...	13·3	66·7	3·3	...	6·7	...	343·3	766·6
Aligarh ... ..	488	...	63·5	...	24·6	...	12·3	69·7	...	...	2·0	...	424·2	596·3
Bulandshahr ... ..	174	...	166·7	...	34·5	...	5·7	11·5	...	...	23·0	...	454·0	695·4
Sháhjáhanpur ... ..	320	...	646·9	34·4	284·4	...	...	65·6	...	3·1	15·6	...	984·4	2,034·4
Bareilly Central ... ..	1,422	...	318·6	4·2	52·0	...	3·5	16·2	4·9	...	6·3	...	143·5	549·2
„ District ... ..	732	...	147·5	8·2	31·4	...	...	20·5	1·4	...	1·4	1·4	166·6	378·4
Bndaon ... ..	291	...	608·2	134·0	103·1	...	6·9	37·8	17·2	...	...	...	268·0	1,175·2
Saháranpur ... ..	291	...	632·3	58·4	75·6	...	24·1	72·2	...	...	3·4	3·4	388·3	1,257·7
Bijnor ... ..	187	...	256·7	5·3	53·5	...	5·3	26·7	...	...	10·7	...	267·4	625·6
Dehra Dun ... ..	55	...	163·6	...	290·9	...	...	18·2	...	...	...	...	309·1	781·8
Almora ... ..	124	...	475·8	16·1	209·7	...	...	121·0	8·1	...	32·3	...	145·1	1,008·1
Mnzaffarnagar ... ..	160	...	381·2	143·8	237·5	...	62·5	87·5	6·2	...	18·8	...	475·0	1,412·5
Moradabad ... ..	431	...	331·8	9·3	92·8	...	51·0	71·9	27·8	...	30·2	...	215·8	830·6
Meerut Central ... ..	867	...	303·3	1·1	47·3	...	5·8	25·4	2·3	...	16·2	...	110·7	512·1
„ District ... ..	288	...	156·2	...	48·6	...	7·0	27·8	...	...	3·5	...	121·5	364·6
	6,627	...	316·6	16·9	78·0	...	10·9	42·5	4·8	·2	11·0	·6	271·3	752·8
Delhi ... ..	411	...	284·7	...	9·7	2·4	...	43·8	...	...	2·4	...	87·6	430·6
Gurgaon ... ..	76	...	131·6	...	78·9	...	...	52·6	...	...	39·5	...	644·8	947·4
Rohtak ... ..	236	...	80·5	...	42·4	...	4·2	16·9	...	...	...	...	55·1	199·1
Hissar ... ..	237	...	417·7	8·4	42·2	...	4·2	54·9	...	...	4·2	...	135·0	666·6
Sirsa ... ..	190	...	1,084·2	...	105·3	...	10·5	121·1	5·3	...	...	...	268·4	1,594·8
Karnal ... ..	230	...	178·3	...	147·8	...	...	52·2	...	...	4·3	4·3	395·7	782·6
Umballa ... ..	557	...	199·3	1·8	68·2	...	9·0	44·9	1·8	...	9·0	...	323·1	657·1
Simla ... ..	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ludhiana ... ..	285	...	186·0	...	77·2	...	...	3·5	14·0	...	14·0	...	175·5	470·2
Hoshiarpur ... ..	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jullundur ... ..	316	...	155·1	...	28·5	...	...	19·0	...	...	12·7	...	189·8	405·1
Ferozepore ... ..	318	...	81·8	3·1	62·9	...	3·1	18·9	12·6	...	9·4	...	176·1	367·9
Amritsar ... ..	364	...	340·7	30·2	66·0	...	...	33·0	2·7	...	2·7	...	137·3	612·6
Lahore Central ... ..	1,864	...	715·1	...	113·7	1·6	10·7	47·2	2·7	2·2	70·8	22·5	318·7	1,305·2
„ District ... ..	525	...	478·1	1·9	121·9	1·9	1·9	21·0	...	...	...	...	203·8	830·5
„ Female ... ..	180	...	1,211·1	22·2	183·3	...	...	27·8	...	...	...	...	416·7	1,861·1
Siálkot ... ..	346	...	190·7	2·9	34·7	...	...	43·4	...	...	20·2	2·9	268·8	563·6
Dharmasála ... ..	108	...	898·1	...	750·0	...	...	18·5	...	...	...	...	213·0	1,879·6
Gurdáspur ... ..	236	...	144·0	...	97·4	...	...	29·7	...	...	8·5	...	110·2	389·8
Gujránwála ... ..	325	...	387·7	3·1	184·6	...	24·6	12·3	...	...	49·2	...	415·4	1,076·9
Gujrát ... ..	194	...	144·3	...	25·8	...	...	20·6	5·2	...	10·3	...	299·0	505·2
Sháhpur ... ..	243	...	374·5	8·2	70·0	...	...	4·1	...	...	...	...	57·6	514·4
Jhelum ... ..	267	...	603·0	74·9	86·1	...	...	63·7	...	...	56·2	...	48·7	932·6
Montgomery ... ..	465	...	522·6	10·7	98·9	...	12·9	161·3	6·5	2·1	6·5	...	243·0	1,064·5
Jhang ... ..	283	...	53·0	3·5	14·1	...	...	49·5	...	...	7·1	...	38·9	166·1
Mooltan Central ... ..	612	...	835·0	4·9	75·2	...	4·9	60·5	1·6	...	...	1·6	321·9	1,305·6
„ District ... ..	679	...	182·6	30·9	50·1	...	...	58·9	...	...	...	...	98·7	421·2
Muzaffargarh ... ..	87	...	218·3	23·0	80·5	...	...	80·5	...	...	23·0	...	206·9	632·2
Dera Gházi Khán ... ..	291	...	364·3	3·4	58·4	...	13·7	37·8	...	...	6·9	...	244·0	728·5
Dera Ismail Khán ... ..	496	...	1,616·9	6·0	121·0	...	6·0	106·9	...	...	18·2	6·0	520·2	2,401·2
Bannu ... ..	141	...	709·2	...	113·5	...	...	85·1	...	...	35·5	...	723·4	1,666·7
Kohat ... ..	152	...	526·3	13·2	72·4	...	6·6	32·3	...	...	...	...	335·5	986·9
Ráwalpindi ... ..	768	...	562·5	30·0	67·7	...	9·1	74·2	2·6	...	7·8	...	302·1	1,056·0
Ahhottahad ... ..	77	...	610·4	...	194·8	...	...	220·8	...	...	...	441·5	974·0	2,441·5
Pesháwar ... ..	512	...	730·5	9·8	66·4	...	3·9	105·5	1·9	...	...	...	236·3	1,154·3
	12,128	...	505·7	9·2	88·4	·5	5·4	54·7	2·0	·3	19·0	6·8	259·0	951·0
BENGAL PRESIDENCY ... ..	54,982	3·9	375·1	14·0	199·5	·7	6·8	39·1	5·5	2·8	27·5	4·7	269·3	948·9

JAIL POPULATION OF INDIA, 1883.

XVII —continued.

TABLE showing the *RATIO* in which the *PRINCIPAL DISEASES* have contributed to make up the *ADMISSION-RATE* of the *YEAR* in the *JAIL HOSPITALS* of *INDIA*.

B.—Jails of Bombay and Berar.

JAILS.				Average Strength for the Year.	ADMITTED INTO HOSPITAL PER 1,000 OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.											Admitted per 1,000 of the Average Strength from all Causes.	
					Cholera.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fevers, Remittent and Continued.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Dropsy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Scurvy.		All other Causes.
Aden	...	...	...	53	...	113·2	...	37·7	...	...	56·6	18·9	...	18·9	...	188·7	434·0
Kurrachee	...	..	...	340	...	150·0	8·8	52·9	...	2·9	47·1	...	...	5·9	...	120·6	388·2
Hyderabad	...	...	...	534	...	179·8	16·8	44·9	...	1·9	88·0	...	...	1·9	...	136·7	470·0
Umárkot	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nára	...	...	...	606	...	354·8	84·2	72·6	1·6	4·9	133·7	1·6	..	18·2	..	153·5	825·1
Shikárpur	...	...	...	656	...	166·2	56·4	88·4	6·1	16·8	140·2	7·6	...	56·4	7·6	275·9	821·6
Rájkot	...	...	...	51	...	294·1	19·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	333·4	647·1
Ahmedabad	...	...	...	411	...	153·3	2·4	31·7	4·9	...	17·0	2·4	...	2·4	...	155·7	369·8
Sadra	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Duliakot	...	...	...	167	...	317·4	23·9	143·7	6·0	...	101·8	6·0	...	12·0	...	329·3	940·1
Kaira	...	...	...	144	6·9	194·5	6·9	27·8	...	...	6·9	...	...	...	...	363·1	611·1
Dohád	...	...	...	117	...	170·9	...	153·9	...	...	8·5	...	...	42·7	...	153·9	529·9
Surat	...	...	...	137	...	204·4	7·3	109·5	...	...	36·5	14·6	...	21·9	7·3	277·3	678·8
Tanna	...	...	...	609	1·6	119·9	39·4	37·8	1·6	3·3	27·9	14·8	...	8·2	6·6	192·1	453·2
Alibág	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay Common	...	...	...	275	3·6	29·1	98·2	181·8	...	...	25·5	3·6	...	21·8	...	116·4	480·0
„ House of Correction	...	...	...	232	...	81·9	...	60·4	8·6	...	21·6	8·6	...	43·1	...	176·7	400·9
Dhulia	...	...	...	210	28·6	214·3	...	76·2	4·7	...	33·3	...	...	14·3	...	185·7	557·1
Poona	...	...	...	218	...	233·9	4·6	174·3	4·6	9·2	59·6	4·6	...	13·8	4·6	775·2	1,284·4
Yerrowda	...	...	...	1,015	4·9	393·1	1·0	71·9	...	...	50·2	...	...	6·9	...	302·5	830·5
Ahmednagar	...	...	...	102	39·2	264·7	9·8	107·9	...	...	29·4	...	...	29·4	...	529·4	1,009·8
Sholapur	...	...	...	103	9·3	185·2	...	203·7	...	...	18·5	...	...	55·5	...	388·9	861·1
Mhaswud Gang	...	...	...	579	19·0	464·6	17·3	126·1	5·2	...	62·2	1·7	1·7	44·9	22·4	335·1	1,100·2
Satara	...	...	...	82	...	146·3	...	146·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	378·1	670·7
Kolhapur	...	...	...	145	...	227·6	...	75·9	...	6·9	75·9	...	...	20·7	...	255·1	662·1
Belgaum	...	...	...	63	...	222·2	...	365·1	...	...	15·9	...	...	...	...	492·0	1,095·2
Sawantwari	...	...	...	51	...	1,353·0	58·8	254·9	19·6	19·6	58·8	...	...	19·6	...	549·0	2,333·3
Rátnágiri	...	...	...	70	...	400·0	14·3	214·3	...	14·3	42·9	...	...	14·3	...	642·3	1,342·9
Dhárwar	...	...	...	202	...	118·8	...	49·5	...	4·9	34·7	4·9	...	24·8	...	282·2	519·8
Kaládgi	...	...	...	72	...	305·5	...	69·4	13·9	...	41·7	...	...	41·7	...	847·2	1,319·4
Kárwar	...	...	...	87	...	293·8	23·0	287·4	...	11·5	...	...	...	...	...	425·3	1,046·0
Gokak Gang	...	...	...	424	9·4	342·0	59·0	139·1	2·4	2·4	40·1	4·7	...	25·9	...	132·1	757·1
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY	...	...	...	7,806	4·4	255·5	26·4	92·3	2·4	3·5	59·1	3·6	·1	20·1	3·1	263·2	733·7
Amraoti	...	...	...	400	...	290·0	95·0	60·0	...	7·5	42·5	2·5	...	12·5	7·5	205·0	722·5
Akola	...	...	...	450	2·2	137·8	4·4	6·7	...	...	13·3	6·7	...	2·2	...	44·5	217·8
Ellichpur	...	...	...	59	...	1,101·7	...	186·5	...	33·9	152·5	...	...	152·5	...	661·0	2,288·1
Buldana	...	...	...	50	...	80·0	...	60·0	...	...	...	...	...	40·0	...	200·0	380·0
Bassim	...	...	...	61	...	262·3	...	49·2	...	...	32·8	...	16·4	...	...	229·5	590·2
Ycotmahl	...	...	...	40	...	150·0	25·0	75·0	...	...	50·0	...	...	...	...	75·0	375·0
BERAR	...	...	...	1,060	·9	253·8	38·7	44·4	...	4·7	34·0	3·8	·9	16·0	2·8	158·5	558·5

C.—Jails of Madras, British Burma, and the Andamans.

JAILS.			Average Strength for the Year.	ADMITTED INTO HOSPITAL PER 1,000 OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.											Admitted Per 1,000 of the Average Strength from all Causes.	
				Cholera.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fevers, Remittent and Continued.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Dropsy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Scurvy.		All other Causes.
Mangalore	...	...	104	...	221·2	19·2	105·8	...	...	19·2	...	9·6	19·2	...	865·4	1,259·6
Cannanore	...	...	577	...	69·3	143·9	116·1	6·9	...	52·0	1·7	...	88·4	6·9	819·8	1,305·0
Tellicherry	...	...	66	...	121·2	90·9	151·5	...	...	45·5	15·2	...	151·5	...	621·2	1,197·0
Calicut	...	...	164	...	79·3	30·5	73·1	...	...	48·8	...	12·2	91·5	18·3	329·2	682·9
Ootacamnd (Natives)	...	...	137	7·3	270·1	...	270·1	...	...	87·6	...	...	36·5	...	372·2	1,043·8
Coimbatore Central	...	...	635	...	53·5	1·6	92·9	...	...	7·9	6·3	1·6	53·5	...	154·3	371·6
" District	...	...	141	...	56·7	...	85·1	...	14·2	7·1	...	7·1	63·8	...	411·4	645·4
Palamecottah	...	...	208	...	28·9	9·6	139·4	...	...	4·8	4·8	4·8	14·4	...	259·6	466·3
Madura	...	...	196	...	290·8	...	137·8	...	15·3	61·2	5·1	5·1	40·8	...	423·5	979·6
Trichinopoly Central	...	...	562	10·7	131·7	1·8	80·1	...	...	23·1	14·2	3·5	26·7	...	416·4	708·2
" District	...	...	93	10·8	161·3	...	215·0	...	...	...	...	...	21·5	...	322·6	731·2
Tanjore	...	...	116	...	60·3	...	431·0	...	...	25·9	...	...	43·1	...	112·1	672·4
Tranquebar	...	...	111	...	225·2	...	207·2	...	...	27·0	9·0	...	36·1	...	225·2	729·7
Salem	...	...	463	4·3	216·0	4·3	133·9	...	6·5	17·3	10·8	...	79·9	10·8	378·0	861·8
Cuddalore	...	...	176	119·3	79·6	17·0	284·1	...	...	11·4	...	22·7	39·8	...	522·7	1,096·6
Chingleput	...	...	121	...	206·6	49·6	190·1	...	8·3	33·1	...	...	16·5	...	1,057·8	1,562·0
Madras Debtors	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Penitentiary	...	...	598	...	6·7	97·0	63·5	1·7	...	48·5	13·4	...	61·9	...	414·7	707·4
Vellore	...	...	967	1·0	71·4	2·1	72·4	...	1·0	12·4	1·0	...	43·4	...	286·5	491·2
Chittoor	...	...	172	...	633·7	...	23·3	5·8	...	34·9	...	...	23·3	...	145·3	866·3
Nellore	...	...	124	16·1	120·9	8·1	88·7	...	...	32·3	...	8·1	40·3	...	709·7	1,024·2
Cuddapah	...	...	131	...	1,282·5	7·6	137·4	...	...	15·3	...	7·6	22·9	...	519·1	1,992·4
Bellary	...	...	323	...	9·3	...	46·4	3·1	15·5	12·4	...	...	12·4	...	102·1	201·2
Kurnool	...	...	79	...	341·8	12·7	215·2	...	25·3	75·9	...	38·0	113·9	...	784·8	1,607·6
Guntoor	...	...	111	...	126·1	27·0	198·2	...	...	45·0	...	...	27·0	...	495·6	918·9
Rajamundry Central	...	...	753	...	1,122·2	2·7	166·0	...	1·3	49·1	4·0	31·9	9·3	1·3	328·0	1,715·8
" District	...	...	126	...	214·3	...	198·4	...	...	39·7	...	...	39·7	...	460·3	952·4
Vizagapatam	...	...	181	...	11·0	...	71·8	...	...	5·5	...	...	16·6	...	127·1	232·0
Berhampore	...	...	113	...	79·6	...	79·6	...	...	8·9	...	8·9	35·4	...	123·9	336·3
Russellcondah	...	...	106	...	56·6	122·7	188·7	...	...	...	...	66·0	94·3	...	613·2	1,141·5
MADRAS PRESIDENCY	...	...	7,666	4·4	232·7	25·8	121·0	·9	2·4	28·6	4·4	6·5	45·1	1·7	387·7	861·2
Akyab	...	...	354	104·5	296·6	5·6	477·4	...	...	25·4	2·9	5·6	98·9	...	522·6	1,539·5
Kyaukpyu	...	...	130	230·8	61·5	30·8	330·8	...	...	...	...	7·7	7·7	...	53·8	723·1
Sandoway	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shwegyin	...	...	64	...	375·0	...	281·2	...	...	15·6	...	...	31·3	...	531·3	1,234·4
Toungoo	...	...	218	...	45·9	4·6	160·5	...	...	9·2	...	...	36·7	...	165·1	422·0
Thayetmyo	...	...	273	...	87·9	25·6	113·5	3·7	...	11·0	...	...	33·0	...	208·8	483·5
Myanaung	...	...	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Henzada	...	...	152	...	309·2	6·6	46·0	6·6	...	13·2	...	6·6	72·4	...	190·7	651·3
Bassein	...	...	432	...	141·2	...	143·5	2·3	...	11·6	...	4·6	27·8	...	150·5	481·5
Rangoon	...	...	2,294	·9	232·3	112·9	132·1	3·9	1·3	18·3	6·5	2·6	36·2	...	907·6	1,454·6
Moulmein	...	...	1,089	...	124·9	9·2	191·0	...	4·6	23·0	·9	2·8	45·9	6·4	761·2	1,169·9
Tavoy	...	...	80	...	...	37·5	62·5	...	...	...	...	...	12·5	...	75·0	187·5
BRITISH BURMA	...	...	5,149	13·4	188·4	55·7	172·3	2·5	1·6	18·1	3·3	2·9	41·8	1·4	657·3	1,158·7
ANDAMANS AND NICOBARS	...	...	11,511	...	466·5	9·7	83·4	·8	13·8	110·5	10·0	2·0	15·4	·7	741·2	1,454·0
JAILS OF INDIA	...	...	88,174	4·0	351·7	18·3	164·5	1·0	6·7	48·0	5·7	2·7	27·5	3·6	362·0	995·7

JAIL POPULATION OF INDIA, 1883.

XVIII.

TABLE showing the PREVALENCE of CHOLERA in each Month, and the DISTRIBUTION of the DISEASE by STATIONS and PROVINCES.

A.—In the Jails of the Bengal Presidency.

JAILS.	Average Strength for the Year.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total Admissions of the Year.	Admitted per 1,000 of Average Strength for each Province.	Total Deaths of the Year.	Died per 1,000 of Average Strength for each Province.
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.				
Presidency (Natives)	1,116	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	...	4	...
Alipore	1,854	...	...	...	3	...	4	...	...	...	2	...	...	17	...	8	...
Russa	136	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...
Baraset	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jessore	272	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khoolnah	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kishnaghur	176	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moorshedabad	148	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	3	...
Hooghly	449	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burdwan	146	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldah	71	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Purneah	118	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri	117	...	...	...	...	8	5	9	1	...	...	...	...	23	...	19	...
Darjeeling	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dinapore	184	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rungpore	240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajshahai	662	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bogra	113	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mymensingh	394	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pubnah	138	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Furzedpore	208	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Backergunge	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Noakholy	106	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	149	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tipperah	136	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	802	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sylhet	422	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...
Shillong	48	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...
Cachar	116	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...
Gauhati	221	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tezpur	144	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...
Lock-ups of Assam	256	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	4	...	1	...
Cuttack	254	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pooree	94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balasore	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midnapore	797	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	...
Bankoora	154	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Purulia	109	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Soory	124	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...
Monghyr	163	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	...	4	...
Bhagalpur Central	1,017	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ District	156	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
	12,414	...	2	10	9	24	12	10	3	2	3	2	5	82	6.6	50	4.03
Chybassa	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ranchee	160	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Hazaribagh (Natives)	457	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gya	266	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	4	...
Patna	239	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	10	...	...	...	...	12	...	6	...
Arrah	192	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buxar	924	...	1	2	1	5	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	2	...
Chumparun	218	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Mozufferpore	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	7	...	...	...	...	10	...	5	...
Durbhunga	159	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chupra	242	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ghazipur	465	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Benares Central	1,330	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ District	406	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mirzapur	194	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azamgarh	397	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Janpur	211	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gorakhpur	607	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	3	...	...	57	...	38	...
Basti	356	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gonda	373	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bahraich	294	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fyzabad	372	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sultanpur	361	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rae Bareli	374	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Partabgarh	175	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hardoi	288	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kheri	170	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lucknow Central	1,647	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ District	405	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sitapur	438	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barabanki	398	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unao	251	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hamirpur	191	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orai	133	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fatehgarh Central	853	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ District	267	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cawnpore	310	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fatehpur	335	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Banda	248	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Allahabad Central...	1,423	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ District	493	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	16,846	...	1	2	2	5	2	14	18	54	3	...	...	101	6.0	56	3.32

A.—Cholera in the Jails of the Bengal Presidency—continued.

JAILS.	Average Strength for the Year.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total Admis- sions of the Year.	Admitted per 1,000 of Aver- age Strength for each Province.	Total Deaths of the Year.	Died per 1,000 of Average Strength for each Province.
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.				
Sambalpur ... ..	127	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raipur ... ..	788	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bilaspur ... ..	113	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mandla ... ..	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seoni ... ..	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chhindwára ... ..	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Betul ... ..	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Narsinghpur ... ..	87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hoshangabad ... ..	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nimár ... ..	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nagpur ... ..	848	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	13	...	10	...
Bhandára ... ..	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...
Wardha ... ..	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chánda ... ..	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sironcha ... ..	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balaghát ... ..	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2,609	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	15	5·7	11	4·22
Jubbulpore ... ..	1,091	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Damoh ... ..	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saugor ... ..	127	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lalitpur ... ..	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jhānsi ... ..	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ajmere ... ..	562	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muttra ... ..	197	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Agra Central ... ..	1,683	...	...	...	...	...	7	5	...	2	...	...	...	14	...	11	...
„ District ... ..	426	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4,359	...	...	...	1	...	7	5	...	2	...	...	...	15	3·4	12	2·75
Etah ... ..	248	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Etáwah ... ..	249	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mainpuri ... ..	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aligarh ... ..	488	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulandsháhr ... ..	174	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sháhjáhanpur ... ..	320	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bareilly Central ... ..	1,422	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ District ... ..	732	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Budáon ... ..	291	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saháranpur ... ..	291	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bijnor ... ..	187	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dehra Dún ... ..	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Almora ... ..	124	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muzáffarnagar ... ..	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moradabad ... ..	431	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meerut Central ... ..	867	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ District ... ..	288	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	6,627	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi ... ..	411	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gurgáon ... ..	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rohtak ... ..	236	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hissár ... ..	237	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sirsa ... ..	190	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karnál ... ..	230	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Umballa ... ..	557	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Simla ... ..	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ludhiána ... ..	285	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hoshiárpur ... ..	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jullundur ... ..	316	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ferozepore ... ..	318	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amritsar ... ..	364	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lahore Central ... ..	1,864	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ District ... ..	525	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Female ... ..	180	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siálkot ... ..	346	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dharmśála ... ..	108	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gurdáspur ... ..	236	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gujránwala ... ..	325	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gujrát ... ..	194	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sháhpur ... ..	243	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jhelum ... ..	267	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montgomery ... ..	465	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jhang ... ..	283	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mooltan Central ... ..	612	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ District ... ..	679	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffargarh ... ..	87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dera Gházi Khán ... ..	291	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dera Ismail Khán ... ..	496	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bannu ... ..	141	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kohát ... ..	152	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ráwalpindi ... ..	768	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abbottabad ... ..	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pesháwar ... ..	512	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	12,128	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BENGAL PRESIDENCY ... ..	54,982	...	3	12	12	29	21	29	36	58	6	2	5	213	3·9	129	2·35

JAIL POPULATION OF INDIA, 1883.

XVIII —continued.

TABLE showing the PREVALENCE of CHOLERA in each Month, and the DISTRIBUTION of the DISEASE by STATIONS and PROVINCES.

B.—In the Jails of Bombay and Berar.

JAILS.	Average Strength for the Year.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total Admissions of the Year.	Admitted per 1,000 of Average Strength for each Province.	Total Deaths of the Year.	Died per 1,000 of Average Strength for each Province.
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.				
Aden ...	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kurrachee ...	340	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad ...	534	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Umárkot ...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nára ...	606	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shikárpur ...	656	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rájkot ...	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmedabad ...	411	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sádra ...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Duliakot ...	167	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kaira ...	144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Dohád ...	117	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Surat ...	137	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanna ...	609	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Alibág ...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay Common ...	275	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
„ House of Correction...	232	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhulia ...	210	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	4	...
Poona ...	218	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yerrowda ...	1,015	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	2	...
Ahmednagar ...	102	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...
Sholapur ...	108	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Mhaswud Gang ...	579	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	9	...	11	...	6	...
Satara ...	82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kolhapur ...	145	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgaum ...	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sawántwari ...	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rátnagiri ...	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dharwar ...	202	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kaládgi ...	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kárwar ...	87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gokak Gang ...	424	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	...
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ...	7,806	...	...	...	...	6	...	15	3	...	1	9	...	34	4·4	16	2·05
Amraoti ...	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akola ...	450	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Ellichpur ...	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buldana ...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassim ...	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yeotmahl ...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BERAR ...	1,060	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	·9	...	...

C.—Cholera in the Jails of Madras, British Burma, and the Andamans.

JAILS.	Average Strength for the Year.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total Admis- sions of the Year.	Admitted per 1,000 of Avera- ge Strength for each Province.	Total Deaths of the Year.	Died per 1,000 of Average Strength for each Province.
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.				
Mangalore ... ..	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cannanore ... ..	577	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tellicherry ... ..	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calicut ... ..	164	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ootacamund (Natives) ... ..	137	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Coimbatore Central ... ..	635	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
"    District ... ..	141	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palamecottah ... ..	208	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madura ... ..	196	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly Central ... ..	562	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	6	...	2	...
"    District ... ..	93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...
Tanjore ... ..	116	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tranquebar ... ..	111	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salem ... ..	463	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...
Cuddalore ... ..	176	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	4	21	...	9	...
Chingleput ... ..	121	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras Debtors ... ..	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
"    Penitentiary ... ..	598	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vellore ... ..	967	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...
Chittoor ... ..	172	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nellore ... ..	124	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...
Cuddapah ... ..	131	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belláry ... ..	323	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kurnool ... ..	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guntoor ... ..	111	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rájámundry Central ... ..	753	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
"    District ... ..	126	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam ... ..	181	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Berhampore ... ..	113	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russellcondah ... ..	106	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
MADRAS PRESIDENCY ... ..	7,666	11	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	6	2	2	9	34	4'4	15	1'96
Akyab ... ..	354	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	33	1	...	...	...	37	...	26	...
Kyaukpyu ... ..	130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	30	...	15	...
Sandoway ... ..	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shwegyin ... ..	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo ... ..	218	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thayetmyo ... ..	273	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Myanaung ... ..	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Henzáda ... ..	152	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein ... ..	432	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangoon ... ..	2,294	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Moulmein ... ..	1,089	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy ... ..	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BRITISH BURMA ... ..	5,149	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	63	1	...	...	...	69	13'4	41	7'96
ANDAMANS AND NICOBARS ... ..	11,511	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
JAILS OF INDIA ... ..	88,174	11	4	13	12	38	22	48	102	65	9	13	14	351	4'0	201	2'28

# JAIL POPULATION OF INDIA, 1883.

## XIX.

TABLE showing the MORTALITY in each JAIL, the CAUSES of DEATHS, and the RATIO of DEATHS to STRENGTH.

### A.—Jails of the Bengal Presidency.

JAILS.	Average Strength for the Year.	CAUSES OF DEATHS.															Total Deaths of the Year.	DIED PER 1,000 OF THE AVERAGE STRENGTH.		
		Cholera.	Smallpox.	Fevers.	Apoplexy.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	Heart Diseases.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Dropsy.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Wounds and Accidents.	All other Causes.		A. Cholera.	B. All other Causes.	C. All Causes.
Presidency (Natives)	1,116	4	...	3	...	7	...	1	3	...	9	...	...	5	1	...	33	3.58	25.99	29.57
Alipore	1,854	8	2	...	1	32	...	...	21	...	12	3	...	5	1	1	87	4.31	42.62	46.93
Russa	136	1	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	8	7.35	51.47	58.82
Baraset	79	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	50.63	50.63
Jessore	272	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	2	10	...	36.76	36.76
Khoolnah	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	17.24	17.24
Kishnaghur	176	...	...	5	...	8	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	2	19	...	107.95	107.95
Moorsheadabad	148	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	10	20.27	47.30	67.57
Hooghly	449	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	24.50	24.50
Burdwan	146	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	47.95	47.95
Maldah	71	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	14.08	14.08
Purneah	118	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	33.90	33.90
Jalpaiguri	117	19	...	...	...	10	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	162.39	136.76	299.15
Darjeeling	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dinagapore	184	...	...	1	...	7	...	...	2	...	3	3	...	1	...	...	17	...	92.39	92.39
Rungpore	240	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	3	1	13	6	...	1	...	1	44	...	133.33	133.33
Rajshahai	662	...	...	1	1	13	1	2	5	1	3	1	...	10	...	3	41	...	61.93	61.93
Bogra	113	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	13	...	115.04	115.04
Mymensingh	394	...	...	6	...	8	...	...	4	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	23	...	58.38	58.38
Pubnah	138	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	28.99	28.99
Furreedpore	208	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	33.65	33.65
Báckergunge	300	...	...	...	...	7	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	2	...	1	14	...	46.67	46.67
Noakholly	106	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	149	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	6	...	40.27	40.27
Tipperah	136	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	14.71	14.71
Dacca	802	...	...	8	...	32	...	...	12	...	3	2	...	1	...	3	61	...	76.06	76.06
Sylhet	422	1	...	1	...	9	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	15	2.37	33.18	35.55
Shillong	48	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	20.83	20.83	41.67
Cachar	116	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	8.62	17.24	25.86
Gáuháti	221	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	1	...	4	...	2	...	...	11	...	49.77	49.77
Tezpur	144	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	7	20.83	27.78	48.61
Lock-ups of Assam...	256	1	...	2	...	6	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	14	3.91	50.78	54.69
Cuttack	254	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	5	...	19.69	19.69
Poorce	94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	21.28	21.28
Balasore	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midnapore	797	1	1	4	...	54	...	...	6	1	3	2	...	2	...	8	82	1.25	101.64	102.89
Bankoora	154	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	6.49	38.96	45.45
Purulia	109	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	45.87	45.87
Soory	124	1	...	3	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	8.06	64.52	72.58
Monghyr	163	4	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	8	24.54	24.54	49.08
Bhágálpur Central	1,017	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	4	...	1	13	...	12.78	12.78
„ District...	156	1	...	1	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	6.41	38.46	44.87
	12,414	50	3	43	3	231	5	7	79	9	61	34	...	39	4	34	652	4.03	48.49	52.52
Chybássa	63	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	15.87	15.87
Ránchee	160	1	...	...	...	20	...	1	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	30	6.25	181.25	187.50
Hazáribágh (Natives)	457	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	19	...	41.58	41.58
Gya	266	4	...	2	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	15	15.04	41.35	56.39
Patna	239	6	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	5	...	...	3	...	2	20	25.10	58.58	83.68
Arrah	192	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	5	...	26.04	26.04
Buxar	924	2	...	2	...	8	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	17	2.16	16.24	18.40
Chumpárun	218	...	...	1	...	5	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	12	...	55.05	55.05
Mozufferpore	160	5	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	31.25	18.75	50.00
Durbhunga	159	...	...	...	...	5	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	10	...	62.89	62.89
Chupra	242	...	...	...	...	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	37.19	37.19
Gházípur	465	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	7	...	15.05	15.05
Benares Central	1,330	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	1	5	...	...	1	...	5	16	...	12.03	12.03
„ District	406	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	13	...	32.02	32.02
Mirzapur	194	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	11	...	56.70	56.70
Azámgárh	397	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	20.15	20.15
Jaunpur	211	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	14.22	14.22
Gorákhpur	607	38	...	4	...	25	1	6	8	...	...	...	...	5	...	2	89	62.60	84.02	146.62
Basti	356	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	4	...	11.24	11.24
Gonda	373	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2.68	2.68
Bahraich	2																			

A.—Mortality of the Jails of the Bengal Presidency —continued.

JAILS.	Average Strength for the Year.	CAUSES OF DEATHS.															Total Deaths of the Year.	DIED PER 1,000 OF THE AVERAGE STRENGTH.		
		Cholera.	Smallpox.	Fevers.	Apoplexy.	Dysentery & Diarrhoea.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	Heart Diseases.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Dropsy.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Wounds and Accidents.	All other Causes.		A. Cholera.	B. All other Causes.	C. All Causes.
Sambalpur ...	127	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	8	...	62'99	62'99
Ráipur ...	788	...	...	7	2	87	...	...	3	1	1	2	...	4	1	5	113	...	143'40	143'40
Biláspur ...	113	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	8'85	8'85
Mandla ...	48	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	20'83	20'83
Seoni ...	72	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	27'78	27'78
Chhindwára ...	48	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	62'50	62'50
Betul ...	53	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	37'74	37'74
Nársinghpur ...	87	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	11'49	11'49
Hoshangabad ...	125	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	16'00	16'00
Nimár ...	60	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	3	...	50'00	50'00
Nagpur ...	848	10	...	4	...	57	...	...	4	...	...	1	4	4	...	8	92	11'79	96'70	108'49
Bhandára ...	77	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	12'99	12'99	25'97
Wárdha ...	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chánda ...	59	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	16'95	16'95
Sironcha ...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bálaghát ...	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2,609	11	1	11	3	158	...	...	8	3	1	3	4	13	1	14	231	4'22	84'32	88'54
Jubbulpore ...	1,091	...	...	2	...	20	1	...	5	1	...	...	2	3	...	6	40	...	36'66	36'66
Damoh ...	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	20'83	20'83
Saugor ...	127	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	23'62	23'62
Lálitpur ...	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jhansi ...	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	6'67	6'67
Ajmere ...	562	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	6	...	10'68	10'68
Muttra ...	197	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	7	5'08	30'45	35'53
Agra Central ...	1,683	11	...	...	1	1	...	...	12	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	30	6'54	11'29	17'83
„ District ...	426	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	6	...	14'08	14'08
	4,359	12	...	3	2	27	1	...	23	1	6	1	2	5	3	8	94	2'75	18'81	21'56
Etah ...	248	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	7	...	28'23	23'23
Etáwah ...	249	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	5	...	20'08	20'08
Mainpuri ...	300	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	11	...	36'67	36'67
Aligarh ...	488	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	10	...	20'49	20'49
Bulandsháhr ...	174	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sháhjáhanpur ...	320	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	6'25	6'25
Bareilly Central ...	1,422	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	2	12	...	8'44	8'44
„ District ...	732	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	9	...	12'30	12'30
Budáun ...	291	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	10	...	34'36	34'36
Saháranpur ...	291	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	7	...	24'05	24'05
Bijnor ...	187	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	10'70	10'70
Dehra Dun ...	55	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	...	127'27	127'27
Almora ...	124	...	...	1	...	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	56'45	56'45
Muzaffarnagar ...	160	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	25'00	25'00
Moradabad ...	431	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	5	...	6	...	...	2	...	1	17	...	39'44	39'44
Meerut Central ...	867	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	2	1	...	...	3	...	...	11	...	12'69	12'69
„ District ...	288	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	6,627	...	...	9	2	24	...	1	39	2	17	...	1	7	3	16	121	...	18'26	18'26
Delhi ...	411	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	10	...	24'33	24'33
Gurgáon ...	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	13'16	13'16
Rohtak ...	236	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hissár ...	237	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	12'66	12'66
Sirsa ...	190	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	10'53	10'53
Karnal ...	230	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	13'04	13'04
Umballa ...	557	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	5	...	8'98	8'98
Simla ...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	50'00	50'00
Ludhiána ...	285	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	10'53	10'53
Hoshiárpur ...	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jullundur ...	316	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	6'33	6'33
Ferozepore ...	318	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	3	10	...	31'45	31'45
Amritsar ...	364	...	...	3	...	4	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	11	...	30'22	30'22
Lahore Central ...	1,864	...	...	15	5	45	...	...	23	...	3	1	1	13	...	17	123	...	65'99	65'99
„ District ...	525	...	...	1	...	7	...	...	6	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	20	...	38'10	38'10
„ Female ...	180	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	27'78	27'78
Siálkot ...	346	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	5	...	14'45	14'45
Dharmśála ...	108	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gurdáspur ...	236	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	16'95	16'95
Gujránwála ...	325	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	6'15	6'15
Gujrát ...	194	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	10'31	10'31
Sháhpur ...	243	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4'12	4'12
Jhelum ...	267	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	...	26'22	26'22
Montgomery ...	465	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	12	...	25'81	25'81
Jhang ...	283	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	7'07	7'07
Mooltan Central ...	612	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	25	...	40'85	40'85
„ District ...	679	...	...	9	...	2	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	32	...	47'13	47'13
Muzaffargarh ...	87	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	11'49	11'49
Dera Gházi Khán ...	291	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	13'75	13'75
Dera Ismail Khán ...	496	...	...	1	...	5	...	1	14	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	23	...	46'37	46'37
Bannu ...	141	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	14'18	14'18
Kohát ...	162	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	19'74	19'74
Ráwalpindi ...	768	...	...	6	2	1	...	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	7	22	...	28'65	28'65
Abbottabad ...	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pesháwar ...	512	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	7	...	13'67	13'67
	12,128	...	...	45	16	75	...	1	118	2	13	2	2	15	6	58	353	...	29'11	29'11
BENGAL PRESIDENCY	54,982	129	6	131	33	711	8	19	330	19	127	44	11	111	24	182	1,885	2'35	31'93	34'28

# JAIL POPULATION OF INDIA, 1883.

## XIX —continued.

TABLE showing the MORTALITY in each JAIL, the CAUSES of DEATHS, and the RATIO of DEATHS to STRENGTH.

### B.—Jails of Bombay and Berar.

JAILS.	Average Strength for the Year.	CAUSES OF DEATHS.															Total Deaths of the Year.	DIED PER 1,000 OF THE AVERAGE STRENGTH.		
		Cholera.	Smallpox.	Fevers.	Apoplexy.	Dysentery & Diarrhoea.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	Heart Diseases.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Dropsy.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Wounds and Accidents.	All other Causes.		A. Cholera.	B. All other Causes.	C. All Causes.
Aden	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	37·74	37·74
Kurrachee	340	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	5·88	5·88
Hyderabad	534	...	...	5	1	5	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	27	...	50·56	50·56
Umárkot	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	58·82	58·82
Nára	606	...	...	14	1	2	1	...	16	1	1	...	...	2	1	2	41	...	67·66	67·66
Shikárpur	656	...	...	13	8	5	1	...	15	2	1	...	1	5	...	15	66	...	100·61	100·61
Rájkot	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmedabad	411	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	7	...	17·03	17·03
Sádra	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Duliakot	167	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	41·92	41·92
Kaira	144	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	6·94	27·78	34·72
Dohád	117	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	34·19	34·19
Surat	137	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	...	21·90	21·90
Tanna	609	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	1	1	6	...	...	...	...	4	18	...	29·56	29·56
Alibág	9	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	111·11	111·11
Bombay Common	275	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	6	...	21·82	21·82
„ House of Correction	232	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	3	...	12·93	12·93
Dhulia	210	4	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	19·05	14·28	33·33
Poona	218	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	9·17	9·17
Yerrowda	1,015	2	...	1	1	4	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	13	1·97	10·84	12·81
Ahmednagar	102	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	9·80	29·42	39·22
Sholapur	103	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	27·78	27·78
Mhásrud Gang	579	6	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	4	17	10·36	19·00	29·36
Satara	82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kolhapur	145	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6·90	6·90
Belgaum	63	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	31·75	31·75
Sawántwari	51	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	39·22	39·22
Rátnagiri	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhárwar	202	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	19·80	19·80
Káládgi	72	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	13·89	13·89
Kárwar	87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gokak Gang	424	2	...	2	1	10	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	19	4·72	40·09	44·81
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY	7,806	16	...	41	17	53	4	...	62	5	13	1	1	13	3	39	263	2·05	32·28	34·33
Amraoti	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	5·00	5·00
Akola	450	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	11·11	11·11
Ellichpur	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	33·90	33·90
Buldana	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassim	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yeotmah	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BERAR	1,060	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	9	...	8·49	8·49

C.—Mortality of the Jails of Madras, British Burma, and the Andamans.

JAILS.	Average Strength for the Year.	CAUSES OF DEATHS.															Total Deaths of the Year.	DIED PER 1,000 OF THE AVERAGE STRENGTH.		
		Cholera.	Smallpox.	Fevers.	Apoplexy.	Dysentery & Diarrhœa.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	Heart Diseases.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Dropsy.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Wounds and Accidents.	All other Causes.		A. Cholera.	B. All other Causes.	C. All Causes.
Mangalore ...	104	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	38'46	38'46
Cannanore ...	577	...	...	1	...	11	1	...	2	1	...	...	1	1	...	5	24	...	41'59	41'59
Tellicherry ...	66	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	30'30	30'30
Calicut ...	164	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	6	...	36'59	36'59
Ootacamund (Natives) ...	137	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	7'30	58'39	65'69
Coimbatore Central ...	635	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	18	...	28'35	28'35
" District ...	141	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	21'28	21'28
Palamcottah ...	208	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	1	7	...	33'65	33'65
Madura ...	196	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	4	...	20'41	20'41
Trichinopoly Central ...	562	2	...	1	...	15	...	...	...	1	5	2	...	1	...	4	31	3'56	51'60	55'16
" District ...	93	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	10'76	10'76	21'51
Tanjore ...	116	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	10	...	86'21	86'21
Tranquebar ...	111	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salem ...	463	1	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	8	2'16	15'12	17'28
Cuddalore ...	176	9	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	51'14	22'72	73'86
Chingleput ...	121	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	16'53	16'53
Madras Debtors ...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Penitentiary ...	598	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	7	...	11'72	11'72
Vellore ...	967	1	...	2	...	7	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	17	1'03	16'55	17'58
Chittoor ...	172	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	...	34'88	34'88
Nellore ...	124	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah ...	131	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	15'27	15'27
Bellary ...	323	...	...	...	...	10	1	2	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	3	24	...	74'30	74'30
Kurnool ...	79	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	4	...	50'63	50'63
Guntoor ...	111	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rájámundry Central ...	753	...	...	1	1	3	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	1	...	5	15	...	19'92	19'92
" District ...	126	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	7'94	7'94
Vizagapatam ...	181	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	5	...	27'62	27'62
Berhampore ...	113	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	17'70	17'70
Russellcondah ...	106	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	28'30	28'30
MADRAS PRESIDENCY	7,666	15	4	7	1	98	4	2	22	3	7	13	1	20	2	30	229	1'96	27'91	29'87
Akyab ...	354	26	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	5	47	73'45	59'32	132'77
Kyaukpyu ...	130	15	...	2	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	115'38	53'85	169'23
Sandoway ...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shwegyin ...	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo ...	218	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thayetmyo ...	273	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	7	...	25'64	25'64
Myanaung ...	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	20'83	20'83
Henzáda ...	152	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	7	...	46'05	46'05
Bassein ...	432	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	7	...	16'20	16'20
Rangoon ...	2,294	...	...	10	...	8	2	...	3	1	7	...	...	3	4	5	43	...	18'74	18'74
Moulmein ...	1,089	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	14	...	12'86	12'86
Tavoy ...	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	12'50	12'50
BRITISH BURMA	5,149	41	...	16	...	41	2	...	6	3	8	3	...	8	6	15	149	7'96	20'98	28'94
ANDAMANS AND NICOBARS	11,511	...	...	26	...	33	1	2	46	1	39	4	...	8	14	52	226	...	19'63	19'63
JAILS OF INDIA	88,174	201	10	222	51	438	19	23	467	33	193	65	13	160	49	319	2,766	2'23	29'09	31'37

# JAIL POPULATION OF INDIA, 1883.

## XX.

DETAIL of the ADMISSIONS and DEATHS of the JAIL POPULATION of each PROVINCE.

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS AND DEATHS.	BENGAL PROPER AND ASSAM.		CHOTA NAGPORE, ODDAH AND GANGETIC PROVINCES.		CENTRAL PROVINCES (EXCLUDING JUB- BULPORE & SAUGOR).		AGRA AND CENTRAL INDIA.		MEEHUT AND ROHILCUND.		PUNJAB.	
	Strength ... 12,423 Admissions... 20,243 Deaths ... 652		Strength ... 16,842 Admissions... 10,375 Deaths ... 434		Strength ... 2,609 Admissions... 2,617 Deaths ... 231		Strength ... 4,357 Admissions... 2,424 Deaths ... 94		Strength ... 6,624 Admissions... 4,989 Deaths ... 121		Strength ... 12,125 Admissions... 11,536 Deaths ... 353	
	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
Cholera ... ..	82	50	101	56	15	11	15	12	...	...	...	...
Smallpox ... ..	13	3	30	2	27	1	3	...	2	...	...	3
Chickenpox ... ..	625	...	15	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ... ..	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Diphtheria ... ..	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mumps ... ..	35	...	89	...	...	...	22	...	21	...	...	45
Pyæmia ... ..	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
Erysipelas ... ..	13	...	19	6	...	...	10	2	18	1	74	12
Gangrene and Phagedæna	2	1	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
Cancerum Oris ... ..	4	4	1	1	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Euteric Fever ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Typhus Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Relapsing Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...
Intermittent Fever ... ..	6,960	17	3,851	7	574	2	1,007	...	2,097	2	6,137	21
Remittent Fever ... ..	269	}	53	}	19	}	26	}	76	}	70	}
Simple Continued Fever	163	26	11	13	...	9	12	3	27	7	37	24
Rheumatism, Acute ... ..	88	...	50	2	29	...	9	...	29	...	27	...
"    Chronic ... ..	77	...	70	...	8	...	16	...	8	1	29	...
"    Muscular... ..	86	...	51	...	6	...	22	...	10	...	39	...
Gout ... ..	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis, Primary ... ..	63	...	82	1	15	...	25	...	84	...	59	...
"    Secondary ... ..	89	...	120	1	15	...	18	...	88	...	75	...
Lupus ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Cancer ... ..	4	...	8	2	2	2	4	...	...	...	2	1
Leprosy ... ..	17	...	7	1	2	1	4	4	2	...	1	1
Scrofula ... ..	8	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...
Psoas and Lumbar Abscess	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis Pulmonalis ... ..	129	61	38	29	2	1	17	6	30	17	15	13
Hæmoptysis ... ..	54	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	10	...
Scurvy ... ..	82	...	50	2	25	4	18	2	4	1	82	2
Anæmia ... ..	111	...	93	...	8	...	10	...	21	...	26	...
General Dropsy ... ..	104	29	13	3	4	3	3	1	1	...	2	2
Beriberi ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diabetes and Diuresis ... ..	4	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	5	2
Encephalitis ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4
White Softening of Brain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Meningitis ... ..	...	...	4	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	22	20
Spinal Meningitis ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Myelitis ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Apoplexy ... ..	3	}	5	}	1	}	...	...	...	...	15	...
Sunstroke ... ..	...	3	8	7	5	3	...	2	6	2	15	16
Paralysis, Hemiplegia ... ..	1	}	2	}	2	}	1	2	...	...	...	...
"    Paraplegia ... ..	2	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
"    General ... ..	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
"    Local ... ..	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
"    Character not stated	8	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	4	...
Locomotor Ataxy ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tetanus ... ..	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Anæsthesia ... ..	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epilepsy and Epileptic Vertigo	27	...	14	4	6	2	1	...	16	1	18	1
Vertigo ... ..	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Convulsions ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Neuralgia ... ..	40	...	31	...	5	...	2	...	7	...	63	...
Hysteria ... ..	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chorea ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Paralysis Agitans ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Mania ... ..	45	...	13	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	23	...
Dementia ... ..	7	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	3	...	3	...
Melancholia ... ..	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Imbecility ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia ... ..	139	...	140	...	34	...	22	...	74	...	140	...
Nyctalopia ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cataract ... ..	2	...	7	...	...	...	3	...	4	...	4	...
Other diseases of the Eye	62	...	43	...	7	...	3	...	31	...	16	...
Hordeolum ... ..	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Lachrymal Fistula and Abscess	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Strabismus ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Inflammation of Eyelids	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Otitis ... ..	20	...	26	...	12	...	11	...	5	...	23	...
Polypus of the Ear ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Deafness ... ..	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
Ozæna ... ..	4	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
Epistaxis ... ..	7	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Polypus Nasi ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palpitation ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pericarditis ... ..	2	...	4	4	2	1	...	...	2	2	1	...
Endocarditis ... ..	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Valve Disease of Heart ... ..	15	4	7	1	1	1	2	1	2	...	2	...
Hypertrophy of " ... ..	2	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	1
Dilatation of " ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Fatty Degeneration " ... ..	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	1
Angina Pectoris ... ..	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aneurism ... ..	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fibrinous Concretions in Heart	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syncope ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Embolism and Thrombosis	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Occlusion of Artery ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Phlebitis ... ..	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Varicose Veins ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS AND DEATHS.	BENGAL PROPER AND ASSAM.		CHOTA NAGPORE, ODDH AND GANGETIC PROVINCES.		CENTRAL PROVINCES (EX- CLUDING JUBBUL- PORE AND SAUGOR).		AGRA AND CENTRAL INDIA.		MEERUT AND ROHILCUND.		PUNJAB.	
	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
Inflammation of Lymphatic Glands	43	...	10	...	13	...	2	...	4	...	12	...
Goitre ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Edema of Glottis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Spasm of Glottis ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aphoma ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laryngitis and Laryngeal Catarrh...	5	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	5	1	26	3
Bronchitis and Bronchial Catarrh ...	315	10	182	4	24	1	34	2	74	2	208	11
Asthma ...	71	3	53	7	6	...	9	1	44	5	17	5
Pneumonia ...	147	61	170	46	11	5	37	17	130	29	256	94
Gangrene of Lungs ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Pulmonary Apoplexy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Emphysema ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pleurisy ...	51	4	34	5	4	2	3	1	13	1	63	3
Empyema ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Hydrothorax ...	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Inflammation of Salivary Glands ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonguetie ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Glossitis ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Harelip ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Caries of Teeth ...	6	...	9	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
Inflammation and Ulceration of Gums	58	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Stomatitis ...	32	...	2	...	6	...	3	...	...	...	4	...
Aphtha ...	7	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gumboil ...	22	...	37	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	15	...
Stricture of Esophagus ...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonsillitis and Sorethroat ...	27	...	15	...	7	...	2	...	15	...	93	...
Pharyngitis ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gastritis ...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Chronic Ulcer of Stomach ...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Perforation of Stomach ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dyspepsia ...	127	1	158	...	23	...	14	...	28	...	123	...
Hæmatemesis ...	13	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Dysentery ...	3,122	180	1,045	81	349	44	136	12	309	12	534	28
Diarrhœa ...	3,138	101	1,007	65	424	114	165	15	210	12	539	47
Enteritis ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	1	2	1
Peritonitis ...	3	2	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
Hernia ...	7	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	6	...
Colic ...	115	...	65	...	14	...	32	...	49	1	171	1
Constipation ...	44	...	20	...	8	...	4	...	10	...	21	...
Rectal Hæmorrhage ...	3	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Typhlitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Ileus and Obstruction of Bowels ...	...	1	4	3	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...
Fissure of Anus ...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ulcer of Intestines ...	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Perforation of Intestines ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Concretion in the Intestines ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Tympanites ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Hæmorrhoids ...	91	...	43	...	9	...	8	...	17	...	28	...
Fistula in Ano ...	10	...	4	...	1	...	1	...	7	...	2	...
Prolapsus Ani ...	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...
Ascariæ ...	10	...	7	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tape-worm ...	4	...	3	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	5	...
Spleen Diseases ...	129	7	99	10	2	...	7	...	73	1	65	1
Hepatitis ...	21	5	12	2	...	...	1	1	1	...	6	...
Ulcer of Bile Duct ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atrophy of Liver ...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fatty Liver ...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of Liver ...	2	1	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	1	...	...
Jaundice ...	28	2	25	...	4	...	12	...	16	1	21	1
Ascites ...	14	3	3	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	...
Bright's Disease ...	2	...	1	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	6	2
Nephritis ...	...	...	2	1	...	...	2	...	2	1	2	1
Cystitis ...	2	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Calculus ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...
Hæmaturia ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	4	...
Incontinence of Urine ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Retention of Urine ...	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	1
Dysuria ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Gonorrhœa and Balanitis ...	18	...	14	...	10	...	1	...	18	...	17	...
Phymosis and Paraphymosis ...	18	...	20	...	7	...	...	...	15	...	6	...
Bubo ...	48	...	16	...	9	...	9	...	17	...	11	...
Epididymitis ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Warts ...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stricture of Urethra ...	6	1	5	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	5	...
Urinary Fistula and Abscess ...	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Edema of Scrotum ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orchitis ...	33	...	17	...	3	...	5	...	9	...	17	...
Abscess of Testis ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
Inflammation of Prostate ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Sloughing of Scrotum ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hydrocele ...	19	...	21	...	5	...	2	...	...	...	1	...
Hæmatocele ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ostitis and Periostitis ...	3	...	5	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	2	...
Caries ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Necrosis ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	6	1
Synovitis ...	28	1	10	...	5	...	2	...	4	...	13	...
Enlargement of Bursæ ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Absorption of Bone ...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malformation ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ankylosis ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contraction of Tendons ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Edema of Foot ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Corns ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Childbirth ...	6	...	21	...	1	...	9	...	3	...	15	...

JAIL POPULATION OF INDIA, 1883.

XX —continued.

DETAIL of the ADMISSIONS and DEATHS of the JAIL POPULATION of each PROVINCE.

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS AND DEATHS.	BENGAL PROPER AND ASSAM.		CHOTA NAGPORE, ODDH AND GANGETIC PROVINCES.		CENTRAL PROVINCES (EX- CLUDING JUBBUL- PORE AND SAUGOR).		AGRA AND CENTRAL INDIA.		MEEHUT AND ROHILCUND.		PUNJAB.	
	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
Milk Fever ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abortion ... ..	...	...	10	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...
Galactorrhœa ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uterine Hæmorrhage ... ..	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metritis ... ..	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever ... ..	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pelvic cellulitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysmenorrhœa ... ..	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Menorrhagia ... ..	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Leucorrhœa ... ..	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ulcer of Uterus ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uterine Inertia ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abscess ... ..	611	2	558	1	109	1	150	...	302	...	643	1
Ulcer ... ..	335	...	378	1	231	...	146	...	376	1	429	1
Boils ... ..	232	...	131	...	112	...	28	...	42	...	201	...
Carbuncle ... ..	36	...	19	...	1	...	2	...	5	...	8	...
Whitlow ... ..	79	...	89	...	48	...	7	...	21	...	54	...
Guinea-worm ... ..	1	...	2	...	...	...	29	...	2	...	87	...
Itch ... ..	190	...	70	...	42	...	49	...	104	...	26	...
Skin Diseases ... ..	41	...	73	...	17	...	16	...	26	...	72	...
Cicatrix ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mycetoma ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Elephantiasis ... ..	9	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tumours and Cysts ... ..	7	...	12	...	3	...	1	...	5	...	5	...
General Debility ... ..	573	39*	254	32*	106	13*	53	5*	53	7*	203	15*
Delirium Tremens and Alcoholism	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

\* Including deaths from Anæmia.

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS AND DEATHS.	BENGAL PROPER AND ASSAM.		CHOTA NAGPORE, ODDH AND GANGETIC PROVINCES.		CENTRAL PROVINCES (EX- CLUDING (JUBBUL- PORE AND SAUGOR).		AGRA AND CENTRAL INDIA.		MEERUT AND ROHILCUND.		PUNJAB.	
	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
Vegetable Poisons ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	...
Mineral " ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Irritation and sting of insects and plants ...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Snakebite ...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Multiple Injury ...	...	...	3	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	...
Chilblain ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Burns and Scalds ...	28	...	22	...	9	1	10	...	6	...	19	...
Asphyxia by hanging ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drowning ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contusions ...	241	...	158	...	63	...	35	...	107	...	116	...
Wounds ...	301	...	167	...	34	...	45	...	53	1	95	2
" Gunshot ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Fracture ...	34	...	85	4	4	...	24	1	59	2	44	3
Dislocation ...	5	...	7	...	4	...	2	1	4	...	9	...
Sprain ...	48	...	20	...	18	...	2	...	8	...	7	...
Concussion of Brain ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
Suicide—Hanging ...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Cut-throat ...	4	...	8	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
" Opium ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Foreign bodies impacted ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rupture of Spleen ...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Blisters of the Feet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punished ...	7	...	10	...	4	...	3	...	...	...	16	...
No appreciable Disease... ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Cause not ascertained ...	30	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

JAIL POPULATION OF INDIA, 1883.

XX —continued.

DETAIL of the ADMISSIONS and DEATHS of the JAIL POPULATION of each PROVINCE.

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS AND DEATHS.	BENGAL PRESIDENCY.		BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.		BERAR.		MADRAS PRESIDENCY.		BRITISH BURMA.		ANDAMANS AND NICOBARS.	
	Strength ... 54,980 Admissions 52,184 Deaths ... 1,855		Strength ... 7,802 Admissions 5,732 Deaths ... 268		Strength ... 1,060 Admissions 591 Deaths ... 9		Strength ... 7,678 Admissions 6,602 Deaths ... 229		Strength ... 5,156 Admissions 5,967 Deaths ... 149		Strength ... 11,511 Admissions 16,737 Deaths ... 226	
	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
Cholera ...	213	129	34	16	1	...	34	15	69	41	...	...
Smallpox ...	78	6	5	...	1	...	19	4	2	...	...	...
Chickcupox ...	643	...	3	...	...	...	70	...	12	...	17	...
Measles ...	26	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...
Diphtheria ...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mumps ...	212	...	37	...	...	...	3	...	211	...	10	...
Pyæmia ...	3	4	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ...	134	21	3	1	...	...	5	...	14	...	12	1
Gangrene and Phagedæna	9	4	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	1
Diffuse Cellulitis ...	...	...	9	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cancrum Oris ...	6	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever ...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	13	7	...	...
Typhus Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Relapsing Fever ...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intermittent Fever ...	20,626	49	1,995	1	270	...	1,783	...	973	5	5,370	6
Remittent " ...	513	82	173	34	6	1	13	7	116	4	112	20
Simple Continued Fever	250	...	25	...	35	...	186	...	170	...	...	...
Cerebro-spinal Fever ...	...	2	7	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rheumatism, Acute ...	232	1	35	4	2	...	12	...	36	...	33	...
" Chronic ...	208	...	90	...	1	...	61	2	8	...	411	2
" Muscular ...	214	...	35	...	4	...	68	...	4	...	312	...
Gout ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis, Primary ...	328	1	44	...	2	...	51	...	34	...	27	...
" Secondary ...	405	1	44	3	5	...	88	...	48	...	89	1
Lupus ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cancer ...	20	5	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	4	1
Leprosy ...	33	7	...	1	2	1	26	6	32	2	16	1
Serofula ...	22	1	2	1	...	...	15	...	7	...	5	1
Psoas and Lumbar Abscess	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis Pulmonalis ...	231	127	25	13	2	2	27	7	13	8	108	39
Hæmoptysis ...	74	...	3	...	...	...	7	...	4	...	7	...
Scurvy ...	261	11	24	1	3	...	18	1	5	...	8	...
Purpura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Anæmia ...	269	...	37	...	6	...	66	...	41	...	75	...
General Dropsy ...	127	38	1	1	1	...	42	9	14	3	15	2
Beriberi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Diabetes and Diuresis ...	12	4	4	1	...	...	8	...	...	...	7	...
Encephalitis ...	4	4	9	8	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	...
White Softening of Brain	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis ...	26	24	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Spinal Meningitis ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Myelitis ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Apoplexy ...	24	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sunstroke ...	36	33	9	17	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
Paralysis, Hemiplegia ...	6	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
" Paraplegia ...	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	9	3
" General ...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Local ...	4	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
" Character not stated	22	...	2	...	...	...	5	1	3	...	13	6
Inflammation of Nerves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Locomotor Ataxy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	...
Wasting Palsy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Tetanus ...	3	4	2	1	...	...	2	1	1	...	4	2
Anæsthesia ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Vertigo ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epilepsy and Epileptic Vertigo	82	8	20	1	2	...	31	3	13	2	18	...
Catalepsy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Couvulsious ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Neuralgia ...	148	...	24	...	1	...	23	...	2	...	81	...
Hysteria ...	4	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Chorea ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paralysis Agitans ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mania ...	85	...	2	...	...	...	34	...	1	...	16	...
Dementia ...	20	...	2	...	...	...	47	...	...	...	5	1
Melancholia ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	8	2	...	...	1	...
Imbecility ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	...
Ophthalmia ...	549	...	59	...	6	...	103	...	426	...	223	...
Nyctalopia ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Cataract ...	20	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	5	...
Other Diseases of the Eye	162	...	25	...	2	...	23	...	6	...	23	...
Inflammation of Eyelids	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hordeolum ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	3	...
Lachrymal Fistula and Abscess	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Strabismus ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Otitis ...	97	...	7	...	1	...	28	...	21	...	78	...
Polypus of the Ear ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Deafness ...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ozæna ...	13	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
Epistaxis ...	22	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Polypus Nasi ...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palpitation ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	6	...	5	...	2	...
Pericarditis ...	11	7	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Endocarditis ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Valve Disease of Heart	29	7	9	2	3	1	5	1	...	1	2	1
Hypertrophy of "	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dilatation of "	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Fatty Degeneration of "	1	5	2	3	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...
Fibrinous Concretions in Heart	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Angina Pectoris ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Cardiac Neuralgia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS AND DEATHS.	BENGAL PRESIDENCY.		BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.		BERAR.		MADRAS PRESIDENCY.		BRITISH BURMA.		ANDAMANS AND NICOBARS.	
	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
Syncope ... ..	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Embolism and Thrombosis ...	...	2	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Aneurism ... ..	3	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...
Occlusion of Artery ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phlebitis ... ..	3	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Venous Obstruction ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Varicose Veins ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...
Inflammation of Inguinal Glands ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
"    of other Lymphatic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Glands ... ..	84	...	8	...	1	...	14	...	4	...	23	...
Goitre ... ..	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Œdema of Glottis ... ..	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spasm of Glottis ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laryngitis and Laryngeal Catarrh...	38	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...
Bronchitis and Bronchial Catarrh...	837	30	224	12	17	...	127	5	47	1	630	5
Asthma ... ..	200	21	40	1	6	...	39	...	26	...	377	...
Pneumonia ... ..	751	252	124	39	10	1	36	14	11	4	152	41
Abscess of Lungs ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...
Gangrene of Lungs ... ..	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulmonary Apoplexy ... ..	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Emphysema ... ..	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Pleurisy ... ..	168	16	55	9	1	...	10	2	3	...	27	...
Empyema ... ..	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hydrothorax ... ..	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inflammation of Salivary Glands ...	1	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Tonguetie ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Glossitis ... ..	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Caries of Teeth ... ..	21	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	14	...
Absorption of Alveoli ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stomatitis ... ..	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...
Aphtha ... ..	11	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...
Gumboil ... ..	80	...	9	...	1	...	15	...	13	...	22	...
Harelip ... ..	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonsillitis and Sorethroat ... ..	159	...	16	...	2	...	5	...	3	...	35	...
Pharyngitis ... ..	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inflammation and Ulceration of Gums	61	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Stricture of Œsophagus ... ..	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gastritis ... ..	4	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Chronic Ulcer of Stomach ... ..	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
Perforation of Stomach ... ..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dyspepsia ... ..	473	1	42	...	2	...	76	...	32	...	348	...
Hamatemesis ... ..	16	...	3	1	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery ... ..	5,495	357	248	15	22	...	323	34	423	32	501	17
Diarrhœa ... ..	5,483	354	474	38	24	2	603	64	461	9	459	16
Enteritis ... ..	6	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2
Peritonitis ... ..	7	5	3	2	...	...	...	...	4	4	2	...
Hernia ... ..	17	...	2	...	...	...	8	...	6	...	6	...
Colic ... ..	446	2	50	...	6	...	61	...	46	...	194	...
Constipation ... ..	107	...	5	...	4	...	14	...	5	...	53	...
Rectal Hæmorrhage ... ..	6	2	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...
Typhlitis ... ..	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ileus and Obstruction of Bowels ...	6	6	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	1
Ulcer of Intestines ... ..	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ulcer and Fissure of Anus ... ..	4	...	3	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...
Perforation of Intestines ... ..	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...
Concretion in the Intestines ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tympanites ... ..	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Hæmorrhoids ... ..	196	...	34	...	...	...	86	...	12	...	61	...
Fistula in Ano ... ..	25	...	5	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	20	...
Prolapsus Ani ... ..	11	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Ascarides ... ..	19	...	8	...	...	...	6	...	4	...	...	...
Tape-worm ... ..	18	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...
Spleen Diseases ... ..	375	19	27	...	5	...	18	2	9	...	159	2
Hepatitis ... ..	41	8	19	4	...	...	7	4	13	2	9	1
Ulcer of Bile Duct ... ..	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atrophy of Liver ... ..	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of Liver ... ..	6	4	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Fatty Liver ... ..	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jaundice ... ..	106	4	48	...	2	...	9	...	13	1	94	19
Ascites ... ..	22	4	...	...	...	...	5	4	2	...	8	2
Bright's Disease ... ..	13	4	5	2	1	...	6	...	4	...	2	...
Nephritis ... ..	8	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cystitis ... ..	6	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	7	2
Calculus ... ..	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Hæmaturia ... ..	9	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	...
Incontinence of Urine ... ..	2	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...
Retention of Urine ... ..	9	2	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
Suppression of Urine ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysuria ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gonorrhœa and Balanitis ... ..	78	...	16	...	3	...	25	...	6	...	13	...
Phymosis and Paraphymosis ... ..	66	...	9	...	1	...	19	...	6	...	6	...
Bubo ... ..	110	...	15	...	3	...	23	...	39	...	15	...
Epididymitis ... ..	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Warts ... ..	3	...	4	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	...
Stricture of Urethra ... ..	18	1	7	...	...	...	12	...	2	...	10	...
Hypertrophy of Penis ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Urinary Fistula and Abscess ... ..	5	1	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
Abscess of Testis ... ..	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Orchitis ... ..	84	...	24	...	...	...	23	...	15	...	40	...
Inflammation of Cord ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Inflammation of Prostate ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sloughing of Scrotum ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Hydrocele ... ..	48	...	10	...	3	...	8	...	7	...	25	...
Œdema of Scrotum ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

JAIL POPULATION OF INDIA, 1883.

XX —concluded.

DETAIL of the ADMISSIONS and DEATHS of the JAIL POPULATION of each PROVINCE.

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS AND DEATHS.	BENGAL PRESIDENCY.		BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.		BERAR.		MADRAS PRESIDENCY.		BRITISH BURMA.		ANDAMANS AND NICOBARS.	
	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
Hæmatocoele ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ostitis and Periostitis ...	13	1	2	...	...	...	12	...	1	...	...	...
Caries ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1
Necrosis ...	12	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	12	1
Synovitis ...	62	1	15	1	...	...	24	...	11	...	9	...
Enlargement of Bursæ ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Absorption of Bone ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malformation ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ankylosis ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contraction of Tendons ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Œdema of Foot ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atrophy of Muscles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Corns ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Galactorrhœa ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Childbirth ...	55	...	6	...	2	...	8	...	1	...	8	...
Milk Fever ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abortion ...	16	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Uterine Inertia ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
„ Hæmorrhage ...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metritis ...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...
Pelvic Cellulitis ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ovaritis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Dysmenorrhœa ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Menorrhagia ...	5	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...
Leucorrhœa ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Ulcer of Uterus ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abscess ...	2,373	5	324	2	35	...	323	1	333	...	329	1
Ulcer ...	1,895	3	145	...	14	...	183	1	382	...	2,180	...
Boils ...	746	...	92	...	6	...	354	...	51	...	164	...
Carbuncle ...	71	...	8	...	...	...	24	...	15	...	1	...
Whitlow ...	298	...	17	...	1	...	16	...	12	...	10	...
Guinea-worm ...	121	...	129	...	9	...	137	...	...	...	5	...
Itch ...	481	...	46	...	4	...	88	...	373	...	231	...
Skin Diseases ...	245	...	29	...	5	...	84	...	35	...	178	...

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS AND DEATHS.	BENGAL PRESIDENCY.		BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.		BERAR.		MADRAS PRESIDENCY.		BRITISH BURMA.		ANDAMANS AND NICOBARS.	
	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
Cicatrix ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Mycetoma ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Elephantiasis ... ..	10	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Tumours and Cysts ... ..	33	...	2	...	...	...	9	...	3	...	1	...
General Debility ... ..	1,242	111*	121	13*	12	...	281	20*	173	8*	102	8*
Delirium Tremens and Alcoholism...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Vegetable Poisons ... ..	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	10	3	5	2
Mineral Poisons ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	1
Irritation and sting of Insects and Plants ... ..	4	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	37	...
Snakebite ... ..	7	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...
Multiple Injury ... ..	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Chilblain ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burns and Scalds ... ..	94	1	6	...	2	...	27	...	13	...	162	...
Murdered ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Asphyxia by hanging ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drowning ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Contusions ... ..	720	...	171	...	7	...	124	...	214	...	1,055	...
Wounds ... ..	695	3	115	...	14	...	175	...	767	1	1,519	2
„ Gunshot ... ..	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Fractures ... ..	250	10	15	1	1	...	16	1	10	...	33	2
Dislocation ... ..	31	1	3	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	4	...
Sprains ... ..	103	...	24	...	1	...	31	...	11	...	76	...
Concussion of Brain ... ..	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suicide, Hanging ... ..	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	3
„ Cut-throat ... ..	13	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
„ Opium ... ..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Foreign bodies impacted ... ..	3	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	6	...
Rupture of Tendons ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
„ of Urethra ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
„ of Spleen ... ..	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Blisters of the Feet ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...
Punished ... ..	40	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	18	...
No appreciable Disease ... ..	2	...	2	...	1	...	23	...	...	...	...	...
Cause not ascertained ... ..	31	...	...	...	...	...	34	...	...	...	...	...

\* Including deaths from Anæmia.

JAIL POPULATION OF INDIA, 1883.

XXI.

JAILS of MYSORE and COORG.

(The Jail Statistics of these States are not incorporated in the General Return of the Jail Population of British India.)

TABLE showing the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the JAIL POPULATION in MYSORE and COORG during the Year 1883, and the prevalence of the principal Diseases in each Month of the Year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Number Daily Sick.	Number Daily Sick per 1,000 of Strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 of Strength.	CAUSES OF DEATHS.																		
						Cholera.	Smallpox.	Enteric Fever.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fevers, Remittent and Continued.	Apoplexy.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	Heart Diseases.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Dropsy.	Scurvy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Wounds and Accidents.	All other Causes.	
January	1,606	29	18.1	1	.62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
February	1,543	34	22.0	3	1.94	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
March	1,626	31	19.1	1	.62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
April	1,580	38	24.1	3	1.90	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
May	1,547	39	25.2	3	1.94	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
June	1,504	37	24.6	2	1.33	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
July	1,473	40	27.2	3	2.04	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
August	1,430	48	33.6	3	2.10	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
September	1,429	44	30.8	1	.70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
October	1,432	46	32.1	5	3.49	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
November	1,373	45	32.8	1	.73	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
December	1,334	40	30.0	2	1.50	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
						...	...	...	...	...	6	6	1	...	2	3	2	2	...	2	...	...	4	
Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																								
For the Year	1,490	39	26.2	28	18.79	...	...	...	...	8.06	.67	...	1.34	2.02	1.34	1.34	...	1.34	...	...	2.68			

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL IN EACH MONTH.												Total Admitted during the Year.	Admitted per 1,000 of Strength.	Died out of each hundred cases treated.	
	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.				
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	.7	...	
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	.7	...	
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Fever, Intermittent	13	19	19	11	17	19	22	40	21	45	46	36	308	206.7	...	
Fevers, Remittent and Continued	9	3	30	17	13	8	2	7	7	11	8	15	130	87.3	...	
Apoplexy	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	.7	...	
Dysentery	2	3	7	1	3	11	4	4	1	4	1	...	41	27.5	7.32	
Diarrhoea	3	7	7	7	47	11	8	9	5	8	7	4	123	82.6		
Hepatitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	1.3	50.00	
Spleen Diseases	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	2	...	2	9	6.0	...	
Respiratory Diseases	12	7	7	10	2	2	7	1	3	8	7	7	73	49.0	2.74	
Phthisis Pulmonalis	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	1.3	100.00	
Dropsy	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3.4	40.00	
Anæmia and Debility	7	4	4	1	2	7	6	3	8	3	3	2	50	33.5	4.00	
Scurvy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Rheumatism and Rheumatic Affections	5	3	5	5	1	...	1	2	5	4	5	3	39	26.2	1.44	
Venereal Diseases	1	2	4	4	1	...	...	2	3	...	1	3	21	14.1		
Eye Diseases	1	...	2	1	1	2	1	...	2	...	1	1	12	8.1		
Abscess and Ulcer	8	9	15	16	13	9	15	20	11	20	9	14	159	106.7		
Guinea Worm	...	1	1	2	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	9	6.0		
Wounds and Accidents	5	1	3	6	6	7	5	10	3	8	7	5	66	44.3		
All other Causes	10	14	18	15	16	16	16	24	15	17	10	8	179	120.1		
													1,231			
Admitted per 1,000 of the Average Strength in each Month.																
47.9	47.2	75.6	61.4	82.7	61.8	63.1	85.3	61.6	91.5	76.5	75.7	826.2				

JAIL POPULATION OF INDIA, 1883.

XXII.

GENERAL STATISTICS of SICKNESS and MORTALITY in each JAIL of MYSORE and COORG for the Year 1883.

I.—DAILY SICK-RATE OF EACH MONTH OF THE PRINCIPAL JAILS.																
JAILS.			Average Strength of the Year.	Number Daily Sick per 1,000 of Strength.												Average Daily Sick-rate for the Year.
				Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Bangalore	...	...	779	14.4	22.0	21.7	23.7	20.3	27.0	24.7	26.3	28.6	27.8	28.4	26.2	24.4
Mysore	...	...	227	22.6	20.1	21.1	21.9	32.9	20.3	35.2	33.0	28.6	16.0	19.0	23.6	26.4
Mercara	...	...	110	27.3	34.2	34.8	37.4	44.2	36.0	44.6	55.6	64.8	38.5	52.6	29.1	45.5
Hassan*	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kolar*	...	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tumkur*	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kadur*	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shimogah	...	...	312	22.9	17.8	8.8	23.7	21.1	21.1	26.6	45.0	26.1	55.6	47.4	47.8	28.8
Chitaldroog*	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
FOR THE PROVINCE	...	...	1,490	18.1	22.0	19.1	24.1	25.2	24.6	27.2	33.6	30.8	32.1	32.8	30.0	26.2

II.—COMPOSITION OF THE ADMISSION-RATE OF THE YEAR OF THE PRINCIPAL JAILS.																			
JAILS.		Admitted into Hospital per 1,000 of the Average Strength.															Admission-rate of the Year.		
		Cholera.	Smallpox.	Fevers.	Apoplexy.	Dysentery & Diarrhoea.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Dropsy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Rheumatism.	Veneral Diseases.	Eye Diseases.	Abscess and Ulcer.		Wounds and Accidents.	All other Causes.
Bangalore	...	...	...	110.4	...	42.4	...	2.6	47.5	...	3.8	32.1	27.0	7.7	9.0	91.1	52.6	169.4	595.6
Mysore	...	...	...	405.3	4.4	281.9	8.8	4.4	52.9	...	4.4	17.6	17.6	30.9	...	22.0	4.4	52.9	907.5
Mercara	...	...	...	290.9	...	300.0	...	9.1	72.7	...	9.1	36.4	36.4	9.1	9.1	190.9	54.5	127.3	1,145.5
Hassan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kolar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tumkur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kadur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shimogah	...	...	...	711.5	...	102.6	...	12.8	44.9	...	...	48.1	28.8	16.1	12.8	185.9	57.7	76.9	1,298.1
Chitaldroog	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
FOR THE PROVINCE	...	...	7	294.7	7	110.1	1.3	6.0	49.0	1.3	3.4	33.5	26.2	14.1	8.1	106.7	44.3	126.1	826.2

III.—DEATH-RATE OF THE YEAR AND THE CHIEF CAUSES OF MORTALITY.																			
JAILS.		DIED PER 1,000 OF STRENGTH.			Total Deaths.	Causes of Deaths.													
		Cholera.	All other Causes.	All Causes.		Cholera.	Smallpox.	Fevers.	Apoplexy.	Dysentery & Diarrhoea.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	Heart Diseases.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Dropsy.	Anæmia and Debility.	Injuries.	All other Causes.
Bangalore	...	...	14.12	14.12	11	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	2	2	...	3
Mysore	...	...	17.62	17.62	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...
Mercara	...	...	90.91	90.91	10	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Hassan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kolar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tumkur	...	...	90.91	90.91	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Kadur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shimogah	...	...	6.41	6.41	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Chitaldroog	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
FOR THE PROVINCE	...	...	18.79	18.79	28	...	...	...	...	12	1	...	2	3	2	2	2	...	4

IV.—PREVALENCE OF CHOLERA IN EACH MONTH.																
JAILS.		Admissions from Cholera in each Month.												Total Admissions.		
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.			
Bangalore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mercara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hassan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kolar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tumkur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kadur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shimogah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chitaldroog	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
FOR THE PROVINCE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

\* These Jails were closed in the end of July.

GENERAL SUMMARY FOR 1883

DETAIL of the CAUSES of the ADMISSIONS and DEATHS of the EUROPEAN and NATIVE ARMIES of INDIA  
and of the JAIL POPULATION.

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS AND DEATHS.	EUROPEAN ARMY.								NATIVE ARMY OF INDIA.		JAIL POPULATION OF INDIA.	
	BENGAL.		MADRAS.		BOMBAY.		ARMY OF INDIA.					
	Strength... 33,958		Strength... 10,520		Strength... 10,976		Strength... 55,454		Strength 126,525		Strength 88,187	
	Admissions 49,639		Admissions 10,536		Admissions 13,663		Admissions 73,838		Admissions 105,631		Admissions 87,813	
	Deaths ... 382		Deaths ... 107		Deaths ... 115		Deaths ... 604		Deaths ... 1,810		Deaths... 2,766	
	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
Dengue ...	17	1	...	...	2	...	19	1	...	...	...	...
Cholera ...	48	32	19	10	15	9	82	51	257	132	351	201
Smallpox ...	86	7	9	1	10	1	105	9	269	19	105	10
Chickenpox ...	5	...	2	...	...	...	7	...	321	...	745	...
Measles ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	89	3	30	...
Scarlet Fever ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	7	5
Enteric Fever ...	276	86	95	30	61	17	432	133	17	5	15	8
Relapsing Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	9	...
Intermittent Fever ...	14,419	1	1,009	...	4,428	2	19,856	3	43,167	41	31,017	61
Remittent and Continued Fevers ...	2,061	14	292	3	333	6	2,686	23	1,166	115	1,599	148
Diphtheria ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Mumps ...	21	...	4	...	5	...	30	...	952	...	473	...
Influenza ...	26	...	...	...	2	...	28	...	8	...	...	...
Gangrene and Phagedæna ...	2	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	6	1	12	8
Diffuse Cellulitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...
Erysipelas ...	89	...	4	...	18	...	111	...	69	6	168	23
Cancrum Oris ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	9
Pyæmia ...	1	2	1	1	...	...	2	3	4	2	3	6
Septicæmia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Rheumatism, Acute ...	229	...	25	...	35	...	289	...	350	1	350	6
" Muscular ...	726	...	160	...	196	...	1,082	...	1,352	...	637	...
" Chronic ...	431	...	74	...	140	...	645	...	1,586	2	779	5
Gout ...	5	...	2	...	...	...	7	...	2	...	3	...
Syphilis, Primary ...	2,977	...	1,169	...	689	...	4,835	...	1,495	...	486	1
" Secondary ...	842	...	229	1	233	...	1,304	1	750	5	679	5
Cancer ...	3	3	3	2	6	5	12	10	6	3	27	7
Lupus ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	5	...	1	...
Leprosy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	109	18
Scrofula ...	17	...	1	...	4	...	22	...	39	1	51	3
Psoas and Lumbar Abscess ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	4	...
Morbus Coxæ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Phthisis Pulmonalis ...	194	25	49	5	72	6	315	36	257	78	406	196
Hæmoptysis ...	24	2	9	...	1	...	34	2	33	2	97	...
Tabes Mesenterica ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Diabetes and Diuresis ...	3	...	3	...	2	...	8	...	13	1	31	5
Purpura ...	6	1	...	...	1	...	7	1	1	...	1	...
Scurvy ...	89	5	...	...	11	...	100	5	422	16	319	13
Anæmia ...	176	1	27	...	18	...	221	1	386	...	494	...
Chlorosis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
General Dropsy ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	26	4	201	53
Beri-Beri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	17	1	...
Abscess of Brain ...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	4	3	...	...
Congestion of Brain ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Encephalitis ...	1	1	1	...	1	1	3	2	2	2	15	16
Tumour of Brain ...	1	1	...	...	1	1	2	2	...	...	...	...
White Softening of Brain ...	1	...	...	...	3	...	4	...	1	...	1	1
Red " " " ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Meningitis ...	13	6	2	2	8	1	23	9	10	12	29	28
Spinal Meningitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	1
Myelitis ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...
Atrophy of Nerves ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Inflammation of Nerves ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Apoplexy ...	6	...	...	...	8	...	14	...	15	...	39	...
Sunstroke ...	127	45	5	4	14	12	146	61	17	24	47	51
Paralysis, Hemiplegia ...	4	...	1	...	1	...	6	...	26	...	13	...
" Paraplegia ...	1	...	...	1	5	...	6	1	17	4	15	4
" Locomotor Ataxy ...	2	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	7	...	3	1
" General ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	3	3
" Local ...	12	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	48	...	8	...
" Character not stated ...	14	...	2	...	4	...	20	...	14	...	45	7
Scrivener's Palsy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Tetanus ...	...	...	2	1	...	...	2	1	5	3	12	8
Wasting Palsy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Hydrophobia ...	1	1	...	...	3	3	4	4	5	5	...	...
Epilepsy and Epileptic Vertigo ...	85	...	16	...	20	...	121	...	61	3	166	14
Catalepsy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Convulsions ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...
Vertigo ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	14	...	2	...
Paralysis Agitans ...	6	...	1	...	...	...	7	...	4	...	1	...
Chorea ...	9	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	2	...
Hysteria ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	3	...	7	...
Neuralgia ...	378	...	73	...	74	...	525	...	663	...	279	...
Hyperæsthesia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Anæsthesia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	4	...
Hypochondriasis ...	...	...	1	...	2	...	3	...	2	...	...	...
Mania ...	22	...	4	...	9	...	35	...	24	...	138	...
Melancholia ...	26	...	7	...	7	...	40	...	17	...	12	2
Dementia ...	37	...	7	...	11	...	55	...	11	...	74	1
Imbecility ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	5	...
Ophthalmia ...	407	...	116	...	107	...	630	...	2,768	...	1,397	...
Nyctalopia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	3	...
Other diseases of the Eye ...	125	...	35	...	39	...	199	...	324	...	241	...
Hordeolum ...	4	...	3	...	2	...	9	...	104	...	13	...
Lachrymal Fistula and Obstruction ...	10	...	4	...	1	...	15	...	13	...	5	...
Inflammation of the Eyelids ...	4	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	21	...	3	...
Strabismus ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...
Astigmatism ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Otitis ...	469	...	110	...	115	...	694	...	560	...	232	...
Diseases of the Mastoid Cells ...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Accumulation of Wax ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS AND DEATHS.	EUROPEAN ARMY.								NATIVE ARMY OF INDIA.		JAIL POPULATION OF INDIA.	
	BENGAL.		MADRAS.		BOMBAY.		ARMY OF INDIA.		Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.				
Deafness ...	68	...	8	...	11	...	87	...	29	...	7	...
Polypus of the Ear ...	4	...	6	...	1	...	11	...	...	...	2	...
Ozena ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	4	...	19	...
Epistaxis ...	32	...	2	...	5	...	39	...	12	...	30	...
Ulceration of Pituitary Membrane ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...
Polypus of the Nose ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...
Palpitation ...	344	...	161	...	209	...	714	...	48	...	14	...
Pericarditis ...	6	1	1	...	2	1	9	2	14	2	16	10
Carditis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Endocarditis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1
Valve Disease of Heart ...	97	4	18	1	29	1	144	6	49	26	48	13
Fibrinous Concretions in Heart ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Hypertrophy of Heart ...	21	...	9	...	8	...	38	...	6	1	5	3
Dilatation of Heart ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	2	1
Fatty Degeneration of Heart ...	3	4	1	...	1	1	5	5	3	3	4	10
Angina Pectoris ...	1	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	2	...	2	1
Cardiac Neuralgia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Syncope ...	3	1	1	...	...	...	4	1	4	6	1	1
Occlusion of Artery ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Embolism and Thrombosis ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	4
Aneurism ...	5	3	3	...	11	3	19	6	7	1	5	3
Phlebitis ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	4	3
Venous Obstruction ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Varicose Veins ...	56	...	4	...	11	...	71	...	41	...	3	...
Inflammation of Inguinal Glands ...	463	...	355	...	96	...	914	...	99	...	1	...
"  of other Lymphatic Glands ...	90	...	25	...	14	...	129	...	208	...	134	...
"  of Thyroid Gland ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Goitre ...	3	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	98	...	3	...
Laryngitis and Laryngeal Catarrh ...	22	...	2	...	7	...	31	...	91	2	41	6
Contraction of Larynx ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1
Œdema of Glottis ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
Spasm of " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Aphonia ...	2	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	...	...
Bronchitis and Bronchial Catarrh ...	1,600	...	240	1	417	...	2,257	1	3,472	52	1,932	53
Asthma ...	20	...	10	...	7	...	37	...	226	1	688	22
Pneumonia ...	140	20	14	2	38	10	192	32	1,541	380	1,084	351
Abscess of Lung ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1
Gangrene of Lung ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
Cirrhosis of Lung ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
Pulmonary Apoplexy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Pneumothorax ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Emphysema ...	4	...	2	...	...	...	6	...	4	1	3	...
Pulmonary Extravasation ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Pleurisy ...	64	1	9	...	17	...	90	1	248	9	264	27
Empyema ...	1	1	1	...	...	...	2	1	4	...	1	2
Hydrothorax ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	2
Hæmiplegia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Stomatitis ...	15	...	...	...	12	...	27	...	42	...	66	...
Aphtha ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	16	...
Inflammation of Salivary Glands ...	12	...	4	...	4	...	20	...	8	...	6	...
Addison's Disease ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Caries of Teeth ...	5	...	3	...	4	...	12	...	64	...	39	...
Absorption of the Alveoli ...	2	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...
Inflammation and Ulceration of Gums ...	20	...	5	...	8	...	33	...	23	...	63	...
Dentition ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Gumboil ...	210	...	35	...	40	...	285	...	358	...	140	...
Glossitis ...	1	...	...	...	4	...	5	...	2	...	3	...
Tongue-tie ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Tonsillitis and Sore-throat ...	1,083	...	148	...	303	...	1,534	...	422	1	220	...
Pharyngitis ...	1	...	3	...	1	...	5	...	3	...	2	1
Stricture of Œsophagus ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Gastritis ...	7	...	2	...	2	...	11	...	10	1	9	4
Chronic Ulcer of Stomach ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	1
Perforation of Stomach ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dyspepsia ...	1,617	...	513	...	390	...	2,520	...	644	1	973	1
Hæmatemesis ...	2	...	2	...	3	...	7	...	7	1	24	1
Enteritis ...	3	2	1	...	...	...	4	2	8	...	10	7
Typhlitis ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	14	...	3	...
Dysentery ...	788	12	514	3	193	6	1,495	21	4,499	53	7,012	455
Ulceration of Intestines ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	...
Perforation of " ...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	1	1	5
Concretions in the Intestines ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Rectal Hæmorrhage ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	8	3
Tympanites ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...
Ileus and Obstruction of Bowels ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	4	10	9
Hernia ...	48	...	17	...	11	...	76	...	24	...	39	...
Colic ...	266	...	54	...	97	...	417	...	842	4	803	2
Diarrhœa ...	1,669	2	457	...	422	...	2,548	2	2,443	43	7,504	483
Constipation ...	47	...	8	...	17	...	72	...	238	...	188	...
Fistula in Ano ...	38	...	9	...	12	...	59	...	62	1	71	...
Hæmorrhoids ...	294	...	64	...	86	...	444	...	226	...	389	...
Ulcer and Fissure of the Anus and Rectum ...	8	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	1	...	12	...
Prolapsus Ani ...	2	...	...	...	8	...	10	...	6	...	15	...
Ascarides ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	20	...	37	...
Hepatitis ...	896	36	422	18	250	9	1,568	63	175	21	89	19
Tape-worm ...	207	...	26	...	45	...	278	...	24	...	22	...
Atrophy of Liver ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Cirrhosis of Liver ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	1	8	5
Fatty Liver ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1
Jaundice ...	183	1	44	2	67	1	294	4	161	2	272	24
Obstruction of Hepatic ducts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Ulcer of Bile duct ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1

DETAIL of the CAUSES of the ADMISSIONS and DEATHS of the EUROPEAN and NATIVE ARMIES of INDIA, and of the JAIL POPULATION—continued.

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS AND DEATHS.	EUROPEAN ARMY.								NATIVE ARMY OF INDIA		JAIL POPULATION OF INDIA.	
	BENGAL.		MADRAS.		BOMBAY.		ARMY OF INDIA.		Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.				
Gallstones ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	...	...
Spleen Diseases...	214	1	5	...	41	...	260	1	806	11	593	23
Leucocythæmia ...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	1	...	...
Peritonitis ...	8	2	2	...	1	1	11	3	10	7	16	11
Ascites ...	5	...	...	...	1	1	6	1	11	5	37	10
Bright's Disease ...	21	5	8	3	10	1	39	9	30	6	31	6
Lithiasis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Nephritis ...	7	...	...	...	3	...	10	...	11	...	9	3
Irritability of Bladder ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	3	...	...	...
Cystitis ...	27	...	7	...	4	...	38	...	14	2	15	4
Pyelitis ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Calculus ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	30	...	13	...
Hæmaturia ...	7	...	3	...	3	...	13	...	12	...	16	...
Inflammation of Prostate ...	3	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	...
Enlarged Prostate ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Gonorrhœa and Balanitis ...	4,619	...	1,121	...	1,218	...	6,958	...	798	...	141	...
Inflammation of Penis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
Phymosis and Paraphymosis ...	22	...	13	...	5	...	40	...	47	...	107	...
Congenital Phymosis ...	...	...	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
Bubo (Gonorrhœal) ...	61	...	4	...	16	...	81	...	247	...	205	...
Spasmodic Stricture ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Epididymitis ...	99	...	36	...	21	...	156	...	118	...	5	...
Warts ...	347	...	45	...	73	...	465	...	27	...	12	...
Stricture of Urethra ...	171	...	67	...	53	...	291	...	36	...	49	1
Hypertrophy of Penis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Urinary Fistula ...	4	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	3	...	10	1
Dysuria ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Extravasation of Urine ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Urethritis ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...
Retention of Urine ...	3	1	...	...	3	...	6	1	6	...	16	2
Hypospadiæ ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Incontinence of Urine ...	32	...	...	...	2	...	34	...	1	...	8	...
Ulcer of Urethra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Suppression of Urine ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Sloughing of Scrotum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...
Neuralgia Testis ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...
Edema of Scrotum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...
Malposition of Testis ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Hydrocele ...	9	...	7	...	4	...	20	...	42	...	101	...
Inflammation of Tunica Vaginalis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Varicocele ...	19	...	8	...	3	...	30	...	8	...	...	...
Atrophy of Testis ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Hæmatocele ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Malformation of Generative Organs ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Orchitis ...	348	...	107	...	83	...	538	...	360	...	186	...
Inflammation of Spermatie Cord ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Abscess of Testis ...	3	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	6	...
Ovaritis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Leucorrhœa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Dysmenorrhœa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Menorrhagia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...
Ulcer of Uterus...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Metritis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
Uterine Hæmorrhage ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
Child-birth ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	...
Abortion ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	1
Uterine Inertia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Puerperal Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	1
Pelvic Cellulitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Milk Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Galactorrhœa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Ostitis and Periostitis ...	33	...	4	...	10	...	47	...	75	1	28	1
Inflammation of Tendons ...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	2	...	...	...
Caries ...	9	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	21	2	4	1
Necrosis ...	7	...	3	...	5	...	15	...	6	...	29	2
Mollities Ossium ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Absorption of Bone ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Exostosis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Synovitis ...	95	...	19	...	32	...	146	...	288	...	121	2
Dropsy of Joint...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Curvature of Spine ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Ankylosis ...	3	...	1	...	1	...	5	...	3	...	1	...
Displaced and Loose Cartilage ...	3	...	...	...	2	...	5	...	2	...	...	...
Contraction of Tendons and Museles ...	5	...	5	...	3	...	13	...	12	...	2	...
Relaxed Ligaments ...	1	...	1	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...

CAUSES OF ADMISSIONS AND DEATHS.	EUROPEAN ARMY.								NATIVE ARMY OF INDIA.		JAIL POPULATION OF INDIA.	
	BENGAL.		MADRAS.		BOMBAY.		ARMY OF INDIA.		Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.				
Talipes ... ..	1	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Malformation ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...
Hypertrophy of Bone ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Edema of Foot ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...
Inflammation of Leg ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
"  of Muscles ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Atrophy of Muscles ... ..	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	1	...
Enlargement of Bursæ ... ..	2	...	2	...	2	...	6	...	11	...	2	...
Ganglion ... ..	1	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	5	...	...	...
Abscess ... ..	677	1	191	1	141	...	1,009	2	2,206	3	3,717	9
Deformity ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Obesity ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Guinea-worm ... ..	1	...	1	...	4	...	6	...	396	...	401	...
Skin Diseases ... ..	555	...	172	...	120	...	847	...	1,140	...	576	...
Nævus Pilaris ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Ulcer ... ..	822	...	221	...	229	...	1,272	...	3,804	1	4,799	4
Boil ... ..	990	...	220	...	191	...	1,401	...	3,923	...	1,413	...
Whitlow ... ..	159	...	17	...	47	...	223	...	371	...	354	...
Carbuncle ... ..	4	...	2	...	1	...	7	...	26	...	119	...
Corns and Bunions ... ..	22	...	6	...	6	...	34	...	11	...	1	...
Cicatrix ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	4	...
Warts (not venereal) ... ..	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Itch ... ..	55	...	53	...	20	...	128	...	1,745	...	1,223	...
Pediculi ... ..	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Mycetoma ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Elephantiasis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	13	1
Tumours and Cysts ... ..	51	...	9	...	13	...	73	...	48	...	48	...
General Debility ... ..	749	...	259	...	414	...	1,422	...	1,819	49	1,931	160*
Delirium Tremens and Alcoholism ... ..	215	5	22	1	53	2	290	8	17	...	4	...
Exposure to Cold ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Irritation of Plants and Insects ... ..	22	...	3	...	1	1	26	1	127	...	44	...
Gaseous Poisons... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Vegetable Poisons... ..	2	1	1	1	2	...	5	2	23	3	24	5
Chloroform Vapours ... ..	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Mineral Poisons... ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	22	2	5	1
Poisoned by dead animal matter ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Poisons not stated ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
Snake-bite ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	9	25	...
Multiple Injury ... ..	2	2	1	...	...	...	3	2	10	2	9	2
Burns and Scalds ... ..	33	...	16	...	13	...	62	...	342	...	304	1
Frost-bite ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...
Chilblain ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...
Asphyxia by Drowning ... ..	3	4	...	5	...	2	3	11	...	8	...	1
Contusions ... ..	1,480	...	397	...	470	...	2,347	...	4,911	...	2,291	...
Concussion and Compression of Brain ... ..	8	1	3	...	3	...	14	1	30	...	3	...
Wounds ... ..	958	...	291	...	279	...	1,528	...	2,007	5	3,285	6
"  Gunshot ... ..	33	2	8	1	6	2	47	5	38	3	4	2
Poisoned Wounds ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	7	1	...	...
Fracture ... ..	164	6	53	...	55	1	272	7	251	7	325	14
Dislocation ... ..	52	...	11	...	7	...	70	...	49	2	42	1
Sprain ... ..	1,016	...	244	...	312	...	1,572	...	1,328	...	246	...
Foreign bodies impacted ... ..	1	1	2	...	2	1	5	2	19	...	21	...
Suicide by Hanging ... ..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	7
"  Cutthroat ... ..	4	1	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	14	2
"  Opium ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
"  Drowning ... ..	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
"  Gunshot ... ..	...	9	...	4	...	3	...	16	...	23	...	...
"  not stated ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Died while Drunk ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Murder and Homicide ... ..	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	5	...	14	...	2
Executed ... ..	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...
Struck by Lightning ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Killed in Action ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...
Chemical Injury of Eye ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Injury of Cord ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Rupture of Spleen ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	2
"  Intestines ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
"  Urethra ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
"  Tendons ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
"  Muscles ... ..	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
Blisters of the Feet ... ..	194	...	39	...	47	...	280	...	3,208	...	13	...
Punished ... ..	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	4	...	62	...
No appreciable Disease ... ..	82	...	16	...	23	...	121	...	38	...	28	...
Cause not ascertained ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	13	65	...
Absent Deaths of the Native Army ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	460	...	...

\* Including deaths from anæmia.

---

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE.—No. 1 S. C.—2-10-84,—1,010.

---







TWENTIETH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Sanitary Commissioner with the  
Government of India,

1883,

WITH

APPENDICES AND RETURNS OF SICKNESS AND MORTALITY AMONG  
EUROPEAN TROOPS, NATIVE TROOPS, AND PRISONERS,  
IN INDIA, FOR THE YEAR.



CALCUTTA:

PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA.

1885.